THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

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The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

☞ *SEE FOURTH PAGE.*

A NEW DRESS.

The ST. PAUL DAILY PRESS is presented to its readers this morning in a new and handsome typographic costume. The pressure of work in our mechanical department, prevents at once the complete transformation and arrangement of all the details incident to the change, but we shall in a few days be enabled to place the PRESS in external appearance, where it has long been in point of circulation,—ahead of any daily newspaper in the Northwest. To the friends and patrons of the paper, we take occasion to renew our thanks for continued favors.

The material is furnished by the celebrated Type Foundry of John K. Rogers & Co., of Boston.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Is meagre by telegraph and of little interest. Jove's Artillery monopolized the line of telegraph between LaCrosse and Milwaukee last night, preventing the usual news dispatches. We have by mail quite a batch of interesting items of late news.

A SMALL EMIGRATION DOCUMENT.

A circular by the Commissioner of Statistics, entitled "Free Homes in Minnesota," and which condenses a great many leading facts about Minnesota in the compass of a page of letter paper, is in type at this office, and will be printed without charge for any one who will supply the paper. This is one of many forms by which the Commissioner of Statistics is endeavoring to diffuse abroad a knowledge of the advantages which Minnesota offers for settlement under the Homestead, and as it costs no one anything but the trouble of bringing their letter paper to this office, we hope our business men will generally "take a hand in" and push on the good work.

LIEUT. COLONEL MILLER.

The *Pioneer* of yesterday in noticing gentlemen whose names are being mentioned in connection with nominations for Congress, speaks of "Lieut. Col. Miller, of Stearns county, now at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania;", meaning, of course, to convey the impression that Col. Miller is not with his regiment in the discharge of his duty. It is a sufficient answer to this sneering falsehood, that Colonel Miller was with the gallant First at Fair Oaks, and has not for many months been at Harrisburg—not since his health, after a painful illness, permitted him to return to his regiment. A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Colonel Miller, written at Fair Oaks so late as the 7th inst.

We have nothing to do with the aspirations of rival candidates for the honors of a Congressional nomination—trusting that the nominee of a Republican State Convention will embody the unbiassed preference of the masses of the people, through the only loyal party in the State, and expecting and intending to support such nominee—but we cannot permit to pass uncontradicted so untrue and unjust an imputation as that of the *Pioneer's* upon the character and conduct of one of our gallant soldiers whose life has been exposed on more than one battle field in defense of the country—one so recently too in the fore-front of battle as leaves his slanderer no excuse for his malignant sneers.

A REPLY TO DR. HAND.

The editor of the Stillwater *Messenger* this week replies as follows to the letter of Dr. Hand, in defense of Dr. Morton, whose professional conduct had been reflected upon by the army correspondent of the *Messenger*:

We will say, however, that while Dr. Hand (who has charge of an entire Brigade and could not be expected to mingle freely with the men,) does not believe the charges against the Regimental Surgeon to be true, we have the letters of half a dozen of the comrades of young Older—men who ate, slept and marched with him daily and hourly for more than one whole year—who all say the charges *are* true, and that they were made by our correspondent even milder than the facts would warrant. The assertion by Dr. Hand that "no such conversation as that reported was heard by Corporal Smith, who took him (Older) to the Doctor," is not the kind of logic that a shrewd barrister would employ, even to establish a negative proposition. A thousand "Smiths" here in Minnesota and elsewhere did not hear the conversation—yet we presume that Dr. Hand would hardly call the universal Smith family upon the stand as witnesses in the case.

Telegraph Laid to all McClellan's Lines.

From the time the army of the Potomac first left Washington the United States military telegraph has not for an hour been allowed to remain in the rear. Before reaching his new headquarters, Gen. McClellan almost invariably learns that the wire is on the advance; that an office has already been opened at the point designated before he left his old camp, and that communication to the War Department at Washington is open for him. In several instances, when the army had marched fifteen miles in one day, the telegraph had reached the new quarters two hours in advance. When our troops are obliged to remain a few days in one position, the wires are immediately run from Gen. McClellan's quarters to the headquarters of all commanders of divisions, thereby placing the entire section of country occupied by our troops under his instant control.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*

—The Missouri State Convention has adjourned till the 4th of July, 1863, unless sooner called together by the Governor.

News of the Day.

—The Forrest Divorce case is again before the Courts at Albany, New York. Edwin Forrest and his counsel are now there, ready to re-open the legal controversy.

—At Boston, on the 16th. the jury in the Appleton Oaksmith case, for fitting out a slaver, rendered a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

—A Richmond paper states that 3,000 prisoners taken by Gen. Jackson from Gen. Banks left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. It also states that of the 742 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the liberty prison hospital.

—The Augusta *Constitutional* learns upon what it calls undoubted authority that Hon. Andrew Johnson has certainly been killed by young George Brown, son of Hon. Neill S. Brown. As the department at Washington has received dispatches from Gov. Andrew Johnson dated June 14th, the Georgia dispatch only shows rebel malignity, and that the wish was father to the thought.

—The Detroit papers insist upon it that some of our "Canuck" neighbors, located on the east side of Detroit river, purchased tickets and came over to the American side of the river to witness the great eclipse, on Wednesday night last—the astronomers setting it down as only being "visible in all parts of the United States."

—Surgeon Hays, who left three or four hundred wounded soldiers from Port Republic, all Saturday night in the cars without food or matrass, *sleeping himself at Willard's*, made his excuse at Washington to Secretary Stanton. He didn't deny the facts, but said he couldn't find the Surgeon General, Adjutant General, etc., etc. Mr. Stanton, after quietly hearing all he had to say, burst out, "you're dismissed from the service, sir, you're a disgrace to the army, sir, leave the room, sir," which he did in a bee line, the throng in attendance manifesting a desire to expedite his retreat. So says a Chicago *Tribune* dispatch.

—Advices from Fort Scott, 13th, state that detachments of the 2d Ohio cavalry arrived at that place with 1,000 head of fine beef cattle and 800 head of mules and horses, taken from Col. Coffee's command on the morning of the 4th. Our forces, 5,000 strong, in company with Robb's Indiana battery, under command of Charles Doubleday, made an attack at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, completely surprising the enemy. A part of Coffee's command is made up of Indians. All their munitions, camp equipage, &c., fell into our hands. A regiment of Union Indians are expected in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped, preparatory to marching South.

—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Richmond, who resides at New Haven, Conn., contradict the report that a private letter had been received from him, stating that the rebel army at Richmond was over 200,000 strong.

—At the battle of Fair Oaks a rebel soldier was wounded and taken to the federal hospital tent. His arm was amputated by the surgeon in attendance, who rendered him every attention in his power, when suddenly the rebel drew forth a concealed knife and tried to stab his attendant. The surgeon parried his blow with his arm, and with his other hand drew a pistol from his belt, and killed the ingrate as he lay on the operating board.

—In the lower House of Congress on the 16th, Mr. Wilson caused to be read an extract from a letter in the New York *Tribune*, dated Port Royal, statiug that the rebel prisoners are better treated than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruelty, neglect, &c., and offered a resolution to inquire into the facts, and also to furnish the name of the General commanding the troops there. It was adopted.

—The bill has passed the House which provides for an Admiral, with rank and pay of Major General, and Commodore with that of Brigadier General. Students at the naval academy are to be styled Midshipmen, and when graduated, Ensigns.

The Graves of Minnesotians at Mill Spring.

A gentleman writing from the old battle field at Somerset to the Winona *Republican*, gives the following sketch of the graves of our slain on that occasion. The bodies (twelve in number) were placed side by side in one common grave with separate mounds upon the surface, so as to be distinguished, and enclosed by a high rail fence. Not a single letter is changed from the original:

"J. B. Cooper, Co. B, 2nd M. V.,
Killed in battle, January 19th, 1862."

"F. Bombali, Co. G, 2d M. V.,

"H. C. Reynolds, Co. B, 2nd M. V.,
Killed in battle, January 19th, 1862."

"Frank Snyder, Co. I, 2nd R. M. V.,
Killed in battle, January 19th, 1862."

"J. Warner, Co. G, 2nd Minn."

"H. R. Thompson, Co. E, 2nd Minn.,
Killed in battle, January 19th, 1862."

"Rommel, Co. G, 2nd Minn."

"Stemshorn, Co. G, 2nd Minn."

"M. Crumb, Co. B, 2nd M. V.,
Killed in battle, January 19th, 1862."

"A. Dreezko, Co. B, 2nd M. V.,
Died January 20th, from wounds received in battle, January 19th, 1862."

"Samuel M. Parker, Co. I, 2nd R. M. V.,
Killed in battle, January 19th, 1862, aged 19 years and 19 days."

"*Sit tibi terra levis.*"

"W. H. H. Morrow, Co. D, 2nd Regiment Minnesota Vol's.

Died on Sunday, the 19th day of January, 1862, from a wound received during the engagement at Fisher's Creek, in which the rebels suffered with considerable loss. He was a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he left his daily avocation to the great call of his country's cause. He survived but a few minutes after receiving his fatal wound. His dying words were—'are we driving them?' (meaning the rebel forces.) The company has lost a true and patriotic soldier, and mourn with deep regret, though dying a martyr to his country."

INFORMATION WANTED.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR SMALL COLONIES.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ST. PAUL, June 17th, 1862.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

Several parties in New England, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois with whom I am in correspondence are desirous to find favorable locations for small colonies of from forty to one hundred persons on unappropriated tracts of public land, subject to settlement under the Homestead Law.

They desire to obtain such tracts as near present settlements and as advantageously situated in other respects as possible. Will some of your readers inform me whether there are any such tracts in their vicinity—available for the purposes mentioned—and if so will they do me the favor to indicate its locality and extent—giving the name of county and town and also the Government subdivisions, as nearly as possible? Describe the tract. Is it rolling or level prairie? Are there bodies of timber on it or near it—of what kind, how much and how distributed? How is it watered? Is it on or near streams or lakes or intersected by water courses? Has it any mill privileges? What is the character of the soil? Are there any meadows or good grass lands on it? What is the distance and cost of transportation from the Mississippi? What is the distance from projected railroad lines or navigable rivers? And state generally whatever would form an inducement to settlement.

The facts must be attested by responsible names, and no statement will be accepted which would have any tendency to mislead the parties interested. A prompt attention to this matter by some of your readers will greatly oblige,

Yours truly, J. A. WHEELOCK,
Commissioner of Statistics.

Superior City Items.

[The regular correspondent of the Saint Paul PRESS, at Superior City, sends us the following interesting facts, under date of June 12th:]

The total amount of mineral raised by the mines of the Ontonagon District, for the past winter, commencing with November and closing with April, is about 1,500 tons. The shipments of copper for the month of May were 516 tonsand 1537 lbs. The annual report of the Minnesota mine shows a general surplus on the 1st of January, 1862, of $214.061 56-100. They paid in July, 1861, a dividend of $99,086, and in January 1862, a dividend of $54,868.

The schooner Ford, from Beaver Bay, north shore of Minnesota, landed at Ontonagon 64,000 feet of lumber; 289 bolts laths; 17 packages shingles, and 76 bags of potatoes.

The schooner Neptune, from Superior City, landed 85,434 feet lumber; 300 bushels of potatoes; 3,432 fence palings; 2,500 lath, and 15 passengers.

The propeller Backus, from Chicago, landed 9,000 bushels of Oats in bulk; 15 tons Meal, Corn, Flour, Hams, &c.,

The contracts have been given for the erection of the new Ontonagon Smelting Works by the French Company. The Ontonagonites must stir themselves this season, or the Portage Lake mines will run far ahead in Copper products.

It is to be hoped that the Minnesota traders will take advantage of the steamers and schooners now running regularly from Superior City to Ontonagon, Portage Lake, &c.

Come on, then, and make contracts with the mines, or establish a cattle depot at Superior City. Workmen are in demand at the mines.

The Losses at Fair Oaks.

A correspondent of the *World*, of the 12th, says:

THE REBEL DEAD.

As the returns of the Provost Marshal's details for burying the dead come in one after the other, the aggregate swells beyond all expectation. It has now reached the enormous aggregate of over *seventeen hundred* of the enemy which have been put beneath the sod at our hands. With the reports yet to come in it must exceed *two thousand*, making this battle one of the most sanguinary of modern times, exceeding Shiloh in fatality if not in the number of wounded. The enemy's loss cannot be a whit less than *ten thousand*, while our own aggregate, including killed, wounded and missing, is between five and six thousand.

WHY THE ENEMY'S LOSS IS GREATEST.

There are several strong reasons proving the enemy's loss much greater than our own. First, it is evinced in the number of their dead, which is double our own; second, the great dexterity of our men in loading and firing, and their frequent charging and delivering of terrible volleys at close range; third, the attempts of the enemy to take one or two of our best batteries, especially Kirby's, which subjected them to a murderous fire of cannister and spherical case, repulsing them, and causing them to leave the ground strewn with their dead and maimed; fourth, the superiority of our small arms, large numbers of troops on our left wing being armed with the heavy Austrian rifle, famous for the terrible force with which it sends a Minie bullet, doing certain execution at a range of 700 to 800 yards at least, and at closer range one bullet frequently passing through and killing and wounding two or more men—such is the velocity with which the gun ejects the missile. Then, again, the severe nature of the wounds of the rebels, and the very great number of our men who have slight wounds in hands, feet, arms, legs and head, which disables them for only a short time. All these are evidences of the battle fields, and are noted by every one who seeks to investigate the relative losses of each side.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

W. F. & J. R. MASON,

Corner of Third and Wabashaw streets,

Are just receiving a splendid stock of HATS, CAPS and FURNISHING GOODS.

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IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

DISPOSITION OF REBEL CAPTURED PROPERTY.

Recruiting---Leaves of Absence.

The following general orders have been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44—*First:* All property captured by the army, or seized by any provost marshal, or taken up astray, or taken from soldiers marching in the enemy's country, will be turned over to the chiefs of the staff departments to which such property would appertain, on duty with the troops, and will be accounted for by them as captured property, and used for the public service, unless claimed by owners and ordered by the commanding officer to be returned. In such case, the receipts of the owners, to whom such property is delivered, will be taken therefor. Provost Marshals will make returns to the Adjutant General of all such property, and of the disposion made of it, accounting on separate returns for ordnance, quartermaster, subsistence, medical stores, etc.; furnishing and procuring the usual invoices and receipts, and charging the officers to whom such property has been delivered, with the same on the returns.

Second: Paragraph 41, regulations for the subsistence department of April 24th, 1862, corresponding whith paragraph 1,217, Regulations for the Army, is hereby rescinded. The settlement of accounts for the board of soldiers in private hospitals is transferred to the Surgeon General's department.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 60.—*First:* The volunteer recruiting service, discontinued by Gen. Orders No. 33, of April 3, 1862, is laid down in General Orders Nos. 105, of 1861, and 3, of 1862. Invalid or disabled officers, necessarily absent from their regiments will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

Second: A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates or passes and provide transportation to the station of the nearest United States mustering officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificates or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

Third: All captains of companies are hereby required to report quarterly to the chief of ordnance the kind of arms in use by their companies, their opinion of the suitableness of the arm, the general extent of service, and the number requiring repairs since the previous report.

Fourth: The principle being recognized that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby directed that all medical officers so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 61.—The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is a serious evil, which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, general regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leave of absence is limited to "a time of peace." In time of war leave of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show, beyond doubt, that a change of location "is necessary to save or prevent general debility;" (paragraph No. 186 general regulations:) in such case the commander of an army, a department or district may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time, if the officer be not able to travel, he must report to the Adjutant General of the army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer in the usual form, and that he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure such a certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted. All officers of the regulars and volunteers, except those on parole, now absent from duty with leave, will be considered "absent without leave," (paragraph No. 1,426 general regulations,) unless they are found at their posts within fifteen days from the date of this order, or are authorized by orders from the Adjutant General to be absent, which orders will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the paymaster before payment is made them.

All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, although their disability may not have been removed, (paragraph 187, general regulations,) will repair without delay—those from the East to Annapolis, to report to the General commanding the camp of instruction; those from the West to report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and orders may be given by the President for their discharge. Their excellencies, the Governors of States, are requested to make known this order, and to contribute to its execution as may be in their power. Mustering and recruiting officers are directed to do the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution. Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant General by regimental commanders.

Important from the Blockade.

BOSTON, June 16.—A correspondent of the *Journal*, on board the gunboat Chippewa, off Wilmington, writes, under date of June 4th, trat the Mount Vernon, Capt. Gleason, has just come over from Fort Caswell, with the information that the steamer State of Georgia has captured the rebel steamer Gordon, owned in Charleston, and sent her to New York. The Gordon is a fine steamer, and can make her seventeen knots per hour. Eight of her crew jumped overboard from the State of Georgia, and tried to escape, but were recaptured, and the crowd which had collected to receive them were shelled by the Victoria, dispersing them.

They soon returned with a litter bearing off two killed or wounded. The Gordon alias Nassau has already arrived at New York. It is ascertained from the Gordon crew that an iron steamer with ten or fourteen Armstrong guns is fitting out at Nassau, and was about ready to convoy the six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may soon be expected.

The North Carolina propeller which went out about three months ago, was to be back the 10th of this month. She took out a cargo worth $150,000 and is expected with a heavy one in return. She is owned partly in Wilmington and New York.

The *Transcript* publishes a doubtful report under date of Port Royal, 4th inst., that the blockading fleet off Charleston had captured six British steamers and sunk them.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS.

COMPLIMENT TO NORTHERN TROOPS.

Matters on the Lower Mississippi.

ITEMS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

MEMPHIS, June 14th, via CAIRO, 16.—Gen. Villipigue is in command of a small rebel force at Grenada. Numbers of confederate officers and soldiers continue to come forward to take the oath of allegiance.

The *Avalanche* has an article concerning Illinois and Indiana soldiers. It says that the people of the South discriminate between eastern and western troops. They see in the latter mistaken but honest enemies, and neither fanatic abolitionists nor willing advocates of growing despotism. They are looked upon with far less aversion by the people of Memphis than others who might have occupied the city. It says: "We learn that the constitution, the Union and the free navigation of the Mississippi river are the avowed objects for which the northwestern troops are fighting. Tennessee and the great northwest are inseparably connected by ties of blood, destiny and interest, and ought not to be arrayed against each other in deadly conflict. The northwest is a vast country, occupied by a brave and chivalrous people."

NEW YORK, June 16.—Gen. Williams encountered a large body of rebels outside of the city of Baton Rouge, a terrific engagement transpiring; result unknown. Gen. Butler was sending more men up in the Constitution and Mississippi. Several crevasses had occurred on the Mississippi river. In some places whol towns and plantations were submerged. The Hertford and Richmond had fired into Baton Rouge, killing and wounding several persons. It is the intention of the fleet to run by Vicksburg and attack the rebel fleet on the Yazoo river, one of which is iron plated.

MEMPHIS, June 15th, A. M., via CAIRO, 16th.—Col. Slack's orders suppressing the circulation of Confederate treasury notes and requiring all persons who receive permits to pass the guards around the city to take the oath of allegiance has produced great excitement here.

Both papers devote long editorials to the former subject. The *Argus* deprecates the haste in which the order was issued, but says it will ultimately call out the hoarded currency which has for months lain idle. The *Avalanche* trusts that the order will be modified, as it was in conflict with the expressed views of Colonel Slack at an interview with the bankers of the city.

A rebel officer came up with a flag of truce on pretense of making inquiries concerning sick and wounded rebels left here. It has been intimated by the military authorities that if like subterfuge is again resorted to, the officer bearing the flag will be arrested.

A rumor was in circulation that McClellan had taken Richmond, with Gen. Lee and 10,000 prisoners.

The Vicksburg *News* of the 12th contains the following:

Gen. Breckinridge arrived here yesterday. Seven of the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling Grand Gulf all day yesterday. The result is not known as yet. Butler has arrested Dr. Stone at New Orleans, and lodged him in Fort Jackson, with his limbs shackled and ironed. We learn that the Confederates one day last week rescued the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad from the enemy, taking several officers and privates prisoners, and destroying all the bridges on the road. Two trains were taken near Brossier City, and all the Federals on board captured. Our men then ran one of the trains to Algiers and cut the levee to prevent the enemy from getting out, but they soon repaired it.

Late New Orleans papers contain the particulars of the hanging of Mulford, condemned to death by the military commission for tearing down the United States flag on the 24th of April.

Six released prisoners taken at Camp Jackson have been sentenced to be shot for violating their parole.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of last Thursday evening condemns the opinion that the city must of necessity be surrendered. It says that having already driven back the fleet from below, they only await the one from above.

Gen. Twiggs.

The Atlanta, (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of the 27th ult., says:

"Age and bodily afflictions have deprived the South, in its struggle for independence, of the military skill and soldier-like qualities of Gen. Twiggs. While we deplore this loss to our cause, we must bow in submission to the decree of Providence. Long, however, may he live to cheer us by his presence and counsels."

The Rochester *Union* piously trusts that Gen. Twiggs will live long enough to be caught by the Federal authorities and hung. The third officer in the army when the rebellion broke out, he surrendered to the rebels property to the value of millions of dollars in his department, and betrayed into their hands the officers and men of his command, On the score of treachery he is far more deserving of the halter than even Jeff. Davis or John B. Floyd.

The History of a Regiment.

When the Maine 11th passed through Broadway last November, the "Hallelujah Chorus" chanted by 850 sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbermen would, in a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington, they built those famous barracks which were visited by so many strangers; but in spite of the fine shelter the typhoid fever was soon busy in their ranks, and when they went down with Casey's division they were only 750 strong—one-eighth died of disease. While on the Peninsula they lived on hard bis cuit and water for five weeks, owing to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double-quick for Williamsburg the men fell on the road and died from sheer exhaustion. At the battle of Fair Oaks they numbered, fit for duty, only 180 men. One-half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-HORSE FAMILY CARRIAGE, entirely new and of modern style, will be sold extremely low for cash, much fower than the Eastern price, saying nothing of freight or expenses. Enquire of PENNOCK PUSEY,
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Give them a call before buying elsewhere.
je3 E. E. HUGHSON, Agent.

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Terms reasonable. Address J. V. B., Saint Paul DAILY PRESS Office. je19-d3t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, RAMSEY COUNTY—In Probate Court, Special Term, June 7th, 1862.

In the matter of the guardianship of George W. Carter, Minor.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William G. Carter, guardian of said minor, praying for reasons therein set forth that he may be licensed to sell the real estate belonging to the said minor.

It is ordered that Monday, the 7th day of July, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the city of St. Paul, be assigned for the hearing of the said petition; and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in his estate, appear at a session of the Probate Court, then and there to be holden, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said matter of the pendency of the said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the St. Paul PRESS, a newspaper in St. Paul, in said Ramsey county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
R. F. CROWELL,
je19-d3w Judge of Probate.

A. F. KNIGHT,

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Report from Com. Dupont.

A UNION LIEUTENANT SHOT.

A Rebel Ruffian Arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Commodore Dupont has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from the Lieutenant commanding the U. S. gunboat Seneca at Mayport Mills, St. Johns river, Florida, announcing the death of Lieut. John G. Sprhtzen, on the 9th of June. He was left in command of three boats, with Acting Master J. H. Rogers, Master's Mate Fisher, and forty men, with small arms. He was accompanied by thirty men from the Patroon. The object was to capture a man named Huston, a captain of a company of rebels now in the vicinity of Black Creek.

I was informed that Huston boasted of having hung a negro pilot who was captured at the time of the death of Lieut. Commanding Budd, near Smyrna. On that account I wished him as prisoner for the purpose of recovering the general tranquility of persons along this river, most of whom I doubt not, would gladly acknowledge the Government of the United States, were they not in fear of violence from men of this character. He landed at early daylight, and proceeded rapidly with his party to the house of Huston.

The latter it appears was apprised of his coming and met him at the door armed with a double barrel gun, two pistols and a bowie knife. Upon the demand for Huston to surrender himself a prisoner, Huston fired at him with a pistol, the ball entering high up on left breast, killing him instantly. Huston discharged the other pistol and gun without further injury to anybody, and was instantly wounded in four places and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded.

Immense Overland Emigration.

OMAHA, N. T., June 16.

The overland emigrant escort sent by the Government left this morning for the West. The emigration was the largest ever before known. Some 6,000 teams crossed the river at this point alone.

From Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee.

From the Cincinnati Times, 18th.

A son of Pasron Brownlow called upon us this morning, having left Barbourville on Wednesday last, at ten o'clock. He has been on a visit to his brother, who is a lieutenant in the 6th Tennessee regiment, and to the troops generally. He says he never saw men in better spirits or more anxions to meet the enemy. While there, the announcement was made that the army was about to march, and in an hour the hospitals were almost drained.

He saw a man who left Knoxville a week ago yesterday, who told him that recently the secession property holders of East Tennessee, who had not gone too far to hope for pardon, had been exerting themselves to prevent guerrilla warfare, and many of them declared themselves willing to take the oath of allegiance. So much for the wholesome operations of fear upon the unconquerable chivalry.

He thinks great difficulty will be experienced in keeping the Tennessee troops from shooting down a large number of the leaders in the late raids upon Union men, as scarcely a soldier from that section in the National army but has many great wrongs to avenge.

There are at present about six thousand rebel troops in East Tennessee, fifteen hundred of whom were at Knoxville, the remainder being at Cumberland Gap. The latter place, however, has since been evacuated, but where the troops have gone no one in the Union army knows. It is the opinion of Mr. Brownlow that Knoxville will be occupied by our forces in a few days.

The notorious robber-chief, Morgan, was stopping at the Lamar House, Knoxville, on Friday week. The report that he has been captured is without foundation.

A skirmish occurred on Wednesday last at Wilson's Gap, in which our forces utterly routed those of the enemy. Our informant could obtain no further particulars.

Gov. Stanly's Action.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune* give the following in regard to the Stanly-Colyer controversy:

General Burnside returned from White House this morning, having passed six hours with Gen. McClellan will leave for Washington by the boat this evening. In regard to the action of Gov. Stanly, Gen. Burnside is understood to give it his approval, and it would seem that the public has been misled concerning it.

It would appear that so far from closing the negro schools, he only said that in case North Carolina returned to the Union with the anti-school law in full force, he would feel called upon to enforce it, and close the schools of the kind in question. Misapprehending Gov. Stanly's remarks, Mr. Colyer closed the schools himself. I understand that these substantially are the facts in the case.

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News and Miscellany.

—Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio, who has for some months been residing in Europe, is expected home very shortly.

—The old Stuyvesant pear tree, (175 years old,) corner of East Thirteenth and Third avenue, New York, has again been in blossom this year, more abundantly than for several years past.

—Antioch college, Ohio, will be closed at the end of the present term, June 26th. The war has diminished the number of students, and blighted all hopes of obtaining a permanent endowment fund. The institution has been carried on for the past year solely by the solicitations and sacrifices of Rev. Dr. Hall, the president.

—At the Washington navy yard 1700 workmen are now employed repairing vessels and manufacturing every description of ordnance. At the Columbia armory 300 women are employed in the preparation of cartridges, of which 200,000 are manufactured per day. A large force is engaged at the arsenal fitting out batteries, siege guns and naval ordinance, and prepairing fixed ammunition for them.

—The editor of the New York *Tribune* hopes to live until Congress does something in the way of reducing the mileage of members to a basis of reason and justice. The tastes of the editor are evidently different from the poet, who sang, "I would not live *alway*."

—Mrs. Anson Burlingame sailed for Shanghai, China, in the steamer Fire-Cracker, which left New York on the 7th inst. She goes to join her husband, who is United States Minister to China.

—A woman at Newark, N. J., whose husband had gallantly laid down his life in fighting for the Union, became so indignant at hearing a rebel sympathizer slur the volunteers who were passing through in the cars, that she seized the fellow by the long beard that he wore, and beat him until her strength was exhausted. He was glad to escape from the jeers of the crowd, who loudly applauded the merited chastisement by the plucky woman.

—Information received at the post office department leads to the belief that the mails for the Pacific coast by the overland mail via St. Joseph, between the 1st and 23d of April, have been lost. Also those sent from the Pacific to the east by the same route between March 1st and April 20th, by the depredations of Indians. An agent is going over the route to recover them if possible.

—Grenada, Miss., where a portion of the rebel army that retreated from Memphis has made a stand, is on the Yallobusha river, a tributary of the Pearl, in Yallobusha county, 113 miles northeast of Jackson, the capital of the State. Grenada is also at the junction of the Mississippi Central and Memphis Railroads. It is 99 miles from Memphis and 97 from Grand Junction.

—The *Cincinnati Times* had a correspondent who witnessed the gunboat ram fight opposite Memphis and the capture of that city, who thus reports:

The negroes have been largely represented on the levee and bluff to-day. They seem to enjoy the change things have undergone, and wear a self satisfied and half-comical air, that convinces one they know the nature and source of the present war. The darkies were vastly amused over the gunboat fight, and enjoyed it as much as they would have done a cornhusking.

"Look heah, Mass," said a great, jolly, ebony-faced fellow to me, this morning, in front of the Gayoso, "Did you see ole Uncle Abram's boats go froo dem ere shell-boats of ourn? I gosh, dey drapped 'em like eggs shells. Dey cleaned 'em all out fore breakfast. Fore God, it's a good ting for Massa Montgomery dey didn't take all de day to it."

—In Milwaukee, a few days ago, some boys were playing with marbles, which had been bought in the city, and were nicely painted. The day was very hot and the hands of the boys got moist, in consequence of which the paint dissolved and attached to the fingers. One of the boys wiped with his hands his forehead, whereby the poison contained in the paint detached from the marbles was communicated to the face. In two hours his eyes began to swell, and continued to swell, so that after two days he could not see through the swollen face, and it was twelve days before he was able to use his eyes.

—The Connecticut Senate, now sitting in New Haven, has authorized the creation of two new holidays in that State: June 14th, memorable as the natal day of the Star Spangled Banner, in the year of 1777, by a resolve of the Continental Congress; and September 17th, the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. Hereafter, in that State, the National holidays and anniversaries, will be Flag Day, Independence Day, and Constitution Day, marking the three most important events in our history as a people. Is not the example worthy of imitation?

—An army correspondent of the New York *Herald* declares that the rebel dead actually lay piled up in winrows on the spot where they attacked Casey's division. Twelve hundred dead rebels were found on the field. Such a firing of cannon and musketry as came from that unfortunate division has seldom been seen on any battle field. They were evidently forced to give way simply because it was a physical impossibility to kill enough of the rebels to render the forces anything like equal.

Army Correspondence.

FROM THE THIRD REGIMENT.

AFFAIRS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE—THE THIRD ENTERS UPON ACTIVE DUTY.

HIGH COMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIMENT AND COL. LESTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REG. MINN. VOL. } MURFREESBORO, TENN., June 11 1862.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

SIR: I wrote you from Corinth on the 31st ult., giving brief particulars of the rebel stampede from that stronghold. I have been so much "on the wing," and and find so little of interest to write about until now, that a long interval has elapsed in my correspondence. I arrived at this camp on Monday of this week, and found the boys of the Third in general good health and "spoiling for a fight." You will have seen ere this, that a party of the scouts attached to this regiment were surprised only a few miles from where I now write on Saturday last, some of them killed and the rest taken prisoners. The scouts were a detachment of Wyncoop's Pennsylvania cavalry. This circumstance increased the ardor of the Third boys to "pitch in," and I am glad to inform their friends at home that if the secesh don't, as usual, get out of the way very quick, the desire will soon be gratified.

Gen. Dumont, who is in command in these parts, has no idea of allowing the rebels to get so close to his lines. Besides, it was ascertained on Sunday, that these gurrillas were a mere advance guard to an army of eight or ten thousand of the secesh—probably a remnant of Beauregard's Corinthian runners. Gen. Dumont immediately prepared to advance a column to give these gentry another chance to fight or run away.

He hastily gathered together all the troops to be spared from Nashville and the country round about, and is now on the march to rout the McMinnville camp. The column moved from here this morning at 7 o'clock, with six days' rations, and leaving the camps behind. It is composed of the Third Minnesota—in the advance, of course—the Sixty-ninth Ohio, Col. Lewis D. Campbell, the Seventy-fourth Ohio, Col. Granville Moody, (who is absent on duty at Camp Chase,) the Eighteenth Michigan, two sections of Hewitt's Kentucky battery, one section of Stannard's Ohio battery, (all of Mill Spring fame,) five companies of Wyncoop's Pennsylvania cavalry and two companies of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry—in all about 4,000. The four infantry regiments with the artillery are brigaded, and under command of Colonel Lester, the whole being under the immediate command of General Dumont, who accompanies the expedition.

This force of itself would be amply sufficient to whip or chase into the mountains any ten thousand that ever "skedaddled" from Corinth, even though it be the "flower" of the rebel army.

But this is not all. General Nagely, with about an equal force is well in their rear: and I have some faint hopes that the whole "institution" will be bagged. Still, there is no telling. The swiftness of rebel feet surppases those of the deer of our forests.

I am exposing no secret when I tell you that General Buell in now on the march with his entire army from Corinth to Decatur, Alabama, and the Chatanooga, Atlanta, and all Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabamaa and Georgia will soon feel the presence of the national powers. The Mississippi being open, there is no longer any need of keeping together the immense army recently concentrated by Gen. Halleck. The healthful mountain regions will be the scene of Buell's summer campaign.—There will be little fighting. No sensible man, whether Union or secessh, regards the rebellion otherwise than as "played out," not only in Tennessee, but also in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The remainder of it falls with Richmond, and the guerrilla business in the mountains won't amount to "a hill of beans."

The reputation of our our Third Regiment for perfection in discipline, drill, gentlemanly deportment and orderly conduct has not been one iota too highly rated. There has been no undue gassing or blowing in this respect in all that has been written home. In fact, the Third deserves more praise than it has ever received. Since I left home, I have witnessed scenes of regimental drills and dress parades, brigade drills and dress parades, and division drills and dress parades, but the Third "takes them all down." In saying this, I but repeat the declarations of every unprejudiced officer in the army, from Gen. Buell down. And then the good order and gentlemanly deportment of the officers and men when off duty is something to make every Minnesotian feel proud.

The regiment did more while at Nashville, and has done more here, to create and inspire a healthful Union feeling among the people than Andy Johnson and his Union friends could have done by speeches and addresses in a whole year. To speak not extravagantly, Col. Lester has brought his regiment as nearly to perfection as it is possible to render any military organization on the face of the earth. He is a most splendid officer, and is regarded by his superiors as equal to any duty that may be imposed upon him. His men love him like brothers. They are now in deep grief at the prospect of losing him. It is given out that in future he is to command a brigade permanently, which although the regiment will be a part of it, yet it is not like having him immediately with the boys. If the regiment ever gets into battle, I predict that Col. Lester will be made a brigadier in reality immediately thereafter, making the fourth one from Minnesota.

The apointment of Capt. Griggs as Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Mattson as Major, is well received by the regiment. They are both popular and well qualified officers.

The regiment left here this morning about 700 strong, after leaving a camp guard of fifty. This shows a degree of health found in but few if any of the regiments serving in the South. There are a number sick in the hospital here, but none dangerously so. The whole number of deaths since the regiment left home has been twenty-three. I regret to state that corporal Martin Luther Knox, of Company E, died of typhoid fever, in the hospital here, on Monday night. He was a son of Hon. Mr. Knox, of Cannon Falls, and a noble and patriotic young man.—John Bump, private, of Company K, from Olmsted County, another soldier highly respected, died at the same time of the same disease. Both were buried yesterday with military honors, Rev. Dr. Crary, chaplain of the regiment officiating at the fimeral services.

The hospital here is in the female seminary, a fine airy building on the outskirts of this delightful village. The sick are well attended to, and everything about them is comfortable in the highest degree.

Murfreesboro is certainly a place where a prince might dwell in ease and comfort, and the country surrounding it is a paradise. Just now the waving fields of golden grain ready for the sickle; the luxuriant corn, more than knee high; the orchards bending with peaches, apricots, nectarines, apples and pears, and the towering forests redolent with the perfume of the gorgeous magnolia, would tempt even a "Northern Abolitionist" to forego his hatred of the "peculiar institution" and to tarry here right in the midst of rebels and rebelesses.

Speaking of the latter reminds me of the fact, that even here, in this aristocratic old place, the pretty creatures do not stick out their cherry lips or draw their fair brows into such contortions when our soldiers pass as they did a while since. I am inclined to think the Third Regiment has tamed them, as they are now all smiles; and the tables at our officers' quarters are furnished with fresh boquets every morning, which Dinah informs the recipients "Missus sent dis to you with her 'speets." This speaks well for returning good sense, not to say good manners. Still, these ladies say they continue to be rebels, if we will so call them, and that they never will submit. Ah, girls, you know you have submitted already.

I regret very much the publication in our Minnesota papers of that sensation story, got up at Cairo for the Chicago papers, in regard to the bayonet charge made in front of Corinth by the Fifth Regiment. The affair was a brilliant one just as it occurred, and the cock and bull story about a bayonet charge, will not add to the reputation of the Fifth. When all this gets back to the army, the gallant boys of the Fifth will never hear the last of it. I was very particular to get the facts, as here it was where poor David Oakes fell, and I gave all the particulars as they occurred, in my letter of the 29th.

The truth is, all the casualties in both armies during the siege of Corinth scarcely amounted to the number narrated in this fancied bayonet charge, and not a drop of blood was drawn the whole period by the bayonet. Yours truly, J. P. O.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD.

MORE ABOUT SECESH FEMALES.

An Account of a Draft at Savannah.

A MELANCHOLY APPEAL.

The Memphis *Appeal*, now published at Grenada, Miss., says, in reply to some "treasonable sheets," that "if the choice is forced upon us, which we do not apprehend will be the case, we should prefer any despotism, even that of the Czar of Russia, or the black monarch of the wildest race in Africa, to the rule of Abe Lincoln. Hatred of him is the only legacy a Southern man should ask of him, and that should be nursed until its vast amount should be beyond computation."

UNION FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.

The telegraph announces the final recovery of its Union voice by the New Orleans *Delta*. It openly denounces the friends of secession, and upholds General Butler. This would hardly be the case had Butler been guilty of a tithe of the wrongs attributed to him by the secession press. The aspect of affairs, so far as we can see, in the direction of New Orleans, is favorable.

A SWEET-MANNERED SOUTHERN LADY.

A correspondent from Memphis furnishes the following additional evidence of the good breeding of the secesh women:

On last Friday evening, a well-dressed and genteel-looking woman—said to be the wife of an officer in the confederate army—deliberately walked up to a soldier of one of the Indiana regiments, who was on duty at the wharf here, and spat in his face. A number of persons were present and witnessed the disgraceful act. The soldier looked at the "lady" for a moment, and with the simple remark, "you are very polite, madam, indeed," removed to another part of his "beat."

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

A Norfolk letter gives another version of a similar affair:

Our troops are well behaved and gentlemanly in their deportment, and certainly win the confidence and respect of the people, however much they may dislike to acknowledge it. The ladies still turn up their noses—which have become as thin as razors under the pinch of poverty and the absence of their lovers and lords—at all passers who wear Uncle Sam's uniform. Yesterday, in walking one of the streets in Portsmouth, with Paymaster Woolson, of the navy, we encountered one of these secession damsels, fair, *slim*, and full forty. Just as we were in the act of passing her, she sprang to the curbstone and snatched in her "calico" with ineffable grace.

HARD UP FOR SALT.

The Nashville *Union* of the 12th furnishes the following salty item:

It is astonishing what a number of applications for permits to get salt are made to Gov. Johnson. The Executive office seems to be a sort of *salt lick*, and not only loyal buffaloes and deer come to it, but even treacherous panthers, hyenas and wild cats stick their impudent whiskers into it. Stand off, rebels, you can't catch the American Eagle by throwing *salt on his tail!* Don't flatter yourselves that you can play the part of Judas, and still pass yourselves off as the *salt of the earth*.

MUTINY OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

The refusal of six North Carolina regiments to fight at the battle of Fair Oaks, is a very strong indication of the reaction which we believe must sooner or later extend throughout the South. The fighting temper of the rebels has been fed by deception from the beginning, and every day is bringing light into darkness. So far as the efficiency of the rebel army is concerned, Richmond contains the last ditch. Not only is the victorious army of the Government advancing steadily from all quarters, but the rebel leaders have a more insidnous foe to contend with at home, and that is the returning sense of the people.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD SOON TO BE MADE KNOWN—A MYSTERIOUS HINT.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th inst., publishes the following mysterious hint:

We now know the reason of the long silence of the telegraph at Corinth. The explanation is found in the extracts from the New York *Herald* to be found in this day's paper. Some Yankees went near to Corinth one day, and finding nothing to interrupt them went nearer; finally went into the town, and found that Corinth was evacuated and Beauregard gone—gone they knew not how long, and gone where they only imagine. Among all the evacuations, here is one that can be announced with lively satisfaction. Corinth was only a camp, and the object of holding it has been more than answered.

New Orleans is lost and the great heats of summer are gained. They will protect the country commanded by the camp at Corinth better than trenches and guns. The object of an army at that point has been answered, and to keep them lying there was simply a waste of force. Although now puzzled to know where Gen. Beauregard has gone, the curiosity of the Federal Government and Yankee people will soon be relieved in the most complete manner. But it must be remembered that there is very little probability that Halleck's army will attempt to follow him. That is an impossible calculation. The call for troops to defend Washington is too great, and we shall next hear that Halleck's army is moving to the east with all the speed of steam.

A DRAFT AT SAVANNAH—GEORGIA PATRIOTISM DOWN.

A Savannah correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes an amusing description of the scene which ensued on the occasion of a draft for 400 in Savannah, to complete a requisition for troops, the requisite number not having volunteered. Fifteen hundred of the business men of the city were drawn up in a hollow square on the parade ground, all in a high state of excitement, when the following proceedings took place:

"The colonel now takes his place in the centre, and from the back of a magnificent horse, in a few well-timed remarks calls for volunteers. He said it was a shame that a Georgian should submit to be drafted, and dishonorable to a citizen of Savannah to be forced into the service of his country. He appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their—pelf. He told them of good clothes, good living, and fifty dollars bounty; and on the strength of these considerations invited everybody to walk three paces in front. Nobody did it. An ugly pause ensued, worse than a dead silence between the ticking of a conversation. The colonel thought he might not have been heard or understood, and repeated his catalogue of persuasions. At this point one of the sides of the square opened, and in marched a company of about forty stalwart Irishmen, whom their captain, in a loud and exultant tone, announced as 'The Mitchell Guards; we volunteer, colonel, in a body.' The colonel was delighted. He proposed 'three cheers for the Mitchell Guards,' and the crowd indulged not inordinately in the pulmonary exercise. The requisite number did not seem to be forthcoming, however, and the colonel made another little speech, winding up with the invitation to the black drummer and fifer to perambulate the quadrangle and play Dixie, which they did, but they came as they went—solitary and alone—not the ghost of a volunteer being anywhere visible in the Ethiopian wake. The colonel looked as blank as if he was getting desperate, and a draft seemed inevitable.

As a dernier resort the Colonel directed all who had excuses to advance to the centre and submit them for examination. Did you ever see a crowd run away from a falling building at a fire, or towards a dog fight or a street show? If you have you can form some idea of the tempestuous nature of the wave that swept towards the little table in the centre of the square around which were gathered the four grave gentlemen who were to examine the documents. It was a scene which, as an uninterested outsider, one could only hold his sides and laugh at. Hats were crushed, ribs punched, coms smashed and clothes torn. Every hand held its magic bit of paper, from the begrimed digits of the individual just from a stable or a foundry, to the dainty gloved extremity of the dry goods clerk just from his counter. Young and old, rich and poor, neat and nasty, Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Israelites and Gentiles, all went to make up the motley mass. What a pretty lot of sick and disabled individuals there were to be sure! Swelled arms, limping legs, spine diseases, bad eyes, corns, toothaches, constitutional debility in the bread basket, eruptive diseases, deafness, rheumatism, not well generally—those and a thousand other complaints were represented as variously and heterogenously as by any procession of pilgrims that ever visited the Holy Land.

And so the day progressed, ten hours being consumed in the endeavor to secure a draft. This afternoon the absentees were gathered together, and the efforts renewed, when, strange to say, every man who found the liability imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was just on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name to the roll."

—The Charleston *Mercury* styles that city "the cradle of rebellion." The Yankees are now rocking that cradle.

FOREIGN NEWS SUMMARY.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Our Military Power and Resources Perplexing Europe.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

The Québec *Chronicle* denies that additional British troops are to be sent to Canada from England.

Ten new craters have appeared on Mount Vesuvius during the present eruption. English photographers have been at work taking views of the mountain in its excited state.

Santa Anna is once more on the track for Mexico. He has suddenly left his retirement at St. Thomas, as if to take an active part in the Mexican imbroglio.

In France, since the beginning of the present century, there has been committed not less than three hundred thousand suicides. There were 3,903 in 1858, and 3,050 in 1859.

Agrarian disturbances are again becoming rife in Southern Ireland, and there has been a general revival of the Ribbon Association. Several landlords or their agents have been publicly assassinated, liberals and Roman Catholics falling victims as readily as tories and Protestants.

On the 16th ult. there were eighty-three Bishops and thirty-seven Cardinals in Rome with many priests and soldiers. The ecclesiastics are there to attend ceremonies connected with the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. The inhabitants of Rome are convinced that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope is close at hand.

The Duke of Devonshire has lowered the rents on his Irish estates twenty per cent. He visited the estates in person, saw how his tenants had to toil to make both ends meet, and decided to make it easier for them.

ANOTHER JAPANESE SENSATION.

The Japanese Ambassadors created a sensation at the International Exhibition by going to the chief restaurant, and, contrary to rules, bringing out their pipes. The police requested them to stop smoking, but the No-Kamis paid not the slightest attention to the request, and continued puffing into the faces of the police. The latter, not daring to forcibly eject foreign Ambassadors, were obliged to overlook the transgression.

THE OLD FOLKS IN ENGLAND.

The returns which has been issued for 1860 show that in that year 22 men died in England and Wales who had reached or passed the age of one hundred, and 47 women. The oldest woman, 111 years of age, died in Glamorganshire. With the men there was a tie; a man aged 107 died in Hampshire, and another of the same name in Pembrokeshire. Four of the centenarians died in London, two others at Camberwell, one also at Greenwich, and one at Lewisham. More men died in the year than women, but of the 595 persons who had reached the age of 95 or upward before they died, nearly two-thirds were women.

A SHARP ROBBERY.

An extraordinary robbery of diamonds has been committed in Regent street, London. Two men went to the shop of Mr. Mendel, and, having chosen diamonds to the value of £275, produced a box in which they were supposed to be placed. The box was then left with Mr. Mendel until the next day, when the men were to call and pay for the jewels. Suspicions were, however, aroused, and, on opening the box, it was found that pebbles were substituted for the precious stones.

THE KING OF ITALY GOES TO ROME.

Victor Emanuel, at Salerno, was most loyally welcomed by the Syndic, who offered "any sacrifice of men and money for the triumph of national unity." The King, pressing with emotion both the hands of the Mayor, said: "I rely on the generous co-operation which you offer me, and I may perhaps soon stand in need of it." The Syndic, with tears of joy running down his cheeks, said: "Sire, shall we go to Rome?" The King, in the most solemn voice, replied: "We shall go to Rome, and that soon. If you entertain a lively desire to go there, I, on my part, am bound to it by an oath." There was a great burst of applause at these words.

EUROPE PERPLEXED AT THE MILITARY POWER OF THE UNION.

The London *Times*, of the 28th, in the following extracts, only utters, with its usual bad taste, what is becoming general in Europe — "perplexity" and astonishment at the extraordinary military power and resources of the United States:

The war in America is sweeping over the land with the velocity and destructiveness of a hurricane, and all the ordinary feelings and pursuits of men are absorbed in its vortex. Bulletins from the armies succeed each other with rapidity enough to satisfy even the appetite of the New York public, sharpened as it was with twelve months of famine. The scale of operations is absolutely tremendous. The Federals have 700,000 men in arms, and the army estimates actually voted for the present year exceed £125,000,000 sterling. These forces are no longer stationary. In the East, as well as the West, they are so actively engaged that every mail brings us the intelligence of a battle, an attack, an advance, or a conquest. President Lincoln was right enough when, in his homely language, he described this war as a "big job." It is about the biggest job of the kind ever seen, no mere "ninety days'" business or temporary disturbance. The "insurrection" which Mr. Seward believed to be "waning" at the close of last year, now covers half a continent with desolation and havoc, and we are warned that the battles known to be imminent, will exceed in severity any litherto fought.

* * * * *

The whole story is a mystery as well as a marvel. It is almost as hard to believe what has occurred as to imagine what will ultimately happen. Twelve months have changed an untaxed republic into two military confederacies, engaged in desperate war with each other, and burdened already with debts exceeding in charge the national debt of Britain. The number of men actually maintained in arms for upwards of a year is something incredible. From a population smaller than that of these islands the Northerners have not only sent 700,000 volunteers into the field, but have kept them there since last summer. No wonder that "trade is paralyzed" and industry neglected. In fact, there is now but one trade in America, and that is the trade of war. We know that it is a traffic which can never end in gain, but the Americans are embracing it, with all its costs and consequences, as the most enrapturing pursuit in the world. No difficulties daunt one party, no defeats appal the other, and while all Europe is perplexed at the spectacle set before it, New York is enchanted with the position and prospects of the nation. It is at least, however, a satisfaction to reflect that no European power can be blamed for any incident of this dreadful war.

THE LAST ARRIVAL.

By the arrival of the China, the following items are procured:

A vessel arrived at Liverpool, from Charleston, with rosin and turpentine.

Mr. Pearson, the owner of the steamer Circassian, publishes a letter asserting that the vessel had n't anything really contraband, and was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the Federal cruisers, and she was of too great draught to run the blockade at any Confederate port.

The London *Times* editorially reproaches the Canadian Parliament for neglecting to provide for the defenses of the country by defeating the military bill. It speaks of the question as a vital one for Canada but secondary for England.

The next advices from America are awaited with great anxiety in consequence of the expectation of battles at Richmond and Corinth, or both. The *Times*' city article says, belief in the early settlement of American difficulties has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence.

The seizure of the steamer Labuan having been declared illegal, gives great satisfaction.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico by a protectorate.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a notification of the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado.

The *Constitutionel* contains an article, signed La Magene, showing the impossibility of the South being conquered, and maintaining that mediation alone will succeed in ending a war so disastrous to the interests of humanity and Europe.

Austria continues concentrating troops in Venetia.

MADRID, 6th.—The publication of official documents concerning the affairs of Mexico has produced an impression unfavorable to Gen. Prim.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

JUNE.—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—See illeet that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and inn cent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them; Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is over thrown by a mass of test many which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet fac's undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respect bility, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of the "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine dealers. jy6

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Min., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Hotels, Saloons, &c.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. feb9dy.

PITTSBURGH

ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass. Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-1y

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S

PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY.

je11-w3m&doawf3m

FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW BUGGY,

ONE-HORSE WAGON,

AND TWO HORSES,

mar22 NICOLS & DEAN.

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Agricultural Warehouse

OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

NEAR LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,

CORNER THIRD AND SIBLEY STS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PITT'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

MASSILLON AGRICULTU'L WORKS, MASSILLON, OHIO.

McCORMACK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS.

JOHN H. MANNY'S " " "

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS.

F. H. MANNY'S EXCELSIOR GRAIN FAN.

SCHUTTLER'S CHICAGO WAGONS.

JOHN A. WOODWARD'S IMPROVED SMUT MACHINE AND SEPARATOR COMBINED.

MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

AND DEALERS IN HARVESTING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

Descriptive pamphlets and other information can be had upon application to

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,

my28-d3m&w6m Saint Paul, Minn.

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

☞Send for a circular by mail.

PALMER & PLAMONDON,

Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P. O. box, 1525.) CHICAGO, ILL.

W. M. LEYDE, Ag't, St. Paul. my13-d&w6m.

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul, Minn. jan24dly

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. mr19y

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade. jan5d&wly

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan5d&wly.

NICOLS & DEAN,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

GRINDSTONES, PITTSBURG COAL, &c., &c.,

THIRD STREET, - - ST. PAUL, Minn.

Sign of the Anvil.

☞Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

mar1-d&wly

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. je1-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures. apr29. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS, HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash. For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 30 pockets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 10 do Extract of Coffee. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BDLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 30 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls. do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring. All in fine order. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at COOLEY, TOWER & CO.'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Palm, Family, Toilet, Shaving, Castile. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) Shot. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of liquors and cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty as to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH—CODFISH LARGE AND MEDium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kitts: Scaled Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at dec12 COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

S. K. PUTNAM,

CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Farmers Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well-assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE. nov23-dly

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
50 pockets Java Coffee.
50 boxes Mix'd Gro. Coffee at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
20 bbls fresh beat Head Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois Starch Co's Starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., lf bbls., and kitts.
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Gro. Spices and Cream Tartar.
50 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,

my6-3m Third Street.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je16m

F. KNAUFT,

(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb25. ly.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM,

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

☞For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY.

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&wly

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next at 10 o clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C H, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pscatqua Insurance Company, St Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hastings, one bag; Andrews A W, Medford, one box; Alley J S, Northfield, one box; Adrich C C, Hastings, one machine; Atwell Captain, Mankato, one sickle; Ames G H, Winona, one package; Andrus Frank, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, one trunk; Brown Hester, St Paul, one box; Brown Alfred, Wabashaw, one package; Baulain Imrod, St Paul, one package; Buckingham F A, Minneota, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one pagage; Babin C E, St Anil, one box; Blanchard D C H, Marion, one box; Beede Cyrus, Dunleith, one box; Bitzer Gotlieb, Carver, one package; Bonath Chas, St Paul, one package; Blodgett & Lewis, St Anthony, one box; Baker J C, St Paul, one package; Berghoit J, St Paul, one package; Bro Cyril, St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, Superior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A, St Paul, three packages; Blackman W H, Mankato, one box; Biddle, G W, Saint Paul, one package; Brockway R S, Faribault, one package; Burns Nicolas, St Paul, one package; Bryant E G, St Paul, one package; Burrows S P, St Paul, one package; Bondy H, Winona, one valise; Bilbie H G, Winona, one Box; Bishop J F, Chatfield one package; Bonnett H, Wanbeek, one box; Button, Read's Landing, one package; Brown O H La Crosse, one package; Bowman W F, La Crosse, one package; Banks T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clark Thomas, Superior, one package; Curtis R J, Minneapolis, one package; Oilford Henry, St. Paul, one package; Catlin F, Hudson one package; Chronicle Office, Hudson, one package; Currier Michael, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona, one wheel; Carr T, St Anthony, one package; Chaffee Rev J F, St Anthony, two packages; Cushman C M, Minneapolis, one package; Collins Mrs W S, St Paul, one bale; Carpenter O S, Anoka, one package; Colony H W, St Paul, one package; Crandall Elder P S, Freeborn, one package; Caffrey Elizabeth, Northfield, two trunks; Clark & Hartwell, Minneapolis, one package; Cummings M C, Mankato, one package; C rnelle C, Salem, one box; Gropsey J, Durand, one package; Case J L, St Paul one package; Carroll M E, La Crosse one package; Clerk of Court La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one casting; Darling T, La Crosse, one box; Drewry and Scotton, St Paul, one barrel; Dailey J & C M, St Paul, one package; Dodge H M, St Paul, one package; Deneen S, Eight Mile Post Office, Wisconsin, one box; Dexter Elam, Hastings, one box; Daily M A, Owatonna, one package; Decker Oliver, Winona one barrel; Dillon L, Winona, one package; Derby, Preston, one package.

Evans E, Wabashaw, one box; Eggleston Esther, La Crosse, one box; Evans E B, Winona, one package; Esser Israel, St Paul, one box.

Fuller House St Paul, one package; Farmer & Gardener, St Paul, one package; France J, Albert Lea, one box; Forsyth B F, St Paul, one package; Friemer W H, Hudson, one carpet bag.

Gray F, St Paul, one package; Griffith W L, St Paul, one package; Giller G, Mankato, one package; Green & Brown, La Crosse, one package; Gaswell James, Freeborn, one package, Gilman W, St Anthony, one box; Grant Elijah W St Anthony, one box; Gardeu P, St Cloud, one package; Gahr Rev , St Paul, two kegs; Greeley Miss Amanda, St Anthony, one package; Gilbert S M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Nininger, one package; Goodwatr Mrs, Redwing, one trunk; Gamer Rev J, Berlin, one package; Gilman F, St Paul, one box; Gilman F, St Paul, one elevator; Grant C L, St Paul, one box, Gorman, St Paul, one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one package.

Harper J A, Hudson, one gun; Hackett S, Peter, one chest; Horner John, St Peter, one bond R R; Hamer Michael, St aul, one package; Henry R R, Prescott, one package; Hutchins J, Winona, one carpet bag; Historical Society, St Paul one package; Hazeldine J S, St Paul, one package; H ugh C as H, Minneapolis, one package; Hewitt A W, Mankato, one package; Hartman J H, Mankato, one package; Holt Chas, Northfield, one package; Hagen Rev B C, Faribault, one box; Hall G K, La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse, one package

Ivory Wm, St Anthony, one box; Iness Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell I La Crosse, one box; Jarrett J M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones D C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kramer John, Lake City, one barrow; Keene Geo E, Prairie du Chien, one box; King W S, Minneapolis, one box; Kellogg Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston H F, Garden City one box, Knox R H, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shakopee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box.

Littlefield E A, Redwing, one package; Larks Wm, Winona, one package casting; Lewis W F & Co, River Falls, one package; Lewis A C, St Paul, one package; Leonard W H, Winona, one box; Laird M J, Winona, one package; Lovejoy & Brockway St Anthony, one box; Lewis W F, Medford, one package; Lombard, Winona, one watch; Leonard J G, Waubeek, one bundle; Lehr O, St Paul, one package; Lamm Stephen, Mankato, one package

Marpe Louis, Albert Lea, one chest; Marlin T, St Peter, one chest; Miller Mrs C C, St Paul one package; Mandigo, S M, St Paul, one box; Martin C G, Dunleith, one package; McAister J, St Paul, one package; Murch A B, La Crosse one hay cale; McIntire, La Crosse, one casting; McD naid James, Winona, one package; Moses Elias, St Anthony, one box; Maxwell W W, St Paul one box; Moss H L, St Paul, one package; McLane Dr E, St Anthony, one package; Metzger F J, St aul, one bag; McIntire J, Sumas, Wis, one package; Matteson James, Hamilton, one package; Morgan S T, Odaman, on box; Melton C H, Faribault, one package; Matherson James, Cannon City, one package, McKinney Fred, Shakopee, one package; Moore C, La Crosse, one package.

Mehols S, Salem, one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Nehe S F, Forest City, one package; Newell F R, St Paul, one package; Newcomb E E, Winona, one package; Newman August, Monticello, one box; Nightengale John, Okamon, one ches..

Owen M H, Moneka, one package casings

Pierson A T C, St Paul, one box; Perkins J R, Swon River, one package castings; Saunder J Saint Peter, three castings; Prentiss W A, St Paul, one hat box; Peck H W, Ioseo, two boxes; do do one package; Parshall J S, Shakopee, one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, one box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C Le Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box; Regen Mrs F, Winona; one package; Revene, St Anthony, one package. Reid Rev A D, St Paul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package; Rheem W C, St Paul, one package; Rosser J F Mankato, one package; Rutledge W R, Redwing, one buggy; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randall W H, Hamilton, one box; Rasmusen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Lansing, one casting; Simmons A, St Paul, one package; Smith Malcolm, Aeda, one box; Skinner James D, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, South Bend, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peters, one package; Seegar R W, Saint Paul, one package; Smith Rev W, Cannon Falls, one bale; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schneitson, Wm, Hastings, one package; Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Seale T A, Roches er one package; Selvers Ole, Rochester, one box; Sawyer A F, Reads, one package.

Thompson W A, Eldorado, Iowa one package; Tompkins W F, St Paul, one casting, one bell and sickle; Thorston Daniel Hudson one box; Thorpe E T, La Crossee, one package; Towne R, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Simons, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbell Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag; Taylor J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H, Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee, one bag; Winter Chas, Fort Ripley, one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weisman V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wred M, St Anthony, one box; Wagner J, Minneapolis; one package; Wilson J C, Minneapolis, one k g; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Wilford Rev A, Hastings, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package; Waggoner J N, Hastings, one package; Wegelin S, Fountain City, one package; Westott E, Rochester, one package; Winggin P San Oair, one keg; Weber P, Eau Galley, one package; Warner C, Saint Paul, one box.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

je10-4t

TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY, Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed. Call and see specimens at the office of DR. SIMONTON, oct24-dly Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BEERAGE LEXIVINA,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-dly St. Paul, Minnesota.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

STEELA AND CHECK SHAWLS,

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES; ALSO THE

"PRETTIEST SACK PATTERN OUT,"

with Cloakings of all styles and colors to make up, all of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH

AT

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

my18

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON!

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Cotton Advancing.

DRY GOODS ON THE RISE.

But notwithstanding all this unfavorable news,

SMITH & TAYLOR

Will continue to sell a good article of

HEAVY BROWN SHEETING at 12½ cents per yard.
FIRST QUALITY CALICO, extra, 12½ " "
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 10 cents per yard.

Besides an excellent assortment of

CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS—a good article at one dollar per yard.

NEW PATTERNS LIBDIES' SACQUES; NEW STYLES CLOTH FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

All of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store, 3d st., next door to Express Office. my25-dly

CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Having received a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing equalling in quality and style anything to be found in the large Eastern cities, we would respectfully request an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also have received to sell to the trade a large lot of superfine black cloths and doeskins, blue cloth, silk mixed coatings, Harris' silk mixed and fancy cassneres, satinet, cord, moleskin, black farmer's satin, red farmer's satin, for sleeve lining alapaca, silicia, bro. Holland and good black thread; all of which we will sell from ten to twenty per cent lower than the same goods can be procured for in any establishment in St. Paul. We invite merchant tailors, tailors and others, who deal in the above goods, to call and

EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

Also a fine assortment of hats and caps, white and colored shirts, knit shirts and drawers, neck ties, suspenders, woolen and cotton and half hose, silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, shirt collars, and many other goods which we offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third st., below Day & Jenks' Drug Store.

my25-1y

CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, RAISINS,

S. PRESCOTT,

ST. ANTHONY, Opposite the Falls,

Is receiving direct from Chicago, a large assortment of Candies, plain and fancy, which he offers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At as low prices as they can be purchased in the State.

Patronage of Retail dealers solicited, my3-3m

Oils and Lamps.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TIN WARE, PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED. TABLE CUTLERY.

Constantly on hand, the most complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the city.

ROBERT STREET, St. Paul, Minn.

sep22-d&wly

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, Third Street.

je11

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

We have reduced the price of the very best non-explosive

WHITE CARBON OIL!

TO 40 CENTS PER GALLON.

Every one should try our

NEW HAND LAMP

For burning Carbon Oil without using a Chimney. WE ARE SELLING LAMPS FROM THIRTY CENTS UP.

E. & H. Y. BELL,

my10 Third st., near Winslow House.

Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' GAITERS

AND

Children's Fine Shoes,

&c., &c., &c.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

IN TOWN.

THE BEST DOLLAR GAITER.
THE BEST $1.25 GAITER.
THE BEST $1.50 GAITER
THE BEST 50 CENT KID SLIPPER
THE BEST 60c LASTING SLIPPER.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE FIFTY CENT GAITERS LEFT.

THE BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN THIS CITY.

THE BEST $2.50 OXFORD TIE.

AND MANY OTHER KINDS AT PRICES REASONABLE.

S. KILPATRICK,

Opposite International Hotel.

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, St. Paul, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-dly

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-ly

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND OVER $6,000,000.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY AT SIGHT,

Without sixty days' notice.

Life Insurance

Effected on liberal terms. Policies assignable by endorsement without permission of the Company. Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.

Directors & Stockholders, New York,	*References in New York City.*
James Brown, Esq.,	Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
Francis Cottenet, Esq.,	Alex. T. Stewart & Co.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
Alfred Pell, Esq.,	B. L. & A. Stewart,
Alex. Hamilton, jr. Esq.,	C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.
E. M. Archibald, Esq.,	D. Appleton & Co.
And others.	

THOMPSON BROTHERS,

sep29 Agents for St. Paul and vicinity.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INCURANE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,

jan15dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

MADISON MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

On the first day of January, A. D. 1862.

Made pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved February 28th, 1862.

1. NAME AND LOCATION.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, located in the City of Madison, State of Wisconsin.

2. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Consisting of unimpaired premium and cash notes, cash on hand and am't secured by mortgage.....$215,865 76

3. Amount of accumulations..... 216,865 76

4. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer,		9,454 63
2. Real Estate.....		None.
3. Bonds owned by the Company.....		None.
4. Debts to the Company secured by mortgage.....		$332 47
5. Debts otherwise secured.....		None
6. Debts for Premiums.....		29,954 03
7. All other securities.....		None.
LIABILITIES.		
5. Amount of liabilities due or not due to dan S or other creditors.....		None.
6 Losses adjusted and due, settled by drafts, and awaiting the call of the insurer.....		$1,558 85
7. Losses adjusted and not due.....		None.
8. Losses unadjusted.....		$3,455 89
9. Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof.....		3 909 80
10 All other claims against the company.		None.
11. The greatest amount insur d in any one risk.....	$2,160 00	
12. As the company insures nothing but isolated property, the amount to be insured in any one city, town or village is not limited.		
13 The company insure no property in all cks.		
14. The Act of Incorporation is herewith submitted.		

State of Wisconsin, City of Madison, Dane county, ss:

Benj F. Hopkins, Vice President, and D. Worthington, Secretary, of the Madison Mutual Insurance Co., being duly sworn depose and say, and each for himself saith, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the condition of said Company, according to our best knowledge and belief; and that the said Company comprises twelve thousand and ninety (12,090) members holding unexpired policies, the aggregate amount of whose unimpaired premium notes is two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and 84 100 dollars ($202,956 84.)

B. F. HOPKINS, Vice President.

D. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

On this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1862, personally appeared before me, Benjamin F. Hopkins to me known as Vice President, and Dennison Worthington to me known as Secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, and made oath that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is the common seal of said Company, and was affixed thereto by their authority, and that their names were subscribed by like authority, and for the purpose set forth in said instrument

W. H. WATERMAN, Notary Public.

Madison, April 6th, 1862.

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, Secretary's Office, ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin does hereby certify that W. H. Waterman, whose name appears subscribed to the annexed instrument, was at the date thereof a Notary Public, residing in the county of Dane, duly appointed and qualified, and empowered by the laws of this State to administer oaths, take acknowledgements of deeds, and other written instruments, and execute all other such powers and duties as by the laws of nations and according to commercial usage, may be exercised and performed by Notaries Public, and that full faith and credit are due and should be given to his official acts as such Notary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the Capitol in Madison, this twenty-sixth day of April, 1862.

EDWARD D. LEY,

Asst. Secretary of State.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Treasurer's Office.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, having fully complied with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota, and the amendment thereto approved March 2, 1861, and owed the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; I hereby certify that said Company is authorized to transact business in this State.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of St. Paul, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

CHARLES SCHIFFER, State Treasurer.

je14-1lw

G. R. MONTAGUE, General Agent for Minnesota.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,000

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The nett profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.

H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.

W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.

my12-dly

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS,

SELPHO'S PATENT.

The above unrivalled substitute for lost limbs, combining latest improvements, can be had only of WM. SELPHO, Patentee, may21 516 Broadway, New York.

☞Send for circular.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—John Chever and Catharine, his wife, of the county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, by mortgaged deed, dated May 24, A. D. 1861, granted, barg

THE CITY.

The Weekly Press

Is issued this morning. It is brim full of carefully selected news of every variety, and contains a full report of the proceedings of the Sunday School Convention held at Red Wing, last week. For sale at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

THE Peak family closed their engagement in this city last night to a third good house. They appear at St. Anthony this evening and to-morrow evening at Minneapolis.

THE HON. JAMES W. TAYLOR is announced, in the Faribault *Northern Statesman*, to attend a Fourth of July celebration in that place, and to deliver an oration on the occasion.

SHEEP.—R. H. Bennett, of Cottage Grove, Washington county, has just sent to Michigan for twelve hundred sheep. The farmers of Minnesota are beginning to appreciate the profits arising from wool growing.

STILL THEY COME.—Fifty-seven wagons loaded with immigrants passed through La Crosse, on Monday the 16th, destined for the fertile regions of Minnesota. They had with them about four hundred head of cattle.

THE "M. W. Dunnsie," reported wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, was not Capt. M. W. Downie, of Stillwater, as was at first reported. The similarity of the names misled the Captain's friends into the error.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—Our citizens will be glad to hear that the Hutchinson Family will entertain another St. Paul audience on their way East from their Northern trip. They sing at Ingersoll's Hall on Friday (to-morrow) evening for the last time in this city.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS & MCCARGER, at the Upper Levee, in connection with other Produce and Commission business, have facilities for receiving and supplying any desired amount of good hard wood. They have a thousand cords now on hand. See advertisement.

LABORERS.—Speaking for the vicinity of Stillwater, which is also applicable to this locality, the *Messenger* says that there is a great scarcity of laborers, and farmers have already commenced securing hands for the harvest fields. This fact will retard recruiting operations very materially. As a general rule now, men who are disposed to work are employed: while loafers who will not work are not liable to volunteer.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—On Saturday morning last, Capt. Bromley, of Stillwater, took a squad of ten or twelve men to Fort Ridgley, who were sworn into the U. S. service for the Sixth Regiment. We believe it is the design of Capt. B. to take his men to the Fort and have them mustered in as rapidly as enlistments are made. Another squad will be mustered in during the present week.

LUTHER PRESTON, whose pardon for an offence for which he has already suffered thirty-two months' imprisonment we mentioned a week ago, had his free papers served upon him yesterday by United States Marshal Eaton, and arrived at St. Paul on his way home to his family. He is of course hugely pleased at his good luck, and is under many obligations to his friends at St. Paul and elsewhere for their kindness in his behalf. He also speaks of the Christian qualities of Warden Proctor for his numerous acts of sympathy and favor during many weary hours of sickness and distress.

SELPHO'S ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—There can scarcely be a more embarrassing loss to man or woman than that of an arm, unless indeed, it be that of a leg, and it is consoling to know that in both cases the misfortune can be measurably atoned for by the use of the artificial limbs manufactured by Mr. William Selpho, No. 516 Broadway, New York. His Anglesey Leg is admitted to be one of the most perfect things of the kind in all respects extant, as may be imagined, when a gentleman skated for three hours on one, last winter, without fatigue or detection. Selpho's Artificial Arm is an equally admirable invention, and the wearer is enabled to write with it, handle tools with it, &c., almost as well as if it were a natural limb.

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FUNERAL OF LIEUT. DAVID O. OAKES.—At an adjourned meeting of citizens of St. Paul, held at the City Hall, Wednesday morning, June 18th, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Lieut. David O. Oakes, Mayor Prince was in the Chair.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements, appointed at the first meeting, be present on the arrival of the steamer Canada, to escort the remains of the late Lieut. David O. Oakes to the residence of his father, Charles H. Oakes, Esq.

The following named persons will attend the funeral as Pall Bearers:

PALL BEARERS IN CARRIAGES.

Major Stansbury,	Capt. Putnam,
Major Smith,	Lieut. Truman,
Capt. Nelson,	D. A. Robertson,
Capt. Saunders,	John S. Prince.

PALL BEARERS ON FOOT.

C. A. Morgan,	J. P. Pond,
J. A. Peckham,	W. Sprigg Hall,
B. Marvin,	Harvey Officer,
H. F. Masterson,	J. I. Beaumont,
J. B. Livingston,	W. Wilkin,
L. Blum,	M. H. Mills.

Major W. H. Forbes and W. R. Bowes were elected to act as Marshals on the occasion of the Funeral.

The Pall Bearers, Military Escort and Band will meet at the City Hall on Friday at 2 P. M., and move to the residence of Charles H. Oakes, and from thence to St. Paul's Church, where the funeral service will be held.

J. I. BEAUMONT, Secretary.

FOR SALMON RIVER.—James Fergus, Esq., of Little Falls, Morrison county, one of the most enterprising explorers and best practical business men of the State, will join the overland expedition that is to be escorted by Capt. Fisk's guard. He has promised to give the readers of the PRESS the benefit of his observations. In a note to us he says:

"If these mines are half as good as represented, the opening of this northern route will be of much benefit to Minnesota. I will send you, when opportunity offers, a statement of the material facts in relation to the route, distance, state of the road, character of the country, wood, water, &c., and whatever reliable facts come under my observation in relation to the gold fields after we get there."

We expect correspondence from members of Capt. Fisk's party, but shall be glad to have also the notes of so experienced and practical a man as Mr. Fergus. Mr. F. returned only a few months ago from a sojourn of one or two years at Pike's Peak.

RIVER NEWS.—The arrivals yesterday were the McLellan and Key City from below, and the Pomeroy and Antelope from the Minnesota river.

The Milwaukee left for Dunleith, the Keokuk for LaCrosse, Favorite for St. Peter, Jeannette Roberts for Red Wood, and Antelope for Carver.

The Canada will be in port this morning, and depart for St. Louis at 4 P. M.

The Pomeroy, Capt. Painter, will leave at 12 o'clock to-day for St. Peter.

The McLellan is the railroad packet for LaCrosse this morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Key City, Capt. Worden, will start for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith at 8 A. M.

The Northern Belle and War Eagle are the boats due from below to-day.

GEN'L HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, Min., May 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Major General Halleck will immediately send recruiting officers from the Army of the West to this State, to recruit for our regiments.

While the Minnesota Regiments in the Army of the Mississippi have lost many men, the gallant Minnesota Second has sustained the most severe losses on the battle field and by the hardships incident to an active campaign, and its thinned ranks appeal most earnestly for succor to the sympathy and patriotism of our citizens.

Our brave sons in the Army of the Mississippi have nobly done their duty, and the people of Minnesota will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to fight by the side of comrades who have already achieved an imperishable reputation for our young State.

Let our Regiments be completed and made effective without delay.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant General.

je1.3w

Papers throughout the State insert three times.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.

jy23 THOMPSON BROS.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS CAN be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also the very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.

A LIFE'S SECRET, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.

THE HEIR TO ASHLEY, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.

THE STOLEN MASK OR MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX, by Wilkie Collins. Price 25 cents.

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug. Sala. Price 25 cents.

ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.

THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1 25.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1 25.

And various other New Books too numerous to mention.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY. ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.

IN FACT

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

je17tf CALL AND SEE.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

Cash paid for Hides and Furs.

jan18-dly

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One jig saw, counter shaft, &c.; one turning lathe, counter shaft, bits, &c.; one boring machine, bits, &c.; one small surface planer. The above machinery is nearly new, and made in the best manner. For further particulars apply to Galley & Janson, Chair Factory, St. Paul, or the subscriber. BARNARD & BRO.

St. Anthony, June 4, 1862. je4-dlm

DUNDAS MILLS'

CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,

For sale in bbls. or sacks by

E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Sichler, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best

XX FAMILY FLOUR

offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.

mar15 J. S. ARCHIBALD.

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S MILLS,

SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.

This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and was got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of Burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.

The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Craigie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.

All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.

Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the ear.

All work done at this Mill is warranted.

sep30d&wly.

The Mountain Department Vindicated.

THE PATHFINDER AT HOME.

THE SHENANDOAH CAMPAIGN.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

When General Fremont assumed the command of the Mountain Department, its whole effective force was less than fourteen thousand men, scattered in different services—guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, holding important mountain passes, and protecting towns. He soon found his divisions threatened by the enemy in strong force, and was forced at once into the most rapid marches to relieve Schenck and Milroy. Just at that time Jackson made his successful advance north, putting to flight the reduced corps of Banks, taking possession of the valley of the Shenandoah, cutting off the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, opening the way into Maryland, and alarming the Government for the safety of the capital.

It is remarkable that the Mountain Department, which Fremont's enemies had ridiculed as a practical joke of the President and Secretary Stanton, to quietly dispose of Gen. Fremont, should so soon be called on by the Secretary of War to deliver Washington from its alarm. That, and the extraordinary march which has driven Jackson back much faster than he came, occupied a region beyond where we had previously advanced, and has probably ere this placed the important town of Staunton in our possession, has vindicated the judgment of the President in making this appointment, besides showing Gen. Fremont's wisdom in waiving all personal feeling, and accepting whatever service was assigned him, patiently biding his time for his own vindication.

The plan on which the Mountain Department was organized, was that Gen. Fremont should march through Southwestern Virginia into Eastern Tennessee. His operations were, however, diverted to the eastward by the appearance of a strong rebel force in that quarter. When the order of the War Department was sent him to march immediately to the relief of the Department of the Shenandoah, his available force was at Franklin. If he had had supplies, he could have marched across the Shenandoah Mountains to Harrisonburg or Mt. Jackson, and thus have had a shorter march than Jackson's line of retreat. But the Mountain Department was then the neglected Department. Gen. Fremont was drawing his supplies from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at a point near Cumberland, seventy miles distant, and over mountain roads. He had not more than one-third the number of teams necessary to transport his provisions over this route, and at that time his army had been three days without bread, and subsisting upon a scanty supply of fresh beef taken in the country.

To have lengthened the distance from his supplies by a rapid march into a country already stripped by Jackson would probably have sacrificed his army. He therefore started North on Sunday, May 25th, returning with his supply teams. The order had been received on Saturday evening. In two days his men, although fatigued by previous hard service, and weak from insufficient food, made the march to Petersburg, thirty miles. At least a part of this way was over roads which in our regular military phrase would be called impassable. At Petersburg the knapsacks, tents and baggage were stored, the men were stripped of all surplus weight for the race, five days' rations of hard bread were issued, and on Tuesday the army advanced to Moorfield, on the way over the mountains.

On Wednesday they marched ten miles; the rainy season which has made military operations impossible in other quarters, having fully set in. Thursday the troops remained in camp, too much exhausted to go on. Friday they marched twenty miles to Wardensville. From this town Lieut. Col. Downey, on a reconnoissance, with a company of Indiana cavalry, drove at a charge a body of rebel cavalry which tried to intercept him. On Saturday the army passed the last mountain range, still in a pouring rain, and reached the western boundary of the valley of the Shenandoah. The troops dropped by the wayside for the night, officers and men alike, without shelter, at a point where the Winchester and Strasburg roads divide. The next day at 9:30, the advance came upon Jackson's rear guard.

In one week this army had accomplished a march of one hundred miles, with troops before fatigued by hard service, with insufficient supplies, over the worst mountain roads, in incessant rain and storms. On Sunday, June 1st, after a fight with Jackson's rear guard, which was strongly posted to protect his retreat, the army entered Strasburg. The advance of McDowell's column reached Strasburg next morning, Jackson having slipped between the two. From that time the pursuit and the fighting were almost constant, Jackson destroying the bridges, and using every means to obstruct the way, and posting artillery at every commanding point to retard Fremont's progress.

As a specimen of the difficulties met in this remarkable march, and promptly overcome by military skill, our correspondent relates that they came upon the north branch of the Shenandoah too late to save the bridge which Jackson had set on fire. By the next morning they had a pontoon bridge completed, on which the army crossed. Fighting, building bridges and pursuing, by the next Sunday our army had passed over sixty miles more. Here Jackson made a stand at Cross Keys, and succeeded in driving back Blenker's division on the left wing; but he was too severely punished to attempt to hold the ground, and in the night he continued his retreat.

Here Col. Carroll with the advance brigade of Gen. Shields' division had intercepted Jackson, and held the bridge by which he must retreat. Had he destroyed this, or made such disposition to hold it, as in the time, and with the warning he had, and with the means—the ballance of Shields' division being only four miles off—it appears that Jackson might have been finally bagged. But the enemy crossed the bridge the next morning in the face of his feeble preparation, attacked and drove him from the field, and then continued their retreat, destroying the bridge in the rear.

This march, for the promptness with which it was begun, on an unexpected order, the difficulties which it overcame, its rapidity and boldness, and for the amount of hard fighting done, attacking the enemy successively in the strong positions which he chose in that favorable country, to check the pursuit, and in spite of the losses of each successive engagement, persistently following up the enemy, and harrassing them to the very limit of human endurance, will be one of the memorable features in the history of this war. The dispatches of the commander are as modest as his achievement is brilliant. They assume no hypothetical nor great moral victories. They make no showy summing up of results, in order to draw in advance on the public admiration; nor do they attempt to cover up any losses on his own side; nor do they show any panic at a check in his pursuit, or propose to abandon it and "resume original plans." But they state concisely what was done, and in a manner that impresses its truthfulness on every mind. This brilliant campaign has justified the judgment of those who have stood by Gen. Fremont through all the partizan maligunity of which he has been the object.

Monetary & Commercial.

Financial.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO'S BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, &C

St. Paul, June 18 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Winona County Bank, Ramsey Co. Endorsed Scrip, U. S. Demand Notes. New England, Michican, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Pittsburgh, Wisconsin. Canada.

United States 6 per cent. two years Notes

Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	1 per ct prm
Eastern	½ per ct prm
Treasury Notes	¾ pr ct prm
American Gold	1¼ per ct dis

ORDERS for State Warrants promptly filled.

Milwaukee Money Market.

The *Sentinel*, of Tuesday, says:

There was a perceptible decrease in the demand for money yesterday, but still the amount of business done was not unusually small for Monday, and may not prove an indication of what the whole week is to bring. However, we heard less of a scarcity of currency than at the close of last week; the rate of discount on New York drafts varied from ¼ to ½ per cent., and ¾ probably to more general buying figure. The selling rates of New York exchange were ¼@¾ premium at the banks, the latter rate uniformly charged on collections. Gold could hardly be bought at any price, in consequence of the continued upward tendency at New York. The brokers were paying 5 @5¼ premium, but did not care to sell at present.

Chicago Money Market.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday morning says:

Currency is now quite plenty, and as a consequence, exchange becomes stiffer. The quotations are par buying; ¼ selling. It may be in a few days pushed up to the old quotations —par@¼ buying, ¼ selling. Gold is going up in accordance with the New York Market. We quote at 5 buying; 6 selling.

Business generally has been very good during the week, and we look for a continuance during the season.

New York Money Market.

We take the following from the *Independent* of the 17th:

The market continues easy at low rates. The premium on gold has advanced and tends upwards. Money is circulating, and were it not that Government is a large borrower the rates would be even lower. The Secretary continues to borrow at 6 per cent. on the day's call; and is also receiving daily contributions to the new 6 per cent. loan, the privilege of converting demand notes into a U. S. per cent. 20 years' loan being readily availed of. The Government has evinced a disposition to buy gold by a further issue of 7-30 per cent. Treasury notes, at a premium of 3 per cent. for the gold at par. Some incipient private negotiations have been nipped by premature disclosures inducing complaint that such a proposition should not assume the shape of public announcement inviting bids, which very many would respond to, in the present dearth of opportunities to place surplus funds. However, the amount of 2½ millions has been so exchanged. Gold is at a premium of 4½ per cent. The export seems to increase.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

TUESDAY, June 17.

The wheat market yesterday morning opened nominally ½c lower than it closed on Saturday, 75@79c being the ruling offers for the standard grades in store, and 76@86c for the same grades delivered. There was not much disposition to sell at these figures, and only a few thousand bushels changed hands at the depots. Receipts show a moderate but steady decrease in the amount of wheat coming forward, and, with more liberal arrivals of vessels, freights were scarcely so firm as at the close of the week.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 17.

Freights are still a little irregular, though more settled than on Saturday; early in the morning vessels were offered pretty freely, particularly the larger ones at 8¾c corn or 9½c wheat and rye to Buffalo, but after numerous charters, rates advanced to 9c on corn and 10c on wheat, at which engagements were also numerous, though the feeling was rather quiet and perhaps a little easier again at the close.

In flour the limited transactions show no material change in prices at $2,50@$2 62½ for fair to good medium spring extras, $3,70 @$3,80 for good to choice do, and $4,00 and upward for the favorite and leading brands; $2,50@$2,95 for low to good spring superfines; $4,50 for mixed winter, and $4,00@$5,25 for white winter extras; winter superfines nominal at $3,50@$4,00.

Spring wheat commenced selling in store slowly at 80½c for amber Iowa, 77@77½c for No. 1, and 70@70½c for No. 2, but was afterwards more active though very irregular, according to wants of buyers in different elevators at 80¼@81c for amber Iowa, 77@78c for No. 1, and 70@79c for No. 2, rejected also ranging wide at 55@58c for new receipts, and 50c for old do.

J. B. BRADEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL

HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

KENSINGTON, SLIGO AND SWEEDS BAR IRON,

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and other Carriage Trimmings, Shelf Hardware, &c., Window Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Rock Island Clipper and SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOWS,

All of the best quality, warranted to give satisfaction. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash.

Ware house on Third between Minnesota and Cedar streets, St. Paul, Min. feb20-1y.

MINNESOTA

Sewing Machine Depot,

In French's Block, one door east of Davenport's Book Store, Third street, St. Paul.

Bartholf's celebrated sock stitch machine at reduced prices.

Family Machine at.....$45

A, Machine heavier than Family ..... 50 to 60

B, Machine heavier than A (for tailors) 70 to 75

C, Machine heavier than B, (for boot, shoe and harness makers)..... 80 to 85

Silver plated, in walnut or mahogany cabinet cases ..... 80 to 125

Superior to any other machines ever brought before the public. They require no trouble in filling and keeping in perfect order. Will sew with equal facility the finest Swiss muslin, and the heaviest cloth or leather.

Moro and Perkins' Cincinnati Machine, (used by families, cloak and mantilla makers—uses two spools,) $30 to $35.

UNION MACHINE,

A VERY DESIRABLE light family machine, (uses two spools; makes a beautiful stitch,) $30 to $35.

Stitching of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch for families and manufacturers.

Shirts made, bosoms, cuffs and collars stiched.

All work done at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Ladies wishing to purchase a good Machine are invited to bring their work, sit down, and thoroughly test the qualities of our Machines before buying.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.

my24

Attorneys.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to mh29-1y

D. NEWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul Minnesota. my25-dly

WILLIAM D. STOREY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke.....New York City.
John G. Treadwell.....Albany, New York.
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York.
Hon. R. A. Law.....Chicago, Ills.
Geo. S. Blanchard.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston.

je11-doawlm&wly

J. F. BLODGET,

AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,

Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.

Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar12-dtf.

ANOKA FLOURING MILLS

FOR SALE.

For terms apply to the undersigned at Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota.

my24-d3m SMILEY & WOODBURY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR,

CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS.

SAINT PAUL, - MINNESOTA.

feb6-d6m

DAILY MINNESOTA RIVER MAIL PACKET,

ANTELOPE,

FROM ST. PAUL TO LOUISVILLE,

Will run daily between the above named points, leaving Carver at 5, Chaska at 6, and Shakopee a 7 o'clock, arriving at St. Paul in time to connect with the LaCrosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque and Dunleith line of packets.

Leaves St. Paul, Lower Levee at 2; Upper Levee, at 2½ P. M.

apr22-6m. GEORGE HOUGHTON, Master.

ST. PAUL, SHAKOPEE, CARVER CHASKA AND HENDERSON

EXPRESS PACKET.

The Fast and Light Draught steamer

CLARA HINE,

Will make tri-weekly trips from St. Paul to Henderson, touching at all intermediate landings, leaving St. Paul Mondays, Wednesays and Fridays at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers traveling by this boat will be in time to take the morning packets for points down the river.

St. Paul, April 21, 1862, ap r22-6m.

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store. St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17dly.

EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD

Of Chicago, Ill., the eminent and skilful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose name and fame is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in performing formidable operations, and in removing difficult and dangerous diseases from those delicate organs, has arrived in St. Paul and may be consulted at the AMERICAN HOUSE for a short time only.

Dr. U., who is a regular Physician and Surgeon of the old school, has had an extensive experience in both hospital and private practice of twenty-eight years, and will be found competent to perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other mild and gentle means to remove any disease from those delicate organs within the reach of science and human skill.

CHRONIC DISEASES, of every grade and character, whether requiring medical or surgical treatment, POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY CURED, when not clearly beyond the reach of science and human skill.

Dr. Underwood treats all diseases on regular and scientific principles as recognized by the medical profession both in Europe and America, and hence does not use or deal in those pretended new and never failing remedies—specifics, inhaling vapors, and other quack prescriptions—which are so ostentatiously paraded before the public by those impudent traveling quacks and money-fleecing empirics, nine-tenths of whom never were inside of a medical college. Patients afflicted or laboring under diseases of long standing, can consult Dr. U. with the most confident hope and expectation of being perfectly cured, or receiving with unerring certainty all the relief that the highest skill, the most judicious and scientific treatment can possibly bestow.

Among the diseases which the Doctor has lately treated with the most signal success, may be mentioned those of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels—and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum and Chronic Female Affections. my7-3m

MILL FURNISHING.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S OLD BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, ESTABLISHED 1834.

JOHN T. NOYE,

FLOUR PACKER,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Mill Machinery

AND

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

IMPROVED CENTRE VENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS,

Fitted with Cast Steel or Boiler Iron Buckets, warranted to produce a high per centage of power.

IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, OAT AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.

Joint T. Noye's Improved Centrifugal, Feeding, Flouring and Grist Mills.

CAST STEEL MILL PICKS.

ALSO, DUFOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED

ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

MILL CASTINGS.

The entire machinery of Mills, from the smallest Castings to the whole arrangement for the largest class of Flouring Mills, at much less cost than is usual, will be furnished at my Manufactory, and branch at Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. F. NOYE, AGENT,

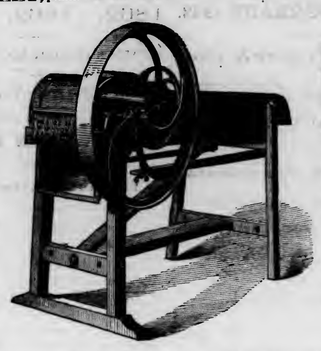
28 Market Street, Lind's Block, Chicago.

JOHN WEBSTER, Milwright.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents at St. Paul. apr11-dom

JONES' AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

THIRD STREET, [NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.



HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, BOWS, SHAFTS, POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXLES, SPRINGS, THIMBLE SKEINS, BOXES, HAY PRESSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND CORN AND COB MILLS. BURR STONE MILLS, BOLTERS, REEL CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS—ALL SIZES, HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENCY

OF THE CANTON, OHIO, SWEEPSTAKES THRESHING MACHINES
" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE ROCKFORD, ILLS., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE HAINES, ILLS. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
OF PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, FOR STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.
OF SECHLER & PORTER'S SUGAR CANE MILLS, ALL SIZES.
OF COOK'S EVAPORATORS AND SYRUP CLARIFIERS.
OF ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
OF THE BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, ALL SIZES,

Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., trace, halter and log chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.

Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to

D. C. JONES,

my23-d3m&w6m At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.

LEMONS AND ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

apr23

SPRING & SUMMER

Millinery Goods for 1862

At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.

MISS E. WASS

Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American flowers, and Ruches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

my22-d3m

WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

W. W. WEBB.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fruits, Toys, Oranges,

LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also

THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.

my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

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VINEGAR. VINEGAR.

We would again call the attention of the public to the fact that the city is full of

CONCOCTIONS, CALLED VINEGAR,

Made up of poisonous ingredients, and warranted to destroy health if used.

You will avoid poison in small doses by using

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From D. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c.:

"I hereby certify that I have examined the vinegar manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co., of this city, and have found it of an excellent quality and free from all deleterious ingredients.

"St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1861." D. B. REID."

Sold at wholesale or retail at our works on Sibley street. C. C. LEWIS & CO.

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The undersigned will furnish ICE to

CITY CUSTOMERS AND BOATS

As usual during the season of 1862.

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Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

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THRESHING MACHINES

C. Aultman & Co. Manufacturers Canton, Ohio.

For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Machines are the acknowledged "head and front" of the whole "threshing machine family." Their fame is not only national but world-wide!

Either Geared or Belted Separators, with either eight or ten horse "Cary" or "Compensating" Powers, and with or without Trucks and Straw Stackers, delivered at this place on short notice. Order early. Send and get circular free of charge, or call and see sample machines.

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PENSION BOUNTY MONEY AND WAR CLAIMS.

SPENCER & CARVER, ATTORNEYS,

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Pensions procured for wounded and disabled soldiers of the present war, and for widows and orphan children of those who have died or been killed while in service; also bounty money and arrears of pay for the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

BOUNTY MONEY.

The heirs of all soldiers who have volunteered during the present war, and who have died or been killed while in the service, are entitled to one hundred dollars bounty money, and such arrears of the soldier's pay as may have accrued at the time of his death.

PENSIONS.

All soldiers who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, are entitled to invalid pensions during the continuance of their disability, and all widows, or if no widows, the children under sixteen years of age of soldiers of the present war who have died or been killed while in the service, to half pay pensions.

Claims of all kinds against the Government collected.

We have made arrangements at Washington that will enable us to prosecute claims and make collections and secure pensions without the long delay usually attending the prosecution of this class of cases. No charge for services made in any cases unless successful. my28-d&w1m

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DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 1st, 1862.

Cash in Bank	$181,886 23
Real Estate	17,560 00
Loans secured	45,540 00
New York Bank Stocks	104,850 00
Hartford " "	155,600 00
Waterbury " "	12,850 00
Miscellaneous "	15,850 00
Bonds	42,000 00
Accumulated Interest	2 764 73
	$527,560 96

The business of this leading and prosperous Company in St. Paul having been transferred to me I respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to the

PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.

All applications for insurance will receive prompt attention, and policies issued at fair rates, by applying to

O. CURTIS, AGENT.

Corner of 3d and Minnesota sts.

St. Paul, June 13, 1862. je13-3m

FOR SALE,

STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL.

One of the best situations in the country for local business. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. W. PEERS, Hudson, Wis.

my29-d&w1m

Lessons upon the Piano.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instruction upon the Piano in a course of 4 Lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family $8.00 each.

On Monday, June 21, she will open a private school for General Instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.

Terms, from $3 00 to $7

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862. NUMBER 147.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

☞ *SEE FOURTH PAGE.*

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

No collision has yet taken place between the armies now so closely confronting each other at Richmond, nor, according to a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, is one likely to occur for some days to come. A rebel refugee gives an interesting report of affairs in the beleaguered rebel capital, and of the strength of the army marshaled in its defense, which is estimated at 180,000 men, in a good state of discipline, and still buoyed up with the delusive hope that from the forthcoming conflict they are to emerge triumphant.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Affairs at Memphis are progressing quietly but satisfactorily. The people are anxious for a lease of time to get rid of their Confederate shinplasters, and have asked Gen. Slack to postpone for sixty days the operation of his order driving the worthless stuff out of circulation.

Beauregard's army is represented by the *Avalanche* to be in good condition, and says that the reports of its disorganization and demoralization are unfounded.

PIERRE SOULE AT FORT WARREN.

Our dispatches announce this morning that Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans, who have been sent North by General Butler, have arrived at Boston, and have taken rooms at Fort Warren.

News of the Day.

—The old shops at the Iowa State Prison took fire on the 16th and burned to the ground. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000

—The people of Illinois voted on their new constitution on Tuesday. The Chicago *Tribune* of Wenesday morning considers it adopted, though the telegraph this morning rather seems to leave the matter in doubt.

—It appears from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American provinces under the Reciprocity treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over $15,000,000, and in 1860 more than $12,500,000, and in 1861 $21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, furs, fruits, hides and wools, an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, etc. Animals of all kinds, $1,746,000; fish of all kinds, $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $3,000,000; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all kinds, $3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

—A dispatch published this morning, says that more troops will probably be called for by the Government. The reason for this may in part be accounted for by the following from the Chicago *Tribune*.

> The War Department has advices that large additions have been made to the rebel armies, by the conscription forcing into the ranks every white man and mulatto between twenty and sixty years of age. The army in Virginia has in this way been reinforced by 60,000 men, but they are not effective soldiers, but will become good soldiers in a few months, should the war continue so long. It is on this account that it has been determined to open a camp of instruction at Annapolis, under Gen. Wool, for 50,000 soldiers, to be increased to 100,000 as soon as the camp is placed in operation. If volunteers enough do not offer, a draft will doubtless be called for. It is understood that these troops are not to be used until the fall campaign opens, and should the war be closed before that time, the camp will see but little hard and dangerous service, and will pass a pleasant summer at Annapolis.

—In view of the fact, says a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, that the journals of England are constantly playing the pathetic about the dreadful "fraternal war" in this country, the subjoined particulars from Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" are worth remembering: "Thirty kings and two minors have reigned in that distracted kingdom since the conquest, in which there have been no less than eight civil wars and nineteen rebellions. In short, monarchy and secession have laid not this kingdom only, but the world, in blood and ashes." Paine was born in England, and wrote much nonsense, but the above facts are of course substantiated by the records of history.

Indian Chief Decorah.

This noted chief, who occupies a prominent place in the history of our country, on account of his capture and delivery of Black Hawk to our government authorities, as well as for his other friendly acts and good qualities, is now returned to the scenes of his former exploits, the base of which lies across the river and a few miles below us. It was in the vicinity of La Crosse that he made the capture of the famous war chief who waged such a desperate war against us years ago, surrendering him to Gen. Street, then stationed at Prairie du Chien. The son of the interpreter who acted on that occasion, M. Grignon, now lives at Trempelcau. The old chief is represented as not only benevolent in disposition, but remarkably intelligent. He is now one hundred and thirty years of age, nearly blind, bald on the crown of his head, with straggling white hairs on the remainder of his head, but still retains a share of the vigor of his youth. He has retured to lay his bones where occurred the historic scenes and exploits of his youth and vigorous manhood. The editor of the Galesville *Transcript* has lately visited him, and says the aged chieftain recounts his earlier adventures with an animation and humor generally quite foreign to the Indian character.—*Winona Republican.*

From the Fourth Minnesota.

Col. J. B. Sanborn, of the Fourth Minnesota volunteers, writes to the Governor from Camp near Booneville, Mississippi, June 9th, that the movements of the regiment for the three weeks previous had been numerous and rapid. While before Corinth it had to be on the alert all the time, and since the evacuation had been continually on the move. The regiment has lost three men since leaving this State, one of whom was drowned at the time of the accident to the boat on the Tennessee River.

The privates of the regiment are required to carry one hundred rounds of cartridges. These weigh about ten pounds, and make quite a load for the men on the long, tedious marches in the hot sun.

There are 981 names on the rolls, and 638 men present for duty, besides the commissioned officers. The number absent and sick amounts to 195, and 38 present with the regiment on the sick list. The balance of the men are on detached service. Most of the absent men will soon be able to return to duty, and the sick list will soon be much diminished.

The regiment has behaved with much coolness in all places where exposed to danger, and was within range of the enemy's artillery for two days, but had no accidents.

The Fifth was much more exposed, from the direction the enemy gave his guns, for one or two days, than the Fourth, and lost three or four men. The regiment behaved well, and did as good execution as any regiment could in its place. The health of that regiment is as good as that of any regiment, and everybody concedes them to be among the finest troops, physically, in the army.

Col. Sanborn was placed in command of a Demi Brigade soon after his arrival at Pittsburg Landing, composed of the Fourth Minnesota and the 48th Indiana. And on the day that the battle was to have been fought, the 17th Iowa was assigned to his command.

There is no Union feeling in that region, Col. B. states, and in his judgment the only way the Government can establish its authority is by the iron rule of military power.

The following incident is quite interesting: "We marched about eight miles in pursuit of the enemy the night after the evacuation and camped in the darkness. In the morning I found myself lying close by the side of Major Ingraham's grave, in Van Dorn's old camp. His name and the circumstances of his death were engraved upon a large tree near by. You remember the little military Ingraham of Saint Paul?

"Bragg's Division of the army is now fifteen miles in front of us. Price, Van Dorn, Hardee and Breckinridge are in front of him, headed South. I suppose we shall follow on as fast as railroads can be put in running order, so as to bring up subsistence. We are as far away from our subsistence depot as we can go and supply the army of the size we now have with mule trains.

"We get prisoners from the Southern Army every day. It is greatly demoralized and will never fight us as an army."

Words of Wisdom---John P. Hale.

The United States Senate has among its members none more honest, bold, manly, and, in fact, able, than John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. To lookers-on and listeners in the Senate gallery, it is always a pleasure to see him arise in his place on the floor, and hear his rich voice, in language always eloquent and forcible, never halting nor hesitating, taking part in the prevailing debates. The following brief extract from some late remarks of his on taxing slaves, will be read with general satisfaction, and with interest and profit. He said:

"While I entertain as clear and strong convictions as so feeble an intellect as mine can entertain upon this subject, I am far from arraigning the integrity or the wisdom of those who differ from me; but entertaining these sentiments, and believing that the great danger is that by the emergencies of the hour which are pressing upon us for the purpose of seizing some temporary good, we may be led to violate the clear provisions of the Constitution, I have thought it my duty, even at this late hour of the day, to enter my protest against the imposition of the tax.

"Again, sir, I know something of the frailty of human nature, and I know something how impressions which we have gathered in our experience in the past, bias our judgment and lead us astray. I fear sometimes that the hard experience which the anti-slavery men of this country have had to endure in the years that have passed has had, unfortunately, the tendency to indurate their affections, make callous their hearts, and give vigor to their resentments whenever the institution of slavery in any of its connections is brought up. I fear, sir, that that may be the effect of the experience which twenty years of persecution has had upon some of us; but I trust Senators in this place, on this occasion, in this hour, when, as a band of brothers, we should unite together and stand shoulder to shoulder fighting the battles of the country and the Constitution, we shall, in the emphatic language that was addressed to the Hebrew prophet when he was leading his people out from the land of bondage to found a new republic in a chosen land, I trust that, standing where we do we shall put the shoes of prejudice from off our feet, remembering that the place where the providence of God has put us to-day to act is holy ground, from which all passions, all resentments, all influences, save those which patriotism and the Constitution address to the understanding, should be excluded from our consideration."

THE Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* tells big stories of the Salmon River gold diggings One is that two miners had taken out $260,000 in two days! Another that the dirt averages from $15 to $100 per pan!

Army Correspondence.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.

THE GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE MINNESOTIANS.

[One of the correspondents of the PRESS who had a hand in the fight at Fair Oaks, furnishes the following of what he saw in that severe engagement:]

Now, too, Kirby opens from his battery, pouring upon them a perfect storm of grape and canister, mowing down their ranks like grain before the reaper, still they advance. The 34th and 82d New York now wheel to the right, turning their front upon the spur of woodland in which were the enemy. They fire advancing, and pour volley after volley into the rebel foe. Now the gallant Gorman shows himself a General of no mean capacity. We all knew him to be brave, but to-day he evinced a cool, collected prudence we had not expected from his hot and impetuous temperament. He is everywhere along the line of his brigade where the bullets fly thickest, cheering and encouraging his men. Gen. Sumner sees the rapid and destructive fire of the two New York regiments, and sees that the enemy still stands firm, for they fight well at sixty yards. Gen. Sumner gives Gorman the command to charge. Quick his voice, clear and loud as the bugle's note, rings out above the battle's din, "charge bayonets," which is repeated along the line by his staff, who all ably second their chief. With a cheer the men respond; before their impulsive onset the rebel ranks give way; again and again they charge, and the enemy fly before them. The day is ours, and "Gorman's brigade has saved the field."

Upon the left Minnesota's other General well maintains the honor of the State. Dana's horse is shot beneath him; he takes another and still cheers on his men, and here, too, victory is ours.

To return to our own regiment. The main body were not actually engaged, but by the steadiness with which they maintained their position, awaiting the wished for command to fire, which came not, they evinced the coolness and discipline of veteran troops. Though they did not fight, yet they have the honor of frustrating the flank movement.

By the change of direction of the enemy's front, their left was brought near to the left of our regiment, and the two companies, as I have stated, opened an oblique fire upon them. To this fact may be attributed the lack of loss in these two companies, though they were engaged for two hours, and aided in repulsing the enemy in four successive attacks.

Among the incidents of the fight may be mentioned the capture by Captain Adams of Col. Lightfoot, Lieut. Col. Long, two Sergeants and five privates belonging to the 22nd North Carolina regiment. Col. Lightfoot formerly served as Lieutenant in our regular army, and strange to say, Col. Sully was his Captain. He thus had the mortification of surrendering his sword to his former commander, and keenly he felt the humiliation. Col. Sully presented the sword to Captain Adams, who now deservedly wears it, and will bravely use it in a better cause than its former owner. A little later the company captured three more privates of the same regiment.

The nature of the fire of our companies may be gathered from Col. Lightfoot's remark to Captain Adams. He said, "All h——l couldn't stand your fire. You have killed my Major and cut my regiment to pieces." Company H fired an average of twenty-one rounds.

Such is the story of our part of the fight given truly without coloring. Of the fight on Sunday you have accounts from more competent pens than mine. Our regiment took no part in it. Gorman was there with the 82d New York, supported by the 34th New York, and the 69th Pennsylvania, detached from Burns' brigade, still on the battle field.

We hope soon to be in Richmond, from where, if I reach it unhurt, I will again write to you. B. P. D.

The Leesburg Rebels Come to Grief.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of London county, Va., was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the rebel States, the matter was referred to Gen. Wadsworth, as commander of the department. Col. Swain, of Scott's cavalry, was ordered, with a detachment of his command, to go to Leesburg. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Col. Swain had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straightened up things generally, and brought Justice Asa Rogers and Rev. E. H. Nourse as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel post boy. Nourse is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathisers in rebeldom out of the county.

It is alleged that Rogers sent his own negroes to aid Jackson in his second raid upon the valley. He also presided very recently at a session of county court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State government at Richmond, which, under pretence, we take it, of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of $20,000, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependents of citizens of Loudon now in arms against their country. Leesburg proves to be a hotbed of secession, the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.—*N. Y. Herald, June 16th.*

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

SHARP WORK ON JAMES ISLAND.

The Charlestonians Alarmed.

ANOTHER EVACUATION LIKELY.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS, STONO INLET, S. C., June 3, 1862.

The note of preparation which has been so long sounding proves but the opening measure to another lively tune about to be plaid in Dixie.

Early on the morning of the 2d the U. S. transport Delaware swung from the pier at Hilton Head, having on board material for the reduction of rebel obstacles to the triumphant entry of our flag and forces to whatever may be left of that seething vat of treason, the city of Charleston; and not only did the Delaware swing, but many others likewise. Preceded by the little Flora, we entered Stono Inlet at 1 o'clock the same day.

Nothing of importance occurred until our arrival at Legareville, a small village containing some twenty-five or thirty dwellings, situated on the left bank of the Stono river, where we dropped anchor under the friendly muzzles of the Pawnee. Legareville was found deserted, not even a contraband showing his face. The place contains two churches, both of which have been despoiled by the enemy. Stray furniture, both in and out of doors, gave evidence of a hasty exit. The place was invested and pickets established.

Across the river at this point are driven, for the defense of the place, a stockade of timber spiles, which, however, gave but little hindrance to the advance of our gunboats, which made a passage for themselves and after-comers. Opposite Legareville is a fortified position of some length, which was selected for a landing, which soon began, and continued up to three o'clock P. M., on the 3d. The horses, goods, and other war paraphernalia were all safely deposited without loss, creditably to all engaged.

A camp was immediately formed on James Island. About two o'clock the next morning our pickets were fired upon. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, their retreat to the negro houses formerly owned by Legare, about one and a half miles from the landing.

The firing was renewed this morning, and reinforcements were sent from the New York 79th (Highlanders), the Pennsylvania 100th (Roundheads), and the Massachusetts 28th, to the skirmishing grounds. It grew more frequent and warm. The enemy made a tolerably good charge, but were met with determination by our men, and after a short skirmish, were sent flying again. The Massachusetts 28th received the approbation, especially, of the General commanding, for a successful charge by two of its companies, F and——.

Previously, the "J. P. Hall" had shelled the woods on the right bank for some distance in advance. They then retired beyond the houses and threw forward two brass pieces. The Pawnee opening with shell (in connexion with the Pembina and Unadilla) soon made it too hot for them. Again they retired, leaving behind two large siege guns, mounted, (carronades, 42-pounders), which, in their attempt to get safely off, broke through a small bridge. The wheel of a third piece was injured so much as to make it impossible to take it at once away. We lose as prisoners Capt. Cline and four men from the Roundhead regiment, which has, in addition, lost one killed outright, and four are mortally wounded.

We hold as prisoners the rebel Adjutant General of the Charleston battalion, Wm. Walker by name, a resident of Charleston. He is badly wounded in the leg. He seems smart for one in his situation, and, notwithstanding his evident good breeding, "damns" the gunboats energetically. He has handed over his watch, rings, &c., to those who have him in immediate charge.

The Pembina and Ellen, on the afternoon of the 3d, passed farther up the river, shelling the woods with effect.

June 5.—The past three days have brought rain, mud, and a skirmish with the enemy. Yesterday on James Island they were again repelled, and another siege piece, similar to those previous, was captured by the 8th Michigan (Col. Fenton.) In this the 28th Massachusetts participated, and loses the service of three valuable men, who are wounded.

The 79th New York were ready as reserve, but were not in active participation. We have now taken three complete siege guns, and there remains one more with a broken wheel, which will probably soon follow suit. On Cole's Island there are a continued series of abandoned rebel fortifications.

On Tuesday night we experienced a severe blow which deranged our several positions, and caused some commotion among the transports. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but one collision occurred. The steamer Thomas Foulks came in collision with the Ericsson and the pier, doing the latter some slight damage, and injuring herself considerably.

The storm, while it has rendered the causeways difficult to travel, has, nevertheless, served a benevolent purpose in veiling the sun, that our anxious boys of Gens. Wright's and Williams' command might come up to join in the operation against Charlerton. The men have undergone a long and weary march from Edisto—meeting with no enemy on the way—but rebuilding the bridges for two creeks and fording others.

James Island is a low, marshy tract, forming part of the westerly bank of the Ashley River, between that and the Stono, and is the only territory between us and the city. The enemy have fortifications here and are bringing reinforcements from Savannah via the Charleston and Savannah railroad—the bridge of which the 50th Pennsylvania failed to burn. The precise nature of their defenses is coming slowly to light with each day's advance.

To-day two intelligent contrabands came in from Charleston, and report that the most of the people are removed, and that the general expectation seemed to be a surrender of the city. They say the Confederate force in town is destitute, some being barefoot, and all innocent of rations. Their representations convey a decided impression of demoralization and want.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says: "Last evening, about 8 o'clock, in spite of the rain, there was sharp work going on, the details of which we are unable to ascertain. It seems certain, however, that the enemy has got a foothold on James Island, and we may look for a sharp engagement at any hour."

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

From McClellan's Army.

GUERILLAS CAPTURED.

The Late Rebel Dash the Result of a Mistake.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE.

What the Rebels do and Think.

An Engagement not Likely for some days.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Two Sutlers Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

A dispatch from McClellan this afternoon states that Col. Averill has just returned from a search for guerillas, but they had left. He captured several wagons loaded with supplies intended for Richmond. He also destroyed a quantity of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

Nothing received to-day at the War Department from Corinth.

All quiet in the Shenandoah.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

A correspondent of the *Press* writing from Gen. McClellan's army, gives an account of an incursion by the rebels in the vicinity of White House on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of mistake than an exhibition of daring. He says that on Friday evening a detachment of Jackson's force coming down from Gordonsville and along the line of the Aquia Creek Railroad mistook their course when they struck the head waters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left and proceeded on, but they came suddenly upon the federal pickets. Instantly they drew up in order of battle and engaged our cavalry videttes, who gradually retired before a superior force.

The writer then narrates the fright of the teamsters, and subsequent events, as already given of this raid of the enemy.

NEW YORK, June 19.

A report from Richmond direct, states that the rebels estimated the army of Richmond at 180,000 men. It cannot amount to less than 150,000, and that though largely made up of conscripts, is well disciplined and effective, and has undoubted confidence in Gen. Joe Johnston. The rebel soldiers still believe that the tide will be turned against Gen. McClellan, and then war will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North. The army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern cotton and tobacco shall result in bringing those nations to the resene.

The abandonment of Manassas was considered a very serious disaster to the rebel cause until northern organs made it manifest that Johnston had achieved in that evacuation a great substantial triumph. With these northern representations. the evacuation of Manassas was accepted as a military operation notwithstanding the loss which it involved to the rebels of military stores, &c., to the value of $200,000.

The rebels still incline to the delusion that their rebel armies have only temporarily abandoned such places as New Orleans, Norfolk, Nashville and Memphis, and no doubt will until the veil is lifted from their eyes, with our occupation of Richmond.

The rebel leaders are aware, however, that all their deceptions of military strategy will be exposed with the loss of Richmond, and hence their desperate efforts and labors to hold it. They can never explain their retreat from, or defeat at Richmond.

This refugee states that before leaving that city, he saw some mysterious looking boxes and packages for transportation, marked "Tuscaloosa, Alabama, via Montgomery;" from which it may be inferred that the rebel leaders in anticipation of a retreat are sending off some of their government or private valuables to that out of the way place.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.

Everything is quiet here this morning.

The Elm City arrived this morning from the White House, with about 150 sick soldiers, who, with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

The White House Point boat brought down thirty of the guerrillas who made the assault on our rear on Friday last, making 54 in all that have been captured. Some of these men are farmers in citizens' clothing, and others belong to the First Virginia cavalry, and are partially uniformed.

Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry, who said that the rebel pickees on our left wing had advanced, for they had strayed accidentally over the line.

They are believed to have been spies, sleeping in the swamp during the day, and spying around our pickets at night. There is occasional skirmishing going on along the whole lines of the army of the Potomac; but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days.

The weather this evening is in good condition.

Two Union sutlers were captured in the guerilla raid on Friday. One had nearly $5,000 in New York money, notes, and specie, and the other is said to have had $10,000—having just been paid off by their regiments. They were bound North to obtain goods.

The Revolution in Venezuela---From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Caracas dates of the 22d state that the rebels had attacked the town of Petare, but were finally beaten off by the garrison, after committing most horrible atrocities.

There was considerable sickness in the harbor of Havana.

The rebel steamer Gen. Rusk had arrived from Charleston with 500 bales of cotton.

FROM MEMPHIS.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Office Seekers Still Abundant.

Confederate Scrip Annoys the People.

Want Gen. Slack to slacken up.

Beauregard's Army in Good Condition.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Movements of our Gunboats.

Gen. Strong Accidentally Shot.

MEMPHIS, June 17, via Cairo.

[*Special to N. Y. Tribune.*]—The shipments north up to to-day have been—cotton 3,000 bales; molasses 5,000 bbls.; sugar 37 1-2 bbls. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the post-office was opened the citizens mailed a thousand letters, mostly on business, to northern cities, and bought $300 worth of postage stamps. There were upwards of one hundred applications for post-office clerkships including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath of allegiance to 200 persons, including 150 deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

Beauregard's left wing extends to Hernando, South. It is supposed the cotton burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, June 16.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution asking Col. Slack to postpone the suppression of Confederate scrip for 60 days. Slack has not yet decided, but it is understood there is little prospect of a favorable response.

The *Avalanche* says Beauregard's army is in excellent order as regards health, morals and equipments, and that reports of disorganization are false.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS,
WHITE RIVER CUT-OFF, ARK., June 15.

The expedition down the river has reached here without a shot being fired at us. The tug Spitfire captured the rebel steamer Clara Dolson to-day in bayou La Granx. She had 100 bales of cotton on board, and is said to be worth $60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board. The steamer 39th Parallel, the Judge Fletcher, and several others are in Indian Bay, also the iron clad gunboat Arkansas, lately run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, which is expected to offer us battle. The Van Dorn, which escaped our fleet at Memphis, is said to be up the Arkansas.

CAIRO, June 19.

Gen Strong was severely wounded today, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

From New Orleans---Items from New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen from New Orleans, are Mrs. Gen. Butler, also Pierre Soule, a prisoner. Among the prisoners is Sheriff Mazaren, of New Orleans.

Gen. Williams is up the Mississippi river. The 31st Massachusetts, 15th Connecticut, and 17th Maine, are in New Orleans. The health of the troops is excellent.

The Persia sailed at noon with $730,000 specie, and 220 passangers, among the latter Lord Lyons.

The steamer Columbia arrived from Havana on the 14th. Vera Cruz dates of the 2d say Gen. Donay with 800 men had left with provisions for the French encampment.

The released Union prisoners who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Island, were paid off and mustered out of the service to-day, and many have gone to their homes. Quite a number are at the New England rooms, who will leave for home to-morrow. There are some from the West.

Boston News---Pierre Soule at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, June 19.

Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans have arrived here and been sent to Fort Warren.

Arrived, ship E. Wilder, Farley, from New Orleans on 30th ult., with a cargo of 449 hhds. sugar, 372 bbls. molasses, 1,229 bbls. rosin and 240 bbls. tar.

More Troops called for.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

The *Ledger* and *Bulletin* say that Secretary Stanton has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by Jackson in the Shenandoah valley.

Vote on the Illinois Costitution.

CHICAGO, June 19.

Returns from this county with the exception of three towns, give a majority against the new Constitution of 1,243. Returns from different portions of the State thus far, show a majority against it of 3,600. This is made up most entirely from Northern and central portions of the State.

Arrival of Bishop McIlvaine.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The steamer Glasgow has arrived, from from Liverpool on the 4th. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, is a passenger.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-HORSE FAMILY CARRIAGE, entirely new and of modern style, will be sold extremely low for cash, much lower than the Eastern price, saying nothing of freight or expenses. Enquire of PENNOCK PUSEY, Office of Col McKenty.
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WANTED.

A situation as Clerk in a store, either wholesale or retail.
Terms reasonable. Address J. V. B., Saint Paul DAILY PRESS Office. je19-d3t

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A HORRIBLE ACCOUNT.

Prompt Action of General Doubleday.

A SECESH PARSON.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

[*Tribune's correspondence.*]—A naval officer who has for several months belonged to the squadron lying off Elizabeth City, says he has frequently noticed bodies which he supposed to be those of Union men floating by his vessel down the Pasquotank river. Not a few of them, horrible to say, were headless.

[*Times' dispatch.*]—Gen. Doubleday has arrested two or three of the leading secessionists of Fredericksburg, and given protection to the Union men, who complain that notorious rebels have been treated with marked consideration, and their property guarded by United States troops, while the Union men were allowed to suffer.

[*Times' special.*]—On Saturday Col. Gregory, Provost Marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. Billings, pastor of the Baptist Church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States and the success of the Federal army, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. Billings informed Col. Gregory that he could not comply with his request; whereupon Col. Gregory immediately took military possession of the church and closed its doors. Several churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

It is believed that a conference is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

Secretary Seward has returned from his visit north.

New Advertisements.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE

At private sale at auction prices at the auction rooms of FAIRCHILD & PEASE, Third street, Stone Block, near the Bridge.
je21t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Wooley, corner of Seventh and Pine Streets.
Possession given on the first of July.
F. KNAUFT,
je20-d1w Residence cor. 7th and Olive.

GREAT FREE CONCERT AT THE YOUNG AMERICA SALOON, Third Street opposite Concert Hall, Saturday, June 21st. Wagner's Band is engaged and will be on hand. Come one and all and have a good time. CASPER HAAS.
je20-d2t

SHOES.—KILPATRICK'S RULE IS that to insure comfort during the hot days a man must wear a lasting shoe. We think he is right, and the Goats generally entertain the same opinion. To prove its correctness, and to afford every man a chance to become the possessor of a neat, cool, and cheap Lasting Gaiter or Shoe, Kilpatrick has provided himself with a good assortment. Decidedly the place to buy anything in the shoe line is KILPATRICK'S opposite International Hotel.

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Hutchinson Family,

AT

INGERSOLL'S HALL.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20TH.

When they will sing many of their new compositions,

PATRIOTIC, SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS,

Together with some of their old favorites.
Particulars in programmes and at the Concert.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert at 8.
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REYNOLDS & McCARGAR

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

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OFFER FOR SALE

ONE THOUSAND CORDS HARD WOOD,
TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS.

The highest market price paid in cash for Pork, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye and other produce.
CASH advanced on consignments.
Office in the Irvine Warehouse, Upper Levee, Saint Paul. je19-d1y

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid. R. & J. M. WARNER,
je19-d3m Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each.
On Monday, June 23d, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.
Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00.
Best of references given.
Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-d1f

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C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

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COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn
nov14-d&wly

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PRESS PRINTING COMP'Y.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $4.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum: $2 for six months: $1 for three months: clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; three copies, $4.00; six copies, $7.00; eight copies, $9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, $10.00.

News and Miscellany.

—Gen Butler is about to send home a cargo of cotton from New Orleans.

—An autograph collection of proverbs by Martin Luther, never before published, has come into possession of a Breslau bookseller.

—The rebel agent for the purchase of arms in Europe, writes home under date of April 1st, that he owes at least $450,000 more than he has any means of paying.

—The imports at New York of foreign dry goods for the month of May have been half a million dollars in excess of the total for the same month of last year, but about 40 per cent. below the total for May, 1860.

—During last week the enormous amount of one million four hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four bushels of groin, and thirty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two barrels of flour, were shipped from New York for Europe, the most of it going to Great Britain.

—In Rome there are 48,000 cardinals, priests and monks: 10,000 nuns: 1,000 beggars of the first class, and 5,000 of the second, all licensed by the Government: and 2,000 women who live by serving as models to painters and sculptors.

—The faithless conduct of the rebel leaders in regard to the exchange of Col. Corcoran is attributed by many to the refusal of the Irish brigade in the rebel army at Richmond to fight against the green flag, borne by an Irish regiment in the Union army.

—Frank Marble, brother of the editor of the New York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned recently in the river at Portage. His body has not been recovered.

—The reception to Parson Brownlow at the Academy, Philadelphia, was a splendid ovation. In addition to his address, a flag was presented to Miss Brownlow by Wm. D. Lewis from the ladies of Philadelphia, to whose speech ex-Gov. Pollock made an appropriate response.

—Parson Brownlow, who has been stopping at the Astor House for a day or two past, was yesterday served with a subpœna requiring his attendance as a witness before the Senate Committee at Washington, in the matter of the impeachment of Judge West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee.—*N. Y. Times, 13th.*

—A Mrs. Real, of New York, had been discarded by her husband, who "spent his substance in riotous living." On Friday, she called at Real's place of business, where a quarrel ensued, and she shot him through the heart. She is now in prison. She is but 24 years of age, and her husband was 27.

—Cross Keys, the scene of the late battle between Fremont's command and rebel forces under Jackson, is a road crossing in Rockingham county Va., about six miles south of Harrisonburg. Port Republic is a place on the Shenandoah river, eleven miles south of Harrisonburg.

—A foreign journal thus compliments the United States:

> The government of the United States deserves great credit for the efficiency of its military administration. Although six months ago it was said men have been operating over half a continent, it is not known that a single division or brigade has suffered from want of food or of warlike stores.

—One of the Baltimore visitors on a visit to Chicago, Mr. A. D. Shultze, visited Camp Douglas on Saturday, and accidentally discovered his son among the prisoners. They embraced each other most cordially, and both burst into tears. "I am glad to see you, my son," said the father, "but sorry to see you *here*." The son went to Alabama a few years ago, and this was the first the father knew of his whereabouts.

—Sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars, have been sent from this city to the rebel officers and soldiers on Governor's Island, in nearly every case from relatives or friends of known devotion to the cause of the Union.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Boston *Journal* says that a few days before the Flying Dragon sailed from New Orleans there was a funeral in the city, and the coffin was deposited, after the usual ceremonies, in a tomb. From information which Gen. Butler had received he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found but in the place a large amount of gold coin which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the Government. Specie continues to be found which has been secreted by the Rebels, and in all cases it is seized.

—An Eastern paper discussing the question raised by the semi-secession prints that the Union can never be as harmonious as formerly, gives the following historical facts as an answer:

> We often hear it said by those who ought, from the reading of *history*, to know better, that there never can be peace and good will between the North and the South again.
>
> To say nothing of ancient nations, how [illegible] been with modern? Russia is a [illegible] patch work, the pieces of which [illegible] up, having been cut out of [illegible]ons and tribes, great and small. [illegible] now France is composed of [illegible]le tribes, and so is the Austrian

The recent Kingdoms, England, Ireland and Scotland, now composing Great Britain, were for long years engaged in far fiercer wars than that now raging between the North and South. But they are now *one nation*, and at peace.

Look at the savage wars once and again raging among the English themselves—look not only at their *purely sectional* and *clannish* wars, but at their wars about religion, successors and pretenders to the throne, as savage as the contest between the North and South, and then judge of the *future* by the *past* history of rebellions and conquests.

And our indebtedness too, at the end of the war will be far less, according to our ability to pay, than that of any other great nation.

And the bonds of brotherly love and kindly feeling will be far stronger, after the South shall have been well whipped, and for the next thirty years, than it has been for the last thirty. *There is no doubt of that.*

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

Close Proximity of the Union and Rebel Armies.

WHEN WILL THE BATTLE COME OFF?

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Fair Oaks station, June 9, gives the following interesting account of the "situation" at that time:

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The whole line of battle on the right bank of the Chickahominy quivered with excitement yesterday. There was not a moment in the day in which battle did not seem imminent. Firm resistance by our picket guard to a dash of the enemy in the morning, or an effort made by them to recover the ground they ignobly lost, would have plunged the threatening hosts into a murderous maelstrom. The armies stand guard all day and all night long upon lines separated from each other by fields and a belt of timber not three-quarters of a mile span. Their respective attitudes are unchanged. They still confront each other menacingly, and the hem of the forests is incessantly disturbed by picket spasms and brisk artillery practice. The slightest advance by either line would involve both in desperate and decisive conflict.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

The hostile forces were brought into critical juxtaposition by a limited advance of our lines towards the Confederate pivot at "Old Tavern"—a point upon which the crossing of the Chickahominy by our right wing, near New Bridge and above Sumner's bridge, turns. That is considered a key point, because the roads from that peninsula there debouch into the thoroughfare which leads into the heart of Richmond. It is understood to be a commanding elevation relative to all the tactical operations before the Confederate capital. Although not upon the immediate river bluffs it supports all the exterior lines of the left wing of the enemy. But they likewise stand related to it so intimately that encroachment upon them tends to weaken it. After the enemy were repulsed at Fair Oaks, our more advanced lines were drawn in to the give the whole line uniform strength, and the enemy reoccupied the vantage territory. This threw us upon the general line of the battle of Sunday, with the right of the forces which had crossed the river resting upon Elmwood—a fine defensible bluff of the Chickahominy, which covers two of our crossings. But it was deemed advisable to drive the enemy's pickets from a field and surrounding woods, say three-fourths of a mile in advance, to the leftward of Elmwood, and to the right of Fair Oaks station.

CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE.

Saturday morning General Burns was directed to occupy that position, and he accomplished the enterprise handsomely, with a loss of only five men wounded. Ascertaining his premises cautiously, he moved forward quietly, and suddenly swooped upon the rifle-pit, intending to envelope and capture a strong rebel picket guard. But the friendly thickets afforded them cover, and they escaped before it was possible to execute the cleverly planned manœuvre. But the rifle-pit was captured, and our pickets were substituted for those of the enemy. Yesterday morning they suddenly swept forward in a strong force, with artillery and cavalry, and after a brief, ineffectual resistance, our pickets ran in and communicated their panic to the guard reserve, who also fell back and left the enemy in possession. It was now manifest that any renewed attempt to capture the position would bring on a general engagement. The enemy had massed his troops and planted his batteries for stubborn resistance. Gen. Sumner had likewise prepared for conflict, but upon referring the question to Gen. McClellan he decided that the position was already substantially covered by other dispositions, and that, a general engagement being undesirable at present, no effort should be made to drive the enemy back.

During an hour or more the situation was critical. The rebel batteries, from their elevated position, showered canister, grape and shell upon our pickets; and their infantry, creeping up slyly under cover of dense pine thickets, poured a savage volley into our fellows before they were fairly discovered, rushing by companies upon our guards of two, who were separated by intervals, and incapable of making defense. The reserves, however, were censurable for misconduct. The rebel plan was cleverly executed. We of course know nothing of the rebel loss. Our own is about twenty-five, of whom nine were killed. Only two or three of the wounded are seriously hurt.

THE POSITION.

The army of the Potomac is substantially an offensive army of observation. It stands to arms in the line of battle awaiting the unfathomable will of Gen. McClellan. On the right bank of the Chickahominy it extends over an irregular line from Elmwood to a point in front of Seven Pines—bisected by Fair Oak Station—perhaps four miles long. And the right wing covers New Bridge from the high plateau on the left bank of the river. Of the disposition of the respective corps and of contemplated changes, it is not appropriate to speak. The enemy occupies parallel lines, and is strongly entrenched. I suppose the debateable belt of swamps, fields and forests is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide at any point, and our respective outposts are much closer together. The point of agitation since the battle has been the right of Fair Oaks Station.

PLUVIAL.

Since the battle it has rained copiously. Yesterday and to-day only have we been exempt from pluvial afflictions. The soil, reduced to universal swamp, has rendered the movement of artillery impossible, and the freshet in Chickahominy sweeping away our rude bridges faster than they could be restored, has impeded operations to an insurmountable degree. You will thus comprehend the apparently slow movements of the commander-in-chief.

No man knows when the general collision will begin. I suppose it depends as much upon the weather as upon anything else. If the former is the sole protracting cause, our suspense may soon be terminated. If the enemy attacks, any moment may find us crashing through battalions. But I presume the rebels, admonished by the late cruel defeat by a portion of this proud army, will not venture a repetition of this experiment, unless Beauregard and Jackson reinforce them. But to quiet any misgivings which may make the Northern public uneasy, I feel safe in assuring you that we are prepared for any hostile effort. No corps is so isolated that it cannot be sustained, and every point is watched with untiring and incessant vigilance.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent at Seven Pines (June 11th) sends the following speculation:

Last night—or rather at 2 o'clock this morning—Hooker's pickets heard several reports, such as they heard opposite Budd's Ferry the night preceding the evacuation of Cockpit Point batteries. This was followed by the rumbling of wagons and the distant shouting of the drivers to their mired teams, and all the noises of a retreat. If the rebels went, where did they go? At 9, 10 and 11 o'clock, the picket firing in front was lively. This aggressiveness of the sharpshooters has often masked a rebel retreat or evacuation. If their regiments went, where did they go? By a counter-march down the Charles City road, they could again place themselves on the flank of the left wing. But to Peck, fortunately, is assigned the picket duty upon the line where sleepy commanders might court danger and receive damage. His vigilance will never be surprised. If the rebels went to Richmond, it is needless to speculate upon the object of their retreat. For here speculation concerning it is mixed up with reports brought in by our scouts, that the use of the bayonet upon them by Hooker and Sickles, on Monday, completely demoralized the rebel regiments on the Williamsburg road, who had participated in the battle of the Seven Pines, and were left in possession of Casey's and Keyes' camps. Escaped from Hooker's charge, they are said to have straggled rapidly through the road-bed and the woods on either side, in a confused mass—regiments, companies, officers, and soldiers, all mixed up—literally a rabble rout, that, oh so surely! ought to have been riven with case-shot and cavalry charges, and torn to pieces on either side with musketry. If what these scouts say is true, the imaginary advance in force of the Union troops, before which the rebels fled, should have been a real movement. It is possible that we could have had Richmond in time for dinner. My own judgment is that the first real we will eat there will be supper—at the end of a hard day's work.

A She-Rebel Married under the American Flag.

A Paris letter of the 27th ult. gives the following items:

Among the humorous things to which our war has given rise may be set down the following: Last week a young lady from Secessia, and herself of most intense secession proclivities, was anxious, as all young ladies are, to be married. She was not only anxious, however, but ready and willing; and so was her bridegroom, a French gentleman of wealth and distinction. In order to make the marriage civilly legal, however, it was necessary that it should be performed not only in the regular forms required by the French law, but afterwards in the legation of the country to which that lady belonged. Here was trouble. The lady belonged to Secessia, and Slidell was her representative. But Slidell's blessing would be of no more value to her, under the circumstances, than any ordinary individual's blessing or cursing; and so, after much anxiety and moral trouble, not wishing to postpone the "happy day" till Mr. Slidell was "recognized," (by which time she probably could not be married, on account of gray hairs and wrinkles of old age,) she finally made up her mind to swallow the dose, and, conducting her "dearly beloved" to the Legation, they were married by Mr. Dayton, beneath the folds of the American flag, and, by a fiction of international law, upon American soil. It is said that Mrs. Slidell chided the young lady for her want of patriotism and self-sacrifice, and asked her "why she did'n't wait a little while, till she could have been married by Mr. Slidell?" but she was too wise for that.

Contrabands in Washington.

A great deal of misapprehension exists as to the number of contrabands in this city, and as to the burden entailed upon the Government by them. We learn upon inquiry that there are in Duff Green's Row something over two hundred, mostly women and children. Some of them draw fuel and rations, costing twenty cents per day; but a large proportion draw only half rations. In addition to this, there are almost 100 laborers employed, under the direction of competent officers, in policing the city—burying dead horses, removing offal, policing grounds in the neighborhood of hospitals, and other duties of the kind in the vicinity of the city, of essential importance to the health of the inhabitants. These receive forty cents per day. They are under the direction of Capt. Cross, of the 2d District of Columbia volunteers, who voluntarily and most effectually performs this duty.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST ADJ. GEN. THOMAS.—We learn from a source which we deem entirely reliable, that charges of a serious nature against Adjutantant General L. Thomas, are now being investigated by a court of inquiry, over which the President, as Commander-in-Chief presides. These charges are understood to refer to some serious irregularities in his department. It is strted that some time since Gen. Halleck and about twenty other officers in the army—none under the grade of staff officers—received letters dismissing them from the service. These missives were signed "L. Thomas, Adjutant General, by order of the President." General Halleck and several other officers immediately referred the matter to the President for explanation, when Mr. Lincoln emphatically declared that he knew nothing of it, and at once instituted a court of inquiry to ascertain whence the order emanated. Some of these orders were ante-dated, and not a few were dated prior to the appointment of the officer sought to be dismissed.

The Adjutant-General is made responsible for all irregularities in his department. It is possible that owing to his extreme age he may have been imposed upon by some person having access to his office, and that the papers are forgeries. Pending the result of the investigation, his functions as Adjutant-General are understood to be suspended.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

FROM MEXICO AND HAYTI.

ATTEMPTED EUROPEAN AGGRANDIZEMENT.

The French Defeat in Mexico.

MEXICAN JUBILATION.

FRANCE AND SPAIN HANKERING AFTER HAYTI.

The Mexican question is assuming an importance to the United States second only to our own war for the integrity of the Union. The designs of certain European powers upon that distracted country are gradually being exposed, and as their war is one of mere aggrandizement, the sympathies at heart of the American people will be for the success of the Mexicans in driving out their invaders. The New York *Times* has a correspondent at the City of Mexico, who, writing May 28th, gives the following account of the defeat of the French at

THE BATTLE OF PUBLEA.

After sifting all accounts, both native and foreign, there can be no doubt that the French lost in their three attacks on Puebla, on the 5th, upward of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. There were no further actions, and on the 8th they commenced their retreat to Orizaba, which place they were allowed to reach with only the loss of a few wagons on the way. When coming up in their attack on the pass of the Cumbres, on the 28th, they lost some 500 men. Besides these positive losses, they have had at different times from 500 to 700 sick, which renders it probable that altogether at least one-third of their force has been placed *hors du combat* since their arrival.

Another account says:

Generals Negrete and Beriozabel commanded the Mexican troops in this affair. Two battalions of French Zouaves skirmishing as light infantry began the attack. These covered two strong columns of infantry supported by rifled cannon.

The Mexicans waited till their enemies were within fifty yards, and then fired. The French fled while the Mexicans charged; but other French columns renewed the attack, and a second time they fled, leaving a number of dead who were shot in the back. Again the Mexicans charged, and had they had cavalry would have destroyed the invading army. The French did not renew the attack on the front, but sent a strong column against the fortifications of Guadaloupe.

They were here also repulsed, and a reinforcement of Mexicans coming up, an attack was made on their right flank. The French at once fell back upon Orizaba. Their loss is estimated by a friendly authority at 600 or 800 soldiers in the fight and by sickness. Another fight subsequently took place near Orizaba, between the Reactionists, supported by the French and the Liberal forces, the result of which is claimed by both sides as a victory. The French forces, it is understood, were to remain at Orizaba until they could receive instructions from their Government.

HOW THE MEXICANS FEEL OVER THE VICTORY.

The Mexicans were greatly elated at the complete route of the French. Gen. Beriozabel's report closes in this strain of congratulation:

The corps which compose the brigade which bears my name have comprehended, in doing their duty, that on their conduct in the encounter with the foreign enemy depended the safety of their country or the loss of its independence. The proud French soldier has been humiliated; on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, as say the prisoners, he has been obliged to fly before his enemies, carrying his flag despoiled of the glory which it had conquered in a thousand battles.

In communicating what has occurred in the brilliant passage of arms of this day, I congratulate you on the brilliant result which we have obtained, for it will do honor to Mexico, whatever may be the ulterior events.

SOME AMERICAN ADVICE TO NAPOLEON.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* utters the following sensible suggestions:

The Emperor is inscrutable. But is he always wise? His great uncle, in his intense egotism and his overcoming confidence in his destiny, lost the empire of the world. He expanded his views too largely; he expected that one man could do what no one man could accomplish, and the snows of Russia and the uprising of Europe were the prelude of his ultimate fate.

We think it dangerous for Louis Napoleon to meddle with America. What particular motive he has for exalting Prince Maximilian are not so clear; but he had better provide for him elsewhere. We doubt the popularity of the movement in France, especially without England and Spain. It is not best for any one to expand too much where they encounter innumerable prejudices and dangers. The American people will hardly look on with patience at the imposition of a foreign yoke upon Mexico, and they will soon be in a position to assert their opinions with emphasis. The United States desires freedom in America and no foreign intervention. We are of opinion, therefore, that this is a bad business every way for the Emperor, and that the sooner he abandons it the better.

DESIGNS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN ON HAYTI.

The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable merchant of Hayti, to his correspondent in Boston, is conclusive evidence of the wisdom of Congress in acknowledging the independence of that country. The letter is dated Cape Hayti, May 8:

"The Spanish affair is becoming complicated on the boundary question. It is said the French and English refuse their intervention, while the Spaniards declare their intention not to stop at the boundaries, if they are compelled to use force. It appears to me that the French are permitting or encouraging these movements on the part of Spain with the intention of interposing at a favorable time, or hoping to be called in to give their protection. It is evident the better class are wishing for this result. France has long and ardently coveted a port in Hayti, and would never let such an opportunity escape her. From some cause England and France appear to be shaking off poor Hayti, for either of them could have prevented what has and is happening to her. The government declare their determination not to give up. It is not likely that Spain will back down, so what can they do but call in some foreign aid. Mediation has been refused; nothing now remains but a prefectorate or a loss of their nationality. All this could be obviated if the United States could be induced to show the least sympathy for them, and it is now an ascertained fact that it was a small minority who wished for Spanish rule, and they are heartily tired of it. Could not the Monroe doctrine be brought to bear in this case? If they care nothing about Hayti, they certainly should about the violation of their own principles, which they have so often declared their intention to maintain."—*Boston Traveller.*

THE POLICY OF SPAIN.

A San Domingo correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Spain evidently intends to build up in these waters a powerful free black empire. She distrusts the loyalty of her white creole subjects. They are a little too much exposed to the captivating influences of Secessia, and, seeing what the progress of the age demands, and will not be cheated of, she wisely determines to have her best bower out to windward. So her policy is towards emancipation, and not only this, but she treats free blacks with marked respect and partiality. In Havana you will see a regiment of a thousand free black volunteers parading with the troops of the line or keeping guard in the Obra Pia. This service, it is to be borne in mind, is not allowed to the whites of creole birth, except as special cases of favor. Thus the blacks are educated to the use of arms, while the whites grow up in ignorance of this accomplishment—a wrinkle which the non-slaveholding States of the United States may make a note of. In point of civil privileges the free blacks are in every respect the equal of whites. In courts of law their testimony is considered quite as good, and they have the same rights as to the holding of lands and other property. The Government reserves to itself the right to dissolve the connection of master and slave on proof of cruel treatment, &c. One quarter of the blacks in Cuba are free, and many of them are rich.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ANOTHER SHOCK FROM A GALVANIC BATTERY!

COGENT REASONS FOR EXHUMING "YE ANCIENT DEMOCRACIE!"

As a matter of information and curiosity we publish the following "Democratic Address," which we fear may never reach the public through Democratic papers nor of those hermaphrodite journals of Democratic education and antecedents whose only consistency is their senile babble about "Abolition." Here is the second address of

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The great Democratic Party has been broken in pieces. What John Randolph predicted, has come to pass. The Masters, our natural allies, are running from their Niggers, and the Niggers are running from their Masters. The fearful auguries of Jefferson are being fulfilled. The judgments of an offended God are already upon us. There is no other way to re-unite our forces and get into power again, but by a louder and more vigorous cry, against the rascally Abolitionists. The old stalking horse, Abolition, on which so many Democratic victories have been won in days gone by, must be again brought into the field with renewed energy, and if all Democrats will but cry loud enough, they may expect one more Democratic Victory and perhaps another "Sixty Years of power and rule" with like glorious results.

Though our old friends the apostles of secession and rebellion, Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, most stoutly declared to Earl Russell that "it was from no fear of losing their niggers that they got up the rebellion" we all now see the deplorable state of things brought about by the pernicious doctrine of the infatuated Abolitionists, that the Declaration of Independence is true to the letter, that all Men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The very "Corner Stone" of the Democratic party has been knocked out, and if we cannot re-unite the masters and the niggers, to say nothing of that numerous company of all shades and complexions as the result of the happy connection of master and slave, the Democratic party can never recover its former status, and slavery will be no more forever.

Freedom for "all Men" that great heresy of the fathers of the Republic will be the established law and practice of the Nation, when no labor can be had without pay, no Man can sell his own children or separate at will husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. Our "Southern brethren" will better off than the "Mudsills" "greasy Mechanics" and "hard fisted Farmers" of Freedom. The "white trash" of the South will have a chance to get up a little in the world and learn to read and write and perhaps cypher, and get a great many other Yankee Notions into their brains as the result of Abolition. What Jefferson, Washington and a host of revolutionary worthies said about Slavery, can be said any where with perfect safety—no lynching, no tar or feathers. We shall have no more of the barbarious treatment of the dead and dying, no more brutal exhibitions of Chivalry in the halls of Congress upon unarmed Senators for freedom of speech.

In view of such a sad state of things as will exist under the abolition of slavery, the Democratic party are called upon by all their past associations with the slavocracy to rally around the old standard of slaveholding alliance. The great rebellion of our "Southern Brethren" must be treated with extreme kindness, with no reproaches or complaints.

In case that the powers that be, or expect to be, should demonstrate the fact that one slaveholder is *not* a match for five Yankees who work for a living, then we must take measures to restore our old friends, the ringleaders in the rebellion, to their former standing in the Democratic ranks, giving them all they ask, and thus with the time honored cry of Abolition, clutch again the reins of Government, share its honors and its spoils, yielding in a magnanimous spirit to the lords of creation.

"For sixty years, viz., from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1861," mark the period, the Democratic party, with short intervals, *controlled* the *power* and *policy* of the Government, and had everything their own way, and "behold the fruits" at the end of their rule. Buchanan, Breckinridge, Floyd, Cobb, Toucey, Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Wigfall, and a host of other distinguished worthies, graduates from the great Democratic School, having shared the honor and emoluments of the pure and elevated rule of the party—having had access to the nation's treasury, taking its mints, costum houses, arsenals, forts, &c., as trophies of this long and happy period of instruction in the science of government; and following in its wake the uprising of a chivalrous people, skilled in all the arts of civilized warfare, as exhibited by their extraordinary valor, and the humane treatment of their captives; bidding defiance to the "corrupt, venal wire-workers of Albany, the Sour Kraut Germans, the vile, sensual, animal, brutal infidel, superstitious Democracy of the North, and Northwest, the stupid democracy of Canada and arrogant, tyrannical New England," and the rest of mankind, as more fully set forth in De Bow's *Review*, the very elite of Slaveholding literature, which says that "all Government is an usurpation, that the few of the Chivalry must govern the masses."

Now in view of these transcendant results of "60 years' rule," and the "broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious" Democratic party, and the terrible consequences which will ensue if we cannot put things back just as they were, and re-establish upon an enduring basis the time-honored relation of master and slave, as the true platform of Democratic "power and rule," the party can never rise to its former grandeur, and the nation will be lost forever if the Democratic party don't save it. We see but one way by which our hopes can be revived.

There is but one fulcrum which will wake the slumbering energies of the party, as we said in the outset, and that is the old cry of Abolition—no matter what Yancey, Rost and Mann, honest, high-minded souls, said to Earl Russell: that was for the English and French abolitionists, and a *master* stroke of Democratic party, and if it cannot be saved by the masters and their niggers—allowing every white man to have as many niggers as he wants—then there is no salvation for us. Let all Democrats then come to the rescue. Let the watch-word be Death to Abolition! Long live slavery and the Democratic party! All yoke in side by side by side with marked and bradded slaves, and the year of jubilee will come.

VANDAL DIGUM,
For himself and associates.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Minn., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Hotels, Saloons, &c.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. fe9dy.

PITTSBURGH

ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass.

Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-1y

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S

PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY.

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FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW BUGGY,
ONE-HORSE WAGON,
AND TWO HORSES,
NICOLS & DEAN.

mar22

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞CHARGES MODERATE.☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

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OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

NEAR LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,

CORNER THIRD AND SIBLEY STS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PITT'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

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MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

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AND DEALERS IN HARVESTING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

Descriptive pamphlets and other information can be had upon application to

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MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

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☞Send for a circular by mail.

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JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

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FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a middle sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul, Minn. jan24d1y

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade.

jan5d&w1y

JOHN A. STEES,

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Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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NICOLS & DEAN,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND

HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

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THIRD STREET, - - ST. PAUL, Minn.

Sign of the Anvil.

☞Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.

je1-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures.
apr20. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS, HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash.
For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 20 pockets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 10 do Extract of Coffee. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BDLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 50 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls. do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring.
All in fine order. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at COOLEY, TOWER & CO.'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Palm, Family, Toilet, Shaving, Castile.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) Shot.
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CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of liquors and cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty as to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods.
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FISH—CODFISH LARGE AND MEDium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kitts; Scaled Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at
dec12 COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

S. K. PUTNAM,
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.
nov22-dly

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee Sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
30 pockets Java Coffee.
50 boxes Mix'd Gro. Coffees at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
50 bbls fresh best Head Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois Starch Co's Starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., hf bbls., and kitts.
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Gro. Spices and Cream Tartar.
50 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,
my6-3m Third Street.

G. E. SCHNABEL,
IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1-3m

F. KNAUFT,
(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28-1y.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

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MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM.

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For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents] at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

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mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

A. L. LARPENTEUR.
mar8

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY.

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,
(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.
jan22-d&wly

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C H, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pacataqua Insurance Company, St Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hastings, one box; Andrews A W, Medford, one box; Allen J S, Northfield, one box; Aldrich C C, Hastings, one machine; Atwell Captain, Mankato, one sickle; Ames G H, Winona, one package; Andrus F auk, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, one trunk; Brown Hester, St Paul, one box; Brown Alfred, Wabashaw, one package; Baulsin Simrod, St Paul, one package; Buckingham F A, Winona, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one package; Balsin C E, St Paul, one box; Blanchard D C H, Marion, one box; Beedel Cyrus, Dunleith, one box; Bitzer Gotleib, Carver, one package; Bonath Chas, St Paul, one package; Blodgett & Lewis, St Anthony, one box; Baker J St Paul, one package; Bergholz J, St Paul, one package; Bro Cyril, St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, Superior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A, Faribault, three packages; Blakmar W H, Mankato, one box; Biddle G W, Saint Paul, one package; Brockway R S, Faribault, one package; Burris Nicolas, St Paul, one package; Bryant E G, St Paul, one package; Burrows S P, St Paul, one package; Bundy H, Winona, on valise; Bilbie H G, Winona, one Box; Bishop J F, Chatfield one package, Bonnett H, Waubesh, one box; Bolton, Read's Landing, one package; Brown C H La Crosse, one package; Bowman W P, La Crosse, one package; Banks T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clark Thomas, Superior, one package; Curtis R J, Minneapolis, one package; Clifford Henry, St. Paul, one package; Catlin F, Hudson one package; Chronicle Office, Hudson, one package; Currier Michael, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona, one wheel; Carr F T, St Anthony one package; Chaffee Rev J F, St Anthony, two packages; Cushman C M, Minneapolis, one package; Collins Mrs W S, St Paul, one bale; Carpenter D S, Anoka, one package; Cooney H W St Paul, one package; Crandall Elder P S, Freeborn, one package; Caffrey Elizabeth, Northfield, two trunks; Clark Hartwell, Minneapolis, one package; Cunningham M C, Mankato, one package; Curtis O, Salem, one box; Cropsey J, Durand, one package; Case J L, St Paul one package; Carroll M E, La Crosse one package; Clerk of Court La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one casting; Darling T, La Crosse, one box; Drewry and Scotten, St Paul, one barrel; Dailey J C M, St Paul, one package; Dodge, H M, St Paul, one package; Demers S, Eight Mile Post Office, Winonah, one box; Dexter Elam, Hastings, one box; Daily M A, Owatonna, one package; Decker Oliver, Winona one barrel; Dillon L, Winona, one package; Derby Preston, one package.

Evans E, Wabashaw, one box; Eggleston Esther, La Crosse, one box; Evans E B, Winona, one package; Ester Israel, St Paul, one box.

Fuller House St Paul, one package; Farmer & Gardener, St Paul, one package; Fiance J, Albert Lea, one box; Forsyth B F, St Paul, one package; Friemer W W, Hudson, one carpet bag.

Gray F, St Paul, one package; Griffith W L, St Paul, one package; Gidley G, Mankato, one package; Green & Brown, La Crosse, one package; Gowael James, Freeborn, one package; Gilman W, St Anthony, one box; Grant all Elijah W St Anthony, one box; Gardner P, St Cloud one package; Gehr Rev, St Paul two kegs; Greeley Miss Amanda, St Anthony, one package; Gilbert S M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Nininger, one package; Goodwater Mrs, Redwing, one trunk; Gamer Rev J, Berlin, one package; Gilman F, St Paul, one box; Gilman F, St Paul, one elevator; Grant C L, St Paul, one box, Gorman St Paul, one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one package.

Harper J W, Hudson, one gun; Hack C S, Peter, one chest; Horner John, St Peter, one bond R R; Hamer Michael, St Paul, one package; Henry & R R, Prescott, one package; Hutchins J, Winona, one carpet bag; Historical Society, St Paul one package; Haseltine J S, St Paul, one package; Hugh C a H, Minneapolis, one package; Hewitt A W, Mankato, one package; Hanman J H, Mankato, one package; Hoit Chas, Northfield, one package; Hagen Rev H C, Faribault, one box; Hall G R La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse, one package

Ivory Wm, St Anthony, one box; Iness Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell I La Crosse, one box; Jarrett I M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones D C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kramer John, Lake City, one harrow; Keene Geo E, Prairie du Chien, one box; King W S, Minneapolis, one box; Kellogg Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston R F, Garden City, one box, Knox R H, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shakopee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box.

Litchfield E A, Redwing, one package; Lanks Wm, Winona, one package casting; Lewis W F & Co, River Falls, one package; Lewis A C, St Paul, one package; Leonard W H, Winona, one box; Laird M J, Winona, one package; Lovejoy & Brockway, St Anthony, one box; Lewis W F, Medford, one package; Lombard, Winona, one watch; Leonard J G, Wabeck, one bundle; Lehr O, St Paul, one package; Lamm Stephen, Mankato, one package

Marpe Louis, Albert Lea, one chest; Martin T, St Peter, one chest; Miller Mrs C G, St Paul one package; Mandigo S M, St Paul, one box; Martin E C, Duluth, one package; McAntee P, St Paul, one package; Murch A B, La Crosse one hay cale; McIntire, La Crosse, one casting; McDonald James, Winona, one package; Moses Elias, St Anthony, one box; Maxwell K W, St Paul, one box; Moss H L, St Paul, one package; McLane Dr E, St Anthony, one package; Metzger F J, St Paul, one bag; McIntire J, Sumac, Wis, one package; Matteson James, Camden, one package; Munday S S, Odaman, one box; Mellen C H, Faribault, one package; Matherson James, Cannon City, one package, McKinney Fred, Shakopee, one package; Mosier C, La Crosse, one package.

Mehaffa S, Salem, one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Noble S P, Forest City, one package; Newell F E, St Paul, one package; Newcomb E E, Winona, one package; Neuvert August, Monticello, one box; Nightengale John, Okaman, one chest.

Owen M H, Moneka, one package cas ings

Pierson A T O, St Paul, one box; Perkins J R, Swon River, one package castings; Plaunder J Saint Peter, three castings; Prentiss W A, St Paul, one hat box; Peck H W, Inver, two boxes; do do one package; Parshall J R, Shakopee, one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, one box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C Le Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box; Regen Mrs F, Winona; one package; Rueme, St Anthony, one package. Reid Rev A D, St Paul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package; Rheem W C, St Paul, one package; Rosser J T Mankato, one package; Rutledge W R, Redwing, one buggy; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randall W H, Hamilton, one box; Rasmusen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Lansing, one casting; Simmon A, St Paul, one package; Smith Malcolm, Aeda, one box; Skinner James D, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, South Bend, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peters, one package; Semple R W, Saint Paul, one package; Smith Rev W, Cannon Falls, one bale; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schneitson, Wm, Hastings, one package; Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Seale T A, Rochester, one package; Sexsmith, Rochester, one box; Sawyer A F, Reads, one package.

Thompson W A, Eldorado, Iowa one package; Tompkins W F, St Paul one casting, one belt and sickle; Thurston Daniel Hudson one box; Thorpe E T, La Crosse, one package; owne R, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Winona, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbell Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag; Tay or J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee, one bag; Winter Chas, Fort Ripley, one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weiman V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wren M, St Anthony, one box; Wagner J, Minneapolis; one package; Wilson J C, Minneapolis, one keg; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Wilford Rev A, Hastings, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package; Waggoner J N, Hastings, one package; Wegelin S, Fountain City, one package; Westbitt E, Rochester, one package; Wingate P, Sauk Cnair, one keg; Weber P, East Galley, one package; Warner C, Saint Paul, one box.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY,

Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed.

Call and see specimens at the office of DR. SIMONTON,
oct24-dly Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

STEELA AND CHECK SHAWLS,

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES; ALSO THE

"PRETTIEST SACK PATTERN OUT,"

with Cloakings of all styles and colors to make up, all of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH

AT

HOGAN & CAMP'S.
my18

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON!

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Cotton Advancing.

DRY GOODS ON THE RISE.

But notwithstanding all this unfavorable news,

SMITH & TAYLOR

Will continue to sell a good article of

HEAVY BROWN SHEETING at 12½ cents per yard.
FIRST QUALITY CALICO, extra, 12½ " "
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 10 cents per yard.

Besides an excellent assortment of

CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS—a good article at one dollar per yard.

NEW PATTERNS LADIES' SACQUES; NEW STYLES CLOTH FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

All of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store, 3d st., next door to Express Office. my28-dly

CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Having received a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing equalling in quality and style anything to be found in the large Eastern cities, we would respectfully request an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also have received to sell to the trade a large lot of superfine black cloths and doeskins, blue cloth, silk mixed coatings, Harris' silk mixed and fancy casimeres, satinet, cord, moleskin, black farmer's satin, red farmer's satin, for sleeve lining alapaca, silicia, bro. Holland and good black thread; all of which we will sell from ten to twenty per cent lower than the same goods can be procured for in any establishment in St. Paul. We invite merchant tailors, tailors and others, who deal in the above goods, to call and

EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

Also a fine assortment of hats and caps, white and colored shirts, knit shirts and drawers, neck ties, suspenders, woolen and cotton and half hose, silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, shirt collars, and many other goods which we offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

W. H. TEMPLE,
Third st., below Day & Jenks' Drug Store.
my25-1y

CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, RAISINS,

S. PRESCOTT,

ST. ANTHONY, Opposite the Falls,

Is receiving direct from Chicago, a large assortment of Candies, plain and fancy, which he offers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At as low prices as they can be purchased in the State.

Patronage of Retail dealers solicited, my3-3m

Oils and Lamps.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TIN WARE, PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED. TABLE CUTLERY.

Constantly on hand, the most complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the city.

ROBERT STREET, St. PAUL, Minn.
sep22-d&wly

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.
je11

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

We have reduced the price of the very best non-explosive

WHITE CARBON OIL!

TO 40 CENTS PER GALLON.

Every one should try our

NEW HAND LAMP

For burning Carbon Oil without using a Chimney.

WE ARE SELLING LAMPS FROM THIRTY CENTS UP.

E. & H. Y. BELL,
my10 Third st., near Winslow House.

Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' GAITERS

AND

Children's Fine Shoes,

&c., &c., &c.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-dly

GO TO THE CUSTOM

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

SECOND DOOR FROM THE BRIDGE,

If you want to get a perfect fit and a good article at a very low price. They are receiving a large lot of fashionable boots and shoes, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

Ladies' wear from 50 cents to $2.50; Gents' from $1.00 to $5.00.

Misses', boys' and Children's at any price from 20 cents to $2.00.

They are also manufacturing to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes for both Ladies and Gentlemen, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

E. E. HUGHSON, Agent.
je3

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store.
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17dly.

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND OVER $6,000,000.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY AT SIGHT,

Without sixty days' notice.

Life Insurance

Effected on liberal terms. Policies assignable by endorsement without permission of the Company. Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.

Directors & Stockholders in New York.
James Brown, Esq., Francis Cottenet, Esq., Henry Grinnell, Esq., Alfred Pell, Esq., Alex. Hamilton, jr. Esq., E. M. Archibald, Esq., And others.

References in New York City.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., Alex. T. Stewart & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., B. L. & A. Stewart, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. D. Appleton & Co.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
sep29 Agents for St. Paul and vicinity.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INCURANCE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
jan15dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

MADISON MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

On the first day of January, A. D. 1862.

Made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved February 28th, 1861.

1. NAME AND LOCATION.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, located in the City of Madison, State of Wisconsin.

2. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK,

Consisting of unimpaired premium and cash notes cash on hand and amt secured by mortgage $215 865 76

3. Amount of accumulations 210,865 76

4. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer, 9,454 63
2. Real Estate ..... None
3. Bonds owned by the Company ..... None
4. Debts to the Company secured by mortgage $332 47
5. Debts otherwise secured ..... None
6. Debts for Premiums 29,954 03
7. All other securities ..... None

5. LIABILITIES.

5. Amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors ..... None
6. Losses adjusted and due, settled by notes, and awaiting the exhibit of the insured $1 558 50
7. Losses adjusted and not due ..... None
8. Losses unadjusted $3,455 80
9. Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof 909 80
10. All other claims against the company. None.
11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk $2,00 00
12. As the company insures nothing but isolated property, the amount to be insured in any one city, town or village is nearly limited.
13. The company insures no property in cities.
14. The Act of Incorporation is herewith submitted.

State of Wisconsin, City of Madison, Dane county, ss. B. F. Hopkins, Vice President, and D. Wortington, Secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn depose and say, and each for himself saith, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the condition of said Company, according to our best knowledge and belief; and that the said Company comprises twelve thousand and ninety (12,090) members holding unexpired policies the aggregate amount of whose unimpaired premium notes is two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and 84 100 dollars ($202,956 84)

B. F. HOPKINS, Vice President.
D. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

On this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1862, personally appeared before me, Benjamin F. Hopkins to me known as Vice President, and Daniel Worthington to me known as Secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, and made oath that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is the common seal of said Company, and was affixed thereto by their authority, and that their names were subscribed by like authority, and for the purpose set forth in said instrument

V. H. WATERMAN, Notary Public.
Madison, April 26th, 1862.

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, Secretary's Office, ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin does hereby certify that W. H. Waterman, whose name appears subscribed to the annexed instrument, was at the date thereof a Notary Public, residing in the county of Dane, duly appointed and qualified, and empowered by the laws of this State to administer oaths, take acknowledgements of deeds, and other writ n instruments, and exercis all other such powers and duties as by the laws of nations and according to commercial usage, may be exercised and performed by Notaries Public, and that full faith and credit are due and should be given to his official acts as such Notary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the Capitol in Madison, this twenty-sixth day of April, 1862.

EDWARD HOLLEY,
Asst. Secretary of State.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } Treasurer's Office.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, having fully complied with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota," and the amendment thereto approved March 2 1862, approved the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; I hereby certify that said Company is authorized to transact business in this State.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of St. Paul, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two

CHARLES SCHEFFER.
je14-d1w State Treasurer.

G. R. MONTAGUE,
General Agent for Minnesota.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $100,000
NETT SURPLUS 138,000

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The nett profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.
H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.
W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.
myl2-dly

ARTIFICIAL LEGS

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; three copies, $4.00; six copies, $7.00; eight copies, $9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, $10.00.

News and Miscellany.

—Gen Butler is about to send home a cargo of cotton from New Orleans.

—An autograph collection of proverbs by Martin Luther, never before published, has come into possession of a Breslau bookseller.

—The rebel agent for the purchase of arms in Europe, writes home under date of April 1st, that he owes at least $450,000 more than he has any means of paying.

—The imports at New York of foreign dry goods for the month of May have been half a million dollars in excess of the total for the same month of last year, but about 40 per cent. below the total for May, 1860.

—During last week the enormous amount of one million four hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four bushels of groin, and thirty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two barrels of flour, were shipped from New York for Europe, the most of it going to Great Britain.

—In Rome there are 48,000 cardinals, priests and monks: 10,000 nuns: 1,000 beggars of the first class, and 5,000 of the second, all licensed by the Government: and 2,000 women who live by serving as models to painters and sculptors.

—The faithless conduct of the rebel leaders in regard to the exchange of Col. Corcoran is attributed by many to the refusal of the Irish brigade in the rebel army at Richmond to fight against the green flag, borne by an Irish regiment in the Union army.

—Frank Marble, brother of the editor of the New York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned recently in the river at Portage. His body has not been recovered.

—The reception to Parson Brownlow at the Academy, Philadelphia, was a splendid ovation. In addition to his address, a flag was presented to Miss Brownlow by Wm. D. Lewis from the ladies of Philadelphia, to whose speech ex-Gov. Pollock made an appropriate response.

—Parson Brownlow, who has been stopping at the Astor House for a day or two past, was yesterday served with a snipœna requiring his attendance as a witness before the Senate Committee at Washington, in the matter of the impeachment of Judge West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee.—*N. Y. Times*, 13th.

—A Mrs. Real, of New York, had been discarded by her husband, who "spent his substance in riotous living." On Friday, she called at Real's place of business, where a quarrel ensued, and she shot him through the heart. She is now in prison. She is but 24 years of age, and her husband was 27.

—Cross Keys, the scene of the late battle between Fremont's command and rebel forces under Jackson, is a road crossing in Rockingham county Va., about six miles south of Harrisonburg. Port Republic is a place on the Shenandoah river, eleven miles south of Harrisonburg.

—A foreign journal thus compliments the United States:

> The government of the United States deserves great credit for the efficiency of its military administration. Although six months have elapsed since the war began, and immense armies have been operating over half a continent, it is not known that a single division or brigade has suffered from want of food or of warlike stores.

—One of the Baltimore visitors on a visit to Chicago, Mr. A. D. Shultze, visited Camp Douglas on Saturday, and accidentally discovered his son among the prisoners. They embraced each other most cordially, and both burst into tears. "I am glad to see you, my son," said the father, "but sorry to see you *here*." The son went to Alabama a few years ago, and this was the first the father knew of his whereabouts.

—Sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars, have been sent from this city to the rebel officers and soldiers on Governor's Island. In nearly every case from relatives or friends of known devotion to the cause of the Union.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Boston *Journal* says that a few days before the Flying Dragon sailed from New Orleans there was a funeral in the city, and the coffin was deposited, after the usual ceremonies, in a tomb. From information which Gen. Butler had received he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found but in the place a large amount of gold coin which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the Government. Specie continues to be found which has been secreted by the Rebels, and in all cases it is seized.

—An Eastern paper discussing the question raised by the semi-secession prints that the Union can never be as harmonious as formerly, gives the following historical facts as an answer:

> We often hear it said by those who ought, from the reading of *history*, to know better, that there never can be peace and good will between the North and the South again.
>
> To say nothing of ancient nations, how [illegible] been with modern? Russia is a patch work, the pieces of which [illegible] up, having been cut out of [illegible]ons and tribes, great and small. [illegible] now France is composed of [illegible]le tribes, and so is the Austrian

The recent Kingdoms, England, Ireland and Scotland, now composing Great Britain, were for long years engaged in far fiercer wars than that now raging between the North and South. But they are now *one nation*, and at peace.

Look at the savage wars once and again raging among the English themselves—look not only at their *purely sectional* and *clannish* wars, but at their wars about religion, successors and pretenders to the throne, as savage as the contest between the North and South, and then judge of the *future* by the *past* history of rebellions and conquests.

And our indebtedness too, at the end of the war will be far less, according to our ability to pay, than that of any other great nation.

And the bonds of brotherly love and kindly feeling will be far stronger, after the South shall have been well whipped, and for the next thirty years, than it has been for the last thirty. *There is no doubt of that.*

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

Close Proximity of the Union and Rebel Armies.

WHEN WILL THE BATTLE COME OFF?

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Fair Oaks station, June 9, gives the following interesting account of the "situation" at that time:

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The whole line of battle on the right bank of the Chickahominy quivered with excitement yesterday. There was not a moment in the day in which battle did not seem imminent. Firm resistance by our picket guard to a dash of the enemy in the morning, or an effort made by them to recover the ground they ignobly lost, would have plunged the threatening hosts into a murderous maelstrom. The armies stand guard all day and all night long upon lines separated from each other by fields and a belt of timber not three-quarters of a mile span. Their respective attitudes are unchanged. They still confront each other menacingly, and the hem of the forests is incessantly disturbed by picket spasms and brisk artillery practice. The slightest advance by either line would involve both in desperate and decisive conflict.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

The hostile forces were brought into critical juxtaposition by a limited advance of our lines towards the Confederate pivot at "Old Tavern"—a point upon which the crossing of the Chickahominy by our right wing, near New Bridge and above Sumner's bridge, turns. That is considered a key point, because the roads from that peninsula there debouch into the thoroughfare which leads into the heart of Richmond. It is understood to be a commanding elevation relative to all the tactical operations before the Confederate capital. Although not upon the immediate river bluffs it supports all the exterior lines of the left wing of the enemy. But they likewise stand related to it so intimately that encroachment upon them tends to weaken it. After the enemy were repulsed at Fair Oaks, our more advanced lines were drawn in to the give the whole line uniform strength, and the enemy reoccupied the vantage territory. This threw us upon the general line of the battle of Sunday, with the right of the forces which had crossed the river resting upon Elmwood—a fine defensible bluff of the Chickahominy, which covers two of our crossings. But it was deemed advisable to drive the enemy's pickets from a field and surrounding woods, say three-fourths of a mile in advance, to the leftward of Elmwood, and to the right of Fair Oaks station.

CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE.

Saturday morning General Burns was directed to occupy that position, and he accomplished the enterprise handsomely, with a loss of only five men wounded. Ascertaining his premises cautiously, he moved forward quietly, and suddenly swooped upon the rifle-pit, intending to envelope and capture a strong rebel picket guard. But the friendly thickets afforded them cover, and they escaped before it was possible to execute the cleverly planned manœuvre. But the rifle-pit was captured, and our pickets were substituted for those of the enemy. Yesterday morning they suddenly swept forward in a strong force, with artillery and cavalry, and after a brief, ineffectual resistance, our pickets ran in and communicated their panic to the guard reserve, who also fell back and left the enemy in possession. It was now manifest that any renewed attempt to capture the position would bring on a general engagement. The enemy had massed his troops and planted his batteries for stubborn resistance. Gen. Sumner had likewise prepared for conflict, but upon referring the question to Gen. McClellan he decided that the position was already substantially covered by other dispositions, and that, a general engagement being undesirable at present, no effort should be made to drive the enemy back.

During an hour or more the situation was critical. The rebel batteries, from their elevated position, showered canister, grape and shell upon our pickets; and their infantry, creeping up slyly under cover of dense pine thickets, poured a savage volley into our fellows before they were fairly discovered, rushing by companies upon our guards of two, who were separated by intervals, and incapable of making defense. The reserves, however, were censurable for misconduct. The rebel plan was cleverly executed. We of course know nothing of the rebel loss. Our own is about twenty-five, of whom nine were killed. Only two or three of the wounded are seriously hurt.

THE POSITION.

The army of the Potomac is substantially an offensive army of observation. It stands to arms in the line of battle awaiting the unfathomable will of Gen. McClellan. On the right bank of the Chickahominy it extends over an irregular line from Elmwood to a point in front of Seven Pines—bisected by Fair Oak Station—perhaps four miles long. And the right wing covers New Bridge from the high plateau on the left bank of the river. Of the disposition of the respective corps and of contemplated changes, it is not appropriate to speak. The enemy occupies parallel lines, and is strongly entrenched. I suppose the debateable belt of swamps, fields and forests is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide at any point, and our respective outposts are much closer together. The point of agitation since the battle has been the right of Fair Oaks Station.

PLUVIAL.

Since the battle it has rained copiously. Yesterday and to-day only have we been exempt from pluvial afflictions. The soil, reduced to universal swamp, has rendered the movement of artillery impossible, and the freshet in Chickahominy sweeping away our rude bridges faster than they could be restored, has impeded operations to an insurmountable degree. You will thus comprehend the apparently slow movements of the commander-in-chief.

No man knows when the general collision will begin. I suppose it depends as much upon the weather as upon anything else. If the former is the sole protracting cause, our suspense may soon be terminated. If the enemy attacks, any moment may find us crashing through battalions. But I presume the rebels, admonished by the late cruel defeat by a portion of this proud army, will not venture a repetition of this experiment, unless Beauregard and Jackson reinforce them. But to quiet any misgivings which may make the Northern public uneasy, I feel safe in assuring you that we are prepared for any hostile effort. No corps is so isolated that it cannot be sustained, and every point is watched with untiring and incessant vigilance.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent at Seven Pines (June 11th) sends the following speculation:

Last night—or rather at 2 o'clock this morning—Hooker's pickets heard several reports, such as they heard opposite Budd's Ferry the night preceding the evacuation of Cockpit Point batteries. This was followed by the rumbling of wagons and the distant shouting of the drivers to their mired teams, and all the noises of a retreat. If the rebels went, where did they go? At 9, 10 and 11 o'clock, the picket firing in front was lively. This aggressiveness of the sharpshooters has often masked a rebel retreat or evacuation. If their regiments went, where did they go? By a counter-march down the Charles City road, they could again place themselves on the flank of the left wing. But to Peck, fortunately, is assigned the picket duty upon the line where sleepy commanders might court danger and receive damage. His vigilance will never be surprised. If the rebels went to Richmond, it is needless to speculate upon the object of their retreat. For here speculation concerning it is mixed up with reports brought in by our scouts, that the use of the bayonet upon them by Hooker and Sickles, on Monday, completely demoralized the rebel regiments on the Williamsburg road, who had participated in the battle of the Seven Pines, and were left in possession of Casey's and Keyes' camps. Escaped from Hooker's charge, they are said to have straggled rapidly through the road-bed and the woods on either side, in a confused mass—regiments, companies, officers, and soldiers, all mixed up—literally a rabble rout, that, oh so surely! ought to have been riven with case-shot and cavalry charges, and torn to pieces on either side with musketry. If what these scouts say is true, the imaginary advance in force of the Union troops, before which the rebels fled, should have been a real movement. It is possible that we could have had Richmond in time for dinner. My own judgment is that the first real we will eat there will be supper—at the end of a hard day's work.

A She-Rebel Married under the American Flag.

A Paris letter of the 27th ult. gives the following items:

Among the humorous things to which our war has given rise may be set down the following: Last week a young lady from Secessia, and herself of most intense secession proclivities, was anxious, as all young ladies are, to be married. She was not only anxious, however, but ready and willing; and so was her bridegroom, a French gentleman of wealth and distinction. In order to make the marriage civilly legal, however, it was necessary that it should be performed not only in the regular forms required by the French law, but afterwards in the legation of the country to which that lady belonged. Here was trouble. The lady belonged to Secessia, and Slidell was her representative. But Slidell's blessing would be of no more value to her, under the circumstances, than any ordinary individual's blessing or cursing; and so, after much anxiety and moral trouble, not wishing to postpone the "happy day" till Mr. Slidell was "recognized," (by which time she probably could not be married, on account of gray hairs and wrinkles of old age,) she finally made up her mind to swallow the dose, and, conducting her "dearly beloved" to the Legation, they were married by Mr. Dayton, beneath the folds of the American flag, and, by a fiction of international law, upon American soil. It is said that Mrs. Slidell chided the young lady for her want of patriotism and self-sacrifice, and asked her "why she didn't wait a little while, till she could have been married by Mr. Slidell?" but she was too wise for that.

Contrabands in Washington.

A great deal of misapprehension exists as to the number of contrabands in this city, and as to the burden entailed upon the Government by them. We learn upon inquiry that there are in Duff Green's Row something over two hundred, mostly women and children. Some of them draw fuel and rations, costing twenty cents per day; but a large proportion draw only half rations. In addition to this, there are almost 100 laborers employed, under the direction of competent officers, in policing the city—burying dead horses, removing offal, policing grounds in the neighborhood of hospitals, and other duties of the kind in the vicinity of the city, of essential importance to the health of the inhabitants. These receive forty cents per day. They are under the direction of Capt. Cross, of the 2d District of Columbia volunteers, who voluntarily and most effectually performs this duty.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST ADJ. GEN. THOMAS.—We learn from a source which we deem entirely reliable, that charges of a serious nature against Adjutantant General L. Thomas, are now being investigated by a court of inquiry, over which the President, as Commander-in-Chief presides. These charges are understood to refer to some serious irregularities in his department. It is strted that some time since Gen. Halleck and about twenty other officers in the army—none under the grade of staff officers—received letters dismissing them from the service. These missives were signed "L. Thomas, Adjutant General, by order of the President." General Halleck and several other officers immediately referred the matter to the President for explanation, when Mr. Lincoln emphatically declared that he knew nothing of it, and at once instituted a court of inquiry to ascertain whence the order emanated. Some of these orders were ante-dated, and not a few were dated prior to the appointment of the officer sought to be dismissed.

The Adjutant-General is made responsible for all irregularities in his department. It is possible that owing to his extreme age he may have been imposed upon by some person having access to his office, and that the papers are forgeries. Pending the result of the investigation, his functions as Adjutant-General are understood to be suspended.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

FROM MEXICO AND HAYTI.

ATTEMPTED EUROPEAN AGGRANDIZEMENT.

The French Defeat in Mexico.

MEXICAN JUBILATION.

FRANCE AND SPAIN HANKERING AFTER HAYTI.

The Mexican question is assuming an importance to the United States second only to our own war for the integrity of the Union. The designs of certain European powers upon that distracted country are gradually being exposed, and as their war is one of mere aggrandizement, the sympathies at heart of the American people will be for the success of the Mexicans in driving out their invaders. The New York *Times* has a correspondent at the City of Mexico, who, writing May 28th, gives the following account of the defeat of the French at

THE BATTLE OF PUBLA.

After sifting all accounts, both native and foreign, there can be no doubt that the French lost in their three attacks on Puebla, on the 5th, upward of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. There were no further actions, and on the 8th they commenced their retreat to Orizaba, which place they were allowed to reach with only the loss of a few wagons on the way. When coming up in their attack on the pass of the Cumbres, on the 28th, they lost some 500 men. Besides these positive losses, they have had at different times from 500 to 700 sick, which renders it probable that altogether at least one-third of their force has been placed *hors du combat* since their arrival.

Another account says:

Generals Negrete and Beriozabel commanded the Mexican troops in this affair. Two battalions of French Zouaves skirmishing as light infantry began the attack. These covered two strong columns of infantry supported by rifled cannon.

The Mexicans waited till their enemies were within fifty yards, and then fired. The French fled while the Mexicans charged; but other French columns renewed the attack, and a second time they fled, leaving a number of dead who were shot in the back. Again the Mexicans charged, and had they had cavalry would have destroyed the invading army. The French did not renew the attack on the front, but sent a strong column against the fortifications of Guadaloupe.

They were here also repulsed, and a reinforcement of Mexicans coming up, an attack was made on their right flank. The French at once fell back upon Orizaba. Their loss is estimated by a friendly authority at 600 or 800 soldiers in the fight and by sickness. Another fight subsequently took place near Orizaba, between the Reactionists, supported by the French and the Liberal forces, the result of which is claimed by both sides as a victory. The French forces, it is understood, were to remain at Orizaba until they could receive instructions from their Government.

HOW THE MEXICANS FEEL OVER THE VICTORY.

The Mexicans were greatly elated at the complete route of the French. Gen. Beriozabel's report closes in this strain of congratulation:

The corps which compose the brigade which bears my name have comprehended, in doing their duty, that on their conduct in the encounter with the foreign enemy depended the safety of their country or the loss of its independence. The proud French soldier has been humiliated; on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, as say the prisoners, he has been obliged to fly before his enemies, carrrying his flag despoiled of the glory which it had conquered in a thousand battles.

In communicating what has occurred in the brilliant passage of arms of this day, I congratulate you on the brilliant result which we have obtained, for it will do honor to Mexico, whatever may be the ulterior events.

SOME AMERICAN ADVICE TO NAPOLEON.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* utters the following sensible suggestions:

The Emperor is inscrutable. But is he always wise? His great uncle, in his intense egotism and his overcoming confidence in his destiny, lost the empire of the world. He expanded his views too largely; he expected that one man could do what no one man could accomplish, and the snows of Russia and the uprising of Europe were the prelude of his ultimate fate.

We think it dangerous for Louis Napoleon to meddle with America. What particular motive he has for exalting Prince Maximilian are not so clear; but he had better provide for him elsewhere. We doubt the popularity of the movement in France, especially without England and Spain. It is not best for any one to expand too much where they encounter immmerable prejudices and dangers. The American people will hardly look on with patience at the imposition of a foreign yoke upon Mexico, and they will soon be in a position to assert their opinions with emphasis. The United States desires freedom in America and no foreign intervention. We are of opinion, therefore, that this is a bad business every way for the Emperor, and that the sooner he abandons it the better.

DESIGNS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN ON HAYTI.

The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable merchant of Hayti, to his correspondent in Boston, is conclusive evidence of the wisdom of Congress in acknowledging the independence of that country. The letter is dated Cape Hayti, May 8:

"The Spanish affair is becoming complicated on the boundary question. It is said the French and English refuse their intervention, while the Spaniards declare their intention not to stop at the boundaries, if they are compelled to use force. It appears to me that the French are permitting or encouraging these movements on the part of Spain with the intention of interposing at a favorable time, or hoping to be called in to give their protection. It is evident the better class are wishing for this result. France has long and ardently coveted a port in Hayti, and would never let such an opportunity escape her. From some cause England and France appear to be shaking off poor Hayti, for either of them could have prevented what has and is happening to her. The government declare their determination not to give up. It is not likely that Spain will back down, so what can they do but call in some foreign aid. Mediation has been refused; nothing now remains but a prefectorate or a loss of their nationality. All this could be obviated if the United States could be induced to show the least sympathy for them, and it is now an ascertained fact that it was a small minority who wished for Spanish rule, and they are heartily tired of it. Could not the Monroe doctrine be brought to bear in this case? If they care nothing about Hayti, they certainly should about the violation of their own principles, which they have so often declared their intention to maintain."—*Boston Traveller.*

THE POLICY OF SPAIN.

A San Domingo correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Spain evidently intends to build up in these waters a powerful free black empire. She distrusts the loyalty of her white creole subjects. They are a little too much exposed to the captivating influences of Secessia, and, seeing what the progress of the age demands, and will not be cheated of, she wisely determines to have her best bower out to windward. So her policy is towards emancipation, and not only this, but she treats free blacks with marked respect and partiality. In Havana you will see a regiment of a thousand free black volunteers parading with the troops of the line or keeping guard in the Obra Pia. This service, it is to be borne in mind, is not allowed to the whites of creole birth, except as special cases of favor. Thus the blacks are educated to the use of arms, while the whites grow up in ignorance of this accomplishment—a wrinkle which the non-slaveholding States of the United States may make a note of. In point of civil privileges the free blacks are in every respect the equal of whites. In courts of law their testimony is considered quite as good, and they have the same rights as to the holding of lands and other property. The Government reserves to itself the right to dissolve the connection of master and slave on proof of cruel treatment, &c. One quarter of the blacks in Cuba are free, and many of them are rich.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ANOTHER SHOCK FROM A GALVANIC BATTERY!

COGENT REASONS FOR EXHUMING "YE ANCIENT DEMOCRACIE!"

As a matter of information and curiosity we publish the following "Democratic Address," which we fear may never reach the public through Democratic papers nor of those hermaphrodite journals of Democratic education and antecedents whose only consistency is their senile babble about "Abolition." Here is the second address of

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The great Democratic Party has been broken in pieces. What John Randolph predicted, has come to pass. The Masters, our natural allies, are running from their Niggers, and the Niggers are running from their Masters. The fearful auguries of Jefferson are being fulfilled. The judgments of an offended God are already upon us. There is no other way to re-unite our forces and get into power again, but by a louder and more vigorous cry, against the rascally Abolitionists. The old stalking horse, Abolition, on which so many Democratic victories have been won in days gone by, must be again brought into the field with renewed energy, and if all Democrats will but cry loud enough, they may expect one more Democratic Victory and perhaps another "Sixty Years of power and rule" with like glorious results.

Though our old friends the apostles of secession and rebellion, Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, most stoutly declared to Earl Russell that "it was from no fear of losing their niggers that they got up the rebellion" we all now see the deplorable state of things brought about by the pernicious doctrine of the infatuated Abolitionists, that the Declaration of Independence is true to the letter, that all Men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The very "Corner Stone" of the Democratic party has been knocked out, and if we cannot re-unite the masters and the niggers, to say nothing of that numerous company of all shades and complexions as the result of the happy connection of master and slave, the Democratic party can never recover its former status, and slavery will be no more forever.

Freedom for "all Men" that great heresy of the fathers of the Republic will be the established law and practice of the Nation, when no labor can be had without pay, no Man can sell his own children or separate at will husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. Our "Southern brethren" will better off than the "Mudsills" "greasy Mechanics" and "hard fisted Farmers" of Freedom. The "white trash" of the South will have a chance to get up a little in the world and learn to read and write and perhaps cypher, and get a great many other Yankee Notions into their brains as the result of Abolition. What Jefferson, Washington and a host of revolutionary worthies said about Slavery, can be said any where with perfect safety—no lynching, no tar or feathers. We shall have no more of the barbarious treatment of the dead and dying, no more brutal exhibitions of Chivalry in the halls of Congress upon unarmed Senators for freedom of speech.

In view of such a sad state of things as will exist under the abolition of slavery, the Democratic party are called upon by all their past associations with the slavocracy to rally around the old standard of slaveholding alliance. The great rebellion of our "Southern Brethren" must be treated with extreme kindness, with no reproaches or complaints.

In case that the powers that be, or expect to be, should demonstrate the fact that one slaveholder is *not* a match for five Yankees who work for a living, then we must take measures to restore our old friends, the ringleaders in the rebellion, to their former standing in the Democratic ranks, giving them all they ask, and thus with the time honored cry of Abolition, clutch again the reins of Government, share its honors and its spoils, yielding in a magnanimous spirit to the lords of creation.

"For sixty years, viz., from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1861," mark the period, the Democratic party, with short intervals, *controlled* the *power* and *policy* of the Government, and had everything their own way, and "behold the fruits" at the end of their rule. Buchanan, Breckinridge, Floyd, Cobb, Toucey, Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Wigfall, and a host of other distinguished worthies, graduates from the great Democratic School, having shared the honor and emoluments of the pure and elevated rule of the party—having had access to the nation's treasury, taking its mints, costum houses, arsenals, forts, &c., as trophies of this long and happy period of instruction in the science of government; and following in its wake the uprising of a chivalrous people, skilled in all the arts of civilized warfare, as exhibited by their extraordinary valor, and the humane treatment of their captives; bidding defiance to the "corrupt, venal wire-workers of Albany, the Sour Kraut Germans, the vile, sensual, animal, brutal infidel, superstitious Democracy of the North, and Northwest, the stupid democracy of Canada and arrogant, tyrannical New England," and the rest of mankind, as more fully set forth in De Bow's *Review*, the very elite of Slaveholding literature, which says that "all Government is an usurpation, that the few of the Chivalry must govern the masses."

Now in view of these transcendant results of "60 years' rule," and the "broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious" Democratic party, and the terrible consequences which will ensue if we cannot put things back just as they were, and re-establish upon an enduring basis the time-honored relation of master and slave, as the true platform of Democratic "power and rule," the party can never rise to its former grandeur, and the nation will be lost forever if the Democratic party don't save it. We see but one way by which our hopes can be revived.

There is but one fulcrum which will wake the slumbering energies of the party, as we said in the outset, and that is the old cry of Abolition—no matter what Yancey, Rost and Mann, honest, high-minded souls, said to Earl Russell: that was for the English and French abolitionists, and a *master* stroke of Democratic party, and if it cannot be saved by the masters and their niggers—allowing every white man to have as many niggers as he wants—then there is no salvation for us. Let all Democrats then come to the rescue. Let the watch-word be Death to Abolition! Long live slavery and the Democratic party! All yoke in side by side by side with marked and bradded slaves, and the year of jubilee will come.

VANDAL DIGUM,
For himself and associates.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse those impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Min., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Hotels, Saloons, &c.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and predicting that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. fe9dy.

PITTSBURGH

ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass. Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-1y

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S

PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY.

je11-w3m&doawf3m

FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW BUGGY,
ONE-HORSE WAGON,
AND TWO HORSES,

mar22 NICOLS & DEAN.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞CHARGES MODERATE.☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Agricultural Warehouse

OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

NEAR LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,

CORNER THIRD AND SIBLEY STS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PITT'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

MASSILLON AGRICULTU'L WORKS, MASSILLON, OHIO.

McCORMACK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS.

JOHN H. MANNY'S " " "

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS.

F. H. MANNY'S EXCELSIOR GRAIN FAN.

SCHUTTLER'S CHICAGO WAGONS.

JOHN A. WOODWARD'S IMPROVED SMUT MACHINE AND SEPARATOR COMBINED.

MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

AND DEALERS IN HARVESTING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

Descriptive pamphlets and other information can be had upon application to

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,

my2s-d3m&w6m Saint Paul, Minn.

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

☞Send for a circular by mail.

PALMER & PLAMONDON,

Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P. O. box, 1525.) CHICAGO, ILL.

W. M. LEYDE, Ag't, St. Paul. my13-d&w6m.

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul, Minn. jan24d1y

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade.

jan5d&w1y

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STRETS,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan5d&w1y.

NICOLS & DEAN,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND

HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

GRINDSTONES, PITTSBURG COAL, &c., &c.,

THIRD STREET, - - ST. PAUL, Minn.

Sign of the Anvil.

☞Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

mar1-d&w1y

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.

je4-d6m

THE CITY.

THE Hutchinson family will make their second and last appearance in this city at Ingersoll's Hall this evening. It is scarcely necessary to mention that their performance will be a musical treat.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Hennepin Lodge are requested to meet with the members of Saint Paul Lodge this evening, to make arrangements for the funeral of John Pighetti, formerly of Galena, Illinois, who died in this city on Thursday, and will be buried on Saturday.

THE RICE STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The Council yesterday approved the assessment of damages and benefits to be incurred in the proposed opening of Rice street, and a resolution was adopted directing the City Treasurer to collect the assessments so levied. This desirable improvement will now be made.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.—A terrific hail-storm visited the upper Mississippi, a little south of St. Cloud, a few days ago. The hail-stones were about the size of oranges, and their fall created considerable astonishment among the people and other live stock in that region. What the effect was upon vegetation we have not heard.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from in front of Richmond, says: "I omitted to state in a former letter what may perhaps interest a few of your St. Paul readers, and that is that Harry Hines, our efficient young division post-master, had a narrow escape in the battle of Fair Oaks. He had a horse shot under him during the fight. He is an efficient post-master, and would have been much missed by the soldiers."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the death of B. F. Strother, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Chicago, who was found dead in his bed at about seven o'clock last evening. He had been quite unwell for two or three days, under the care of Dr. McVickar. At about six o'clock last evening he laid down upon the bed, leaving his wife reading in an adjoining room. Shortly after seven o'clock the Doctor came in, and proceeding to the bedside, found Mr. Strother dead, he having expired, probably, in an apoplectic fit, without the least noise. He was about thirty-six years of age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The deceased was a brother of Justice Strother of this city, and, we believe, resided at St. Anthony in 1851 and 1852.

THE LATE WM. RHODES.—We find the following tribute to WM. RHODES, who died in this city last week, in the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of the 13th:

We regret to have to announce to-day the death of Mr. William Rhodes, a well known artist of this city, which took place on the 9th inst., at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Rhodes was an artist of more than ordinary merit in his profession, and possessed many fine qualities of head and heart. He made the tour of Europe some years ago, and passed some time there in studying the works of the great masters. After his return his health began to decline, and he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, the air of which he thought better adapted to his own constitution. His health failing, however, he returned to Pittsburg, and remained here till some two weeks since, when he was advised to return to St. Paul. He was then very low, and his demise was not altogether unexpected by his friends. He was a most estimable and worthy young man, and his many friends will read of his death with feelings of the most profound regret.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. OAKES arrived on the Canada yesterday evening. The following is the order of arrangements for the funeral services to-day:

Order of procession for the funeral of the late Lieut. David O. Oakes: The military escort and Pall Bearers will assemble at the City Hall at two o'clock P. M., and proceed to the residence of his father, C. H. Oakes, Esq., and from thence with his remains to St. Paul's Church, where the funeral services will be held. After the services the procession will form as follows, and proceed to Oakland cemetery:

Music.
Military Escort.
Military Officers.
Rev. Dr. Paterson.
Pall Bearers in Carriages.
Pall Bearers [Bearers on foot.
Family.
State, Judicial and Municipal Officers.
Citizens.

A general invitation is extended.

AFTER THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—At the meeting of the Council yesterday, the Chairman of the Committee on Streets made a statement in regard to the frequent derelictions from duty of the Street Commissioner, consisting in general of his working where and when and in the manner he saw fit, and paying no attention to the directions of the Committee on Streets. The most of the men he employs seem to have been so employed because they are favorites, and whose only business apparently is to put in their time, &c. The statement causes a good deal of surprise and indignation among the members, and if the Commissioner don't specially and radically mend his manners, we shall look for his removal at the next session of the Board.

WATER WORKS.—A communication was made to the City Council yesterday, that certain gentlemen representing capitalists at the East were in the city, with a view to the construction of the city water works. They propose to lay down some six or seven miles of pipes through the principal streets, and if the proper arrangements are carried out, will complete the same during the season. The gentlemen desire that the city shall levy a small tax per foot on the lots fronting the streets through which the pipes pass, for the payment of interest on a portion of the investment, instead of the way provided by the city charter, which is deemed much more advantageous for the city. The matter was referred to a special committee, for the purpose of having a more definite proposition.

POLICE COURT.—Justice Gibbs' court room yesterday presented rather a lively appearance. Quite a number of arrests were made, which would indicate either unusual vigilance and activity on the part of the police, or a sudden criminal epidemic among some of the denizens of our city.

John Emerson became boisterous and unruly on Wednesday night, and for sundry trespasses in the way of hurling banisters, breaking heads, windows and the public peace, was fined twenty dollars and costs, and not having the wherewithal to discharge the obligation, he was sent to the county jail for four weeks.

Frank Keifer, forgetting that there is a license law on the statute book, was fined ten dollars and costs, for selling liquor without the necessary papers.

Mary King and Mary McKune, both frequent visitors at the court of the City Justice, for the delicate sport of assault and battery, were each fined ten dollars and costs—the former, in default of payment, was sent up for two weeks.

Mary Robinson, for keeping a disreputable establishment and selling liquor without a license, through her counsel, succeeded in having her case postponed, which was deferred till next week.

RIVER ITEMS.—The river is now about stationary.

The arrivals yesterday were the Northern Belle from La Crosse, War Eagle, from Dunleith; Canada, from St. Louis; Antelope, from Carver; and Clara Hine, from St. Peter.

The Key City departed for Dunleith, McLellan for La Crosse, Canada for St. Louis, Clara Hine, Antelope, and Pomeroy for the Minnesota River.

The Pembina is due this afternoon from St. Louis.

The Northern Belle, Capt. Laughton, clerk Chas. Hinde, is the regular La Crosse packet to-day at 8 A. M.

The War Eagle, Capt. Webb, clerks Mather and Carson, will depart at 8 o'clock this morning for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Northern Light will arrive from Dunleith to-day, and the Keokuk from La Crosse.

LAND WARRANTS. Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices
jy28 THOMPSON BROS

THE ST. PAUL PRESS can be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also the very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.
A LIFE'S SECRET, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.
THE HEIR TO ASHLEY, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.
THE STOLEN MASK OR MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX, by Wilkie Collins. Price 25 cents.
THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug. Sala. Price 25 cents.
ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1 25.
AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1 25.
And various other New Books too numerous to mention.
JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY.
ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.
IN FACT
DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.
je17tf CALL AND SEE.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,
SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
LEATHER BELTING.
KESSLER & RIEHL,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS,
Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of
LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,
LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.
All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
Cash paid for Hides and Furs.
jan15-dly

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
One jig saw, counter shaft, &c.; one turning lathe, counter shaft, bits, &c.; one boring machine, bits, &c.; one small surface planer. The above machinery is nearly new, and made in the best manner. For further particulars apply to Calley & Janson, Chair Factory, St. Paul, or the subscriber. BARNARD & BRO.
St. Anthony, June 4, 1862. je4-d&m

CALL AT
D. D. MERRILL'S
FOR
STATIONERY AND NEW BOOKS,
LATEST PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Godey for July.
je19

DUNDAS MILLS'
CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,
For sale in bbls. or sacks by
E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Slichter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.
Warranted the best
XX FAMILY FLOUR
offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.
J. S. ARCHIBALD.
mar15

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S
MILLS,
SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.
This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and was got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of Burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.
The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Cranfie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.
All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.
Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the car.
All work done at this Mill is warranted.
oct30-dlwly.

A. F. KNIGHT,
ARCHITECT,
Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my8-6m

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

UNION FORCES ABANDON THE PLACE.

THEY RETIRE TO SHELBYVILLE.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 16th, has the following in regard to the Federal abandonment of Chattanooga:

We learn that Colonel Dumont and Colonel Haggard have returned to Nashville from Chattanooga. The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboats, as well as the wagons, failing to arrive in time. Our forces, that captured and occupied Chattanooga, are now at Shelbyville.

This is the statement that has been made to us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap may have been advancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even if their supplies had been abundant. Whatever the true state of the case may have been, we cannot but regret deeply that the abandonment of so exceedingly important a strategic point as Chattanooga was found necessary. But our army at Cumberland Gap will follow the rebel forces vigorously, dispensing freedom to East Tennessee in their progress, and either Gen. Mitchell's division, or both in co-operation, will soon plant the United States flag again at Chattanooga, nevermore to be removed.

We must repossess Chattanooga, and certainly the work will be done within the next few days.

From General Banks' Department.

GEN. WOOL'S VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY

HARPER'S FERRY, June 15.—General Wool, accompanied by his staff and Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, paid a hurried visit here to-day, arriving in the morning and leaving early in the afternoon. The General thoroughly inspected Bolivar Heights and the adjacent country, and, no doubt his practical eye took in many positions where batteries could be planted advantageously, which would most effectually frustrate any designs of the enemy upon this position.

From the feeling exhibited by the secessionists in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Winchester, some credit may be attached to the rumor that Jackson has again been largely reinforced; but while I have confidence in the ability of Fremont to successfully cope with Jackson in the valley, it is believed that even in the event of his meeting with a reverse, the preparations which Generals Banks and Sigel are making in the vicinity of Winchester will render any success which the rebels may achieve but of short duration. The bridge across the Potomac at at this point was completed this morning, and its security tested by the passage of a heavy burden train. The road between here and Winchester is being rapidly repaired, and it is believed the Government will have its use in a few days, thus greatly facilitating the transmission of supplies to the army in the valley.

Startling Plot to Depose Jeff. Davis and Create a Military Dictator in his Place.

The *Confederacy* gives us startling intelligence in reference to the violent opposition growing up against Jeff. Davis. It says:

"The Charleston *Courier* of the 22d inst., has an editorial of nearly two columns in defense of President Davis and his administration. The *Courier* says: 'We have been reliably informed that men of high official position among us—men of good intentions, but of mistaken and misguided patriotism—are sowing the seeds of discord broadcast in our midst, by preaching a crusade against President Davis, and calling for a general convention of the Confederate States to depose him and create a military dictator in his place!'"

The *Confederacy* proceeds to argue against the proposed deposition, and in so doing, unawares, makes an unanswerable argument against the folly and madness of the South in rebelling at the election of Mr. Lincoln. It utterly annihilates the whole of Secession by this plea for Jeff. Davis. We commend it to the careful perusal of our Tennessee rebels. It says:

"The people of the country are *law-abiding*, and the law-making power is limited by the Constitution, whose bounds it cannot overstep. This our people know, and it makes them feel safe in their persons and estates. They know that if the barriers of the Constitution are broken down, even with the best of motives for their supposed good, it opens the way for a similar violation to their great damage, and the loss of their liberty; and though it is possible for a faithful adherence to every requirement of the Constitution to work inconvenience and injury, by placing over us incompetent officials, or some other way, the evil will terminate with the cause that produced it; when the incompetent official's term expires, a change will come.

"Allowing President Davis to be the most incompetent man in America, he had better be borne with till his term expires than to get rid of him, or attempt to do so, by revolution or any unlawful means. This every man of sense understands: and no man who is a patriot and a man of sense will undertake or encourage such a desperate measure as the one alluded to. There is no safety in it. The people will never consent to it. If they ever do, they are unworthy of the liberty we are fighting for, and could not be worsted by anything Lincoln and the abolitionists would or could inflict upon it."—*Nashville Union.*

Important Financial Movements.

In accordance with a letter sent by Secretary Chase to Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, some important additional financial measures have been introduced to the House. All the suggestions of Mr. Chase have been adopted except one, which he argues elaborately, in favor of notes smaller than five dollars, which, it appears, did not commend itself to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The issue of $150,000,000 of additional demand notes is authorized. They are to be a legal tender, and to be received for everything but Custom House dues and interest on loans; the Secretary adhering to the great principle that the interest on loans should be paid in gold and silver.

The whole amount authorized by previous laws is $150,000,000. Of these, $60,000,000 are receivable for Customs. Nearly the whole issue of $60,000,000 the Secretary considers as withdrawn from circulation, being held by banks, etc., at a premium. The Treasury must depend, therefore, very much on the other $90,000,000 convertible into stock, and the deposits that have been hitherto made with the Assistant Treasurers. The bill of Mr. Stevens authorizes deposits to the amount of $100,000,000 more, at a rate not exceeding five per cent., provided that one-third of these deposits shall always be kept in the Treasury to redeem the deposits. The Secretary estimates $30,000,000 as probably to be received on deposit in addition to the $50,000,000 already received—the limit allowed by law. He does propose at present to raise the rate of interest above four per cent., unless—which he thinks will not be the case—circumstances make it necessary. At present, he thinks he can obtain deposits at four per cent. He considers the United States Treasury, under this system, as the best of Savings' Banks.

The Secretary is authorized to have the notes manufactured at the Treasury Department, under his superintendence.

The remainder of the $200,000,000 not yet borrowed within a year, Mr. Chase is authorized to obtain.

We have been of the opinion, for some time, that there was not sufficient provision made for carrying on the war. We are happy to find Mr. Chase and the Committee of Ways and Means in agreement, and such judicious measures in prospect.

From the Shenandoah.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived today from Gen. Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from forced marches over mountainous roads, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no serious complaints, and they were all in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley is now completed, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. F. W. Hurtt, quartermaster, attached to Gen. Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, June 20, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Winona County Bank,	Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Demand Notes,	Canada,
United States 6 per cent. two years notes,	
Darling & Scheller's endorsed scrip.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		1½ per ct. prem.
Eastern		¾ per ct. prem.
Treasury Notes		½ per ct. prem.
American Gold		1½ per ct. disc't.

Chicago Money Market.

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says:

Business at the banks was active, and the demand for money large; but they were fully able to accommodate customers.

New York exchange continued abundant. Most of the large banks take it from customers at par, and sell at ⅛c premium to customers; but ¼c is charged by many houses on small drafts, and this is the rate of collections.

The market for gold was decidedly feverish. The buying price was 5 to 5⅛@6 per cent premium, the upper figures towards the close. During most of the day 5⅛@5¼ were the rates. The selling range for the day was 6@7 per cent. About 6½ was the prevailing figure. Of course the premium here depends upon the rate ruling in the New York market where it was 6½ premium.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

One of the best executed counterfeits that was ever circulated in this city was detected by several of our bankers. It is a five dollar bill on the Manufacturer's Bank of Troy, New York. A description is useless, for no one but an expert can detect it, and every body else should reject all five dollar bills on this bank. Remember this is the only security against loss.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

The wheat market opened dull and unchanged from yesterday's closing prices—buyers offering 74@74½c for No. 3 and 78@83c for No. 1 in store, the outside prices for receipts not more than one or two days old. Sellers hold firmly at 75@76c. Nothing doing in milling wheat.

Chicago Market.

TUESDAY, June 17.

In flour the trifling business transpiring is at $3,50@3,60 for good medium spring extras, choice to being nominal and held at $3,70@3,90, and favorites at $4,00@4,10 and upward, but not selling; spring superfine in some demand at $2,20 for low and $2,50@2,80 for nearly good grades; winter superfine at $3,50, and winter extras $4,50 @4,75, and $4,00@5,25, according to quality.

Spring wheat sold in store at rather wider range without regularity at 80@83c for amber Iowa, 77½@78c chiefly at 77½@77½c for No 1, 70@74c chiefly 71½@74c for No. 2 and 57@58c for rejected; difference of location quite influential in prices of No. 2 and rejected but not on No. 1 and A 1 where they are at all. Wheat out of store very dull, almost unsaleable.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Flour firm; 1,100 barrels sold at unchanged prices.

Wheat firm; sales 8,000 bushels at $1,00@1,01 for Chicago spring; 97@1,01 for Milwaukee club; $1,06@1,08 for red western; $1,22 for white.

Sugar advanced ⅛@¼c; sales 2,300 bbls at 7¾c for Porto Rico, 6¾@7¼c for Muscovado, at 7¾@8c for Havana.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Flour market quiet, without material change; sales 75,000 bbls.

Wheat market dull and unchanged.

FIRST CLASS BOARD
Can be had at one of the most delightfully situated residences in St. Paul, upper town. The grounds are extensive, with numerous shade trees, the house well finished and furnished, and remote from dust.
Address Box 1250, St. Paul Post-Office. je17lw.

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.,
AND
AGENTS FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL,"
For
jan1-dly

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.
I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.
W. W. WEBB
Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

Attorneys.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to
mh29-1y

D. NEWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul Minnesota. my25-dly

WILLIAM D. STOREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City.
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York.
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York.
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills.
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston.
je11dcawlhm&wly

J. F. BLODGET,
AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,
Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.
Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar12-dlf

ANOKA FLOURING MILLS
FOR SALE.
For terms apply to the undersigned at Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota.
my24-d3m SMILEY & WOODBURY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS.
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
feb6-d6m

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY
GALLEY & JANSON,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in
CHAIRS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL.
We are prepared to supply the trade with the very best quality of work, made under our personal supervision, and
WARRANTED SUPERIOR
To any manufactured in the State.
Twelve years' experience in this trade, enables us to do good work in good style.
We refer to the following principal Cabinet dealers of St. Paul, who sell our work in preference to that of other manufacturers, for the reason that they consider ours the best.

J. Primrose,	J. A. Stees,
F. Hildebrand,	J. S. Dennison,
J. Doney,	feb3l-dkwly.

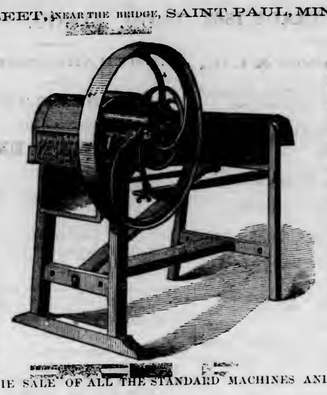
E & EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD
Of Chicago, Ill., the eminent and skilful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose name and fame is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in performing formidable operations, and in removing forming formidable operations, and in removing formidable and dangerous diseases from those delicate organs, has arrived in St. Paul and may be consulted at the AMERICAN HOUSE for a short time only.
Dr. U., who is a regular Physician and Surgeon of the old school, has had an extensive experience in both hospital and private practice of twenty-eight years, and will be found competent to perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other mild and gentle means to remove any disease from those delicate organs within the reach of science and human skill.
CHRONIC DISEASES, of every grade and character, whether requiring medical or surgical treatment, POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY CURED, when not clearly beyond the reach of science and human skill.
Dr. Underwood treats all diseases on regular and scientific principles as recognized by the medical profession both in Europe and America, and hence does not use or deal in those pretended new and never failing remedies—specifics, inhaling vapors, and clairvoyant prescriptions—which are so ostentatiously paraded before the public by those impudent traveling quacks and money-fleecing empirics, nine-tenths of whom never were inside of a medical college. Patients afflicted or laboring under diseases of long standing, can consult Dr. U. with the most confident hope and expectation of being perfectly cured, or receiving with unerring certainty all the relief that the highest skill, the most judicious and scientific treatment can possibly bestow.
Among the diseases which the Doctor has lately treated with the most signal success, may be mentioned those of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels—and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum and Chronic Female Affections. my7-3m

MILL FURNISHING.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S OLD BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, ESTABLISHED 1834.
JOHN T. NOYE,
FLOUR PACKER,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Mill Machinery
AND
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.
IMPROVED CENTRE VENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
Fitted with Cast Steel or Boiler Iron Buckets, warranted to produce a high per centage of power.
IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, OAT AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.
John T. Noye's Improved Centrifugal, Feeding, Flouring and Grist Mills.
CAST STEEL MILL PICKS.
ALSO, DUFOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED
ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.
MILL CASTINGS.
The entire machinery of Mills, from the smallest Castings to the whole arrangement for the largest class of Flouring Mills, at much less cost than is usual, will be furnished at my Manufactory, and branch at Chicago, Illinois.
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.
WM. F. NOYE, AGENT,
28 Market Street, Lind's Block, Chicago.
JOHN WEBSTER, Milwright.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents at St. Paul. apr11-d6m

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.
The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.
Board by day or week at moderate rates.
Je14-d6m

JUST RECEIVED.
New and elegant styles of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
AT MARTIN'S GALLERY.
Also Card Portraits of all the distinguished men and women of the age. Please call and examine. je19-dlw

JONES' AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
THIRD STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.



BUHR STONE MILLS, BOLTING, GUM CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS—ALL SIZES,
HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c.
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, BOWS, SHAFTS,
POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXLES, SPRINGS,
THIMBLE SKeINS, BOXES, HAY
TRUSSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND CORN AND COB MILLS.
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.
SOLE AGENCY
OF THE CANTON, OHIO, SWEEPSTAKES THRESHING MACHINES
" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE ROCKFORD, ILLS., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE HAINES, ILLS. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
OF PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, FOR STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.
OF SECHLER & PORTER'S SUGAR CANE MILLS, ALL SIZES.
OF COOK'S EVAPORATORS AND SYRUP CLARIFIERS.
OF ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
OF THE BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, ALL SIZES,
Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., trace, halter and log chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.
Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to
D. C. JONES,
my21-d3m&wf3m At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.

LEMONS
AND
ORANGES
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

SPRING & SUMMER
Millinery Goods for 1862
At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.
MISS E. WASS
Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American Bowers, and Raches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
my22-d3m

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my21-dly AGENT, St. Paul.

VINEGAR. VINEGAR.
We would again call the attention of the public to the fact that the city is full of
CONCOCTIONS, CALLED VINEGAR,
Made up of poisonous ingredients, and warranted to destroy health if used.
You will avoid poison in small doses by using
Palmer's Pure Vinegar.
From D. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c.:
"I hereby certify that I have examined the vinegar manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co., of this city, and have found it of an excellent quality and free from all deleterious ingredients.
"St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1861." D. B. REID."
Sold at wholesale or retail at our works on Sibley street. C. C. LEWIS & CO.
je5

M. N. KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fruits, Toys, Oranges,
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.
Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also
THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY.
District Court, Second Judicial District.
Abel Willoughby
against
Ashbrel Woodruff and Serephine E. Willoughby, his wife; Aaron Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Eugene Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Collins, Charles Parker, William B. Slocum, Miles Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Hostwick, Platt a. Paine, Richard H. Chase, John B. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, I, John G. McGregor, Referee appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey county, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts street, and one hundred feet on Fourth street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Ambrel Willoughby and Simon Powers.

Dated St. Paul, May 26, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. McGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. Bigelow, Pl'ff's Attorney. my1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1862, at the same hour and place.
Dated St. Paul, June 14th, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. McGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pl'ff's Attorney. 3td

PUBLIC NOTICE—BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF ST. PAUL.
There will be a public examination of all applicants for employment as Teachers in the Public Schools of the City of St. Paul, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at the Johnson School House, to commence at half past one P. M. The scholastic year will commence about the 1st of October next, to continue nine months.
The corps of teachers is composed of three male and thirteen female teachers. The examination is confined exclusively to the common English branches.
Prompt attendance at the hour designated in this notice, will be necessary to ensure the attention of the Committee of the Board.
The applicants will supply themselves with a common seal pencil. JOHN MATTOCKS,
je18-d3w Secretary.

THRESHING MACHINES
C. Aultman & Co.'s Manufactures
Canton, Ohio.
For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Machines are the acknowledged "head and front" or the whole "threshing machine family." Their fame is not only national but world-wide!
Either Geared or Belted Separators, with either eight or ten horse "Carry" or "Compensating" Powers, and with or without Trucks and Straw Stackers, delivered at this place on short notice. Order early. Send and get circular free of charge, or call and see sample machines.
D. C. JONES.
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers, at Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, St. Paul, Minn. je17-2m&w

PENSION BOUNTY MONEY
AND WAR CLAIMS.
SPENCER & CARVER,
ATTORNEYS,
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
Pensions procured for wounded and disabled soldiers of the present war, and for widows and orphan children of any soldier died or been killed while in service; also bounty money and arrears of pay for the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.
BOUNTY MONEY.
The heirs of all soldiers who have volunteered during the present war, in case have died or been killed while in the service, are entitled to one hundred dollars bounty money, and such arrears of pay of the soldier's pay as may have accrued at the time of his death.
PENSIONS.
All soldiers who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, are entitled to invalid pensions, during the continuance of their disability, and all widows, or if no widows, the children under sixteen years of age of soldiers of the present war who have died or been killed while in the service, are entitled to pensions.
Claims of all kinds against the Government collected.
We have made arrangements at Washington that will enable us to prosecute claims and make collections and secure pensions without the long delay usually attending the prosecution of this class of cases. No charge for services made in any case unless successful. my8-4&wlm

"FIRM AS A ROCK."
PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,
DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
CHANGE OF AGENCY.
ASSETS OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 1st, 1862.

Cash in Bank	$181,286 23
Real Estate	17,500 00
Loans secured	45,540 00
New York Bank Stocks	101,000 00
Hartford " "	155,600 00
Western " "	12,600 00
Miscellaneous " "	15,850 00
Bonds	42,000 00
Accumulated Interest	2,760 73
	$567,760 96

The business of this leading and prosperous Company in St. Paul having been transferred to me I respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to the
PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.
All applications for insurance will receive prompt attention, and policies issued at fair rates, by applying to
O. CURTIS, AGENT.
Corner of 3d and Minnesota sts.
St. Paul, June 13, 1862. je13-d1m

FOR SALE,
ST

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862. NUMBER 147.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

No collision has yet taken place between the armies now so closely confronting each other at Richmond, nor, according to a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, is one likely to occur for some days to come. A rebel refugee gives an interesting report of affairs in the beleaguered rebel capital, and of the strength of the army marshaled in its defense, which is estimated at 180,000 men, in a good state of discipline, and still buoyed up with the delusive hope that from the forthcoming conflict they are to emerge triumphant.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Affairs at Memphis are progressing quietly but satisfactorily. The people are anxious for a lease of time to get rid of their Confederate shinplasters, and have asked Gen. Slack to postpone for sixty days the operation of his order driving the worthless stuff out of circulation.

Beauregard's army is represented by the *Avalanche* to be in good condition, and says that the reports of its disorganization and demoralization are unfounded.

PIERRE SOULE AT FORT WARREN.

Our dispatches announce this morning that Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans, who have been sent North by General Butler, have arrived at Boston, and have taken rooms at Fort Warren.

News of the Day.

—The old shops at the Iowa State Prison took fire on the 16th and burned to the ground. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000

—The people of Illinois voted on their new constitution on Tuesday. The Chicago *Tribune* of Wenesday morning considers it adopted, though the telegraph this morning rather seems to leave the matter in doubt.

—It appears from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American provinces under the Reciprocity treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over $15,000,000, and in 1860 more than $12,500,000, and in 1861 $21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, furs, fruits, hides and wools, an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, etc. Animals of all kinds, $1,746,000; fish of all kinds, $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $3,000,000; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all kinds, $3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

—A dispatch published this morning, says that more troops will probably be called for by the Government. The reason for this may in part be accounted for by the following from the Chicago *Tribune*.

The War Department has advices that large additions have been made to the rebel armies, by the conscription forcing into the ranks every white man and mulatto between twenty and sixty years of age. The army in Virginia has in this way been reinforced by 60,000 men, but they are not effective soldiers, but will become good soldiers in a few months, should the war continue so long. It is on this account that it has been determined to open a camp of instruction at Annapolis, under Gen. Wool, for 50,000 soldiers, to be increased to 100,000 as soon as the camp is placed in operation. If volunteers enough do not oiler, a draft will doubtless be called for. It is understood that these troops are not to be used until the fall campaign opens, and should the war be closed before that time, the camp will see but little hard and dangerous service, and will pass a pleasant summer at Annapis.

—In view of the fact, says a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, that the journals of England are constantly playing the pathetic about the dreadful "fraternal war" in this country, the subjoined particulars from Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" are worth remembering: "Thirty kings and two minors have reigned in that distracted kingdom since the conquest, in which there have been no less than eight civil wars and nineteen rebellions. In short, monarchy and secession have laid not this kingdom only, but the world, in blood and ashes." Paine was born in England, and wrote much nonsense, but the above facts are of course substantiated by the records of history.

Indian Chief Decorah.

This noted chief, who occupies a prominent place in the history of our country, on account of his capture and delivery of Black Hawk to our government authorities, as well as for his other friendly acts and good qualities, is now returned to the scenes of his former exploits, the base of which lies across the river and a few miles below us. It was in the vicinity of La Crosse that he made the capture of the famous war chief who waged such a desperate war against us years ago, surrendering him to Gen. Street, then stationed at Prairie du Chien. The son of the interpreter who acted on that occasion, M. Grignon, now lives at Trempeleau. The old chief is represented as not only benevolent in disposition, but remarkably intelligent. He is now one hundred and thirty years of age, nearly blind, bald on the crown of his head, with straggling white hairs on the remainder of his head, but still retains a share of the vigor of his youth. He has retured to lay his bones where occurred the historic scenes and exploits of his youth and vigorous manhood. The editor of the Galesville *Transcript* has lately visited him, and says the aged chieftain recounts his earlier adventures with an animation and humor generally quite foreign to the Indian character.—*Winona Republican.*

From the Fourth Minnesota.

Col. J. B. Sanborn, of the Fourth Minnesota volunteers, writes to the Governor from Camp near Booneville, Mississippi, June 9th, that the movements of the regiment for the three weeks previous had been numerous and rapid. While before Corinth it had to be on the alert all the time, and since the evacuation had been continually on the move. The regiment has lost three men since leaving this State, one of whom was drowned at the time of the accident to the boat on the Tennessee River.

The privates of the regiment are required to carry one hundred rounds of cartridges. These weigh about ten pounds, and make quite a load for the men on the long, tedious marches in the hot sun.

There are 981 names on the rolls, and 638 men present for duty, besides the commissioned officers. The number absent and sick amounts to 195, and 38 present with the regiment on the sick list. The balance of the men are on detached service. Most of the absent men will soon be able to return to duty, and the sick list will soon be much diminished.

The regiment has behaved with much coolness in all places where exposed to danger, and was within range of the enemy's artillery for two days, but had no accidents.

The Fifth was much more exposed, from the direction the enemy gave his guns, for one or two days, than the Fourth, and lost three or four men. The regiment behaved well, and did as good execution as any regiment could in its place. The health of that regiment is as good as that of any regiment, and everybody concedes them to be among the finest troops, physically, in the army.

Col. Sanborn was placed in command of a Demi Brigade soon after his arrival at Pittsburg Landing, composed of the Fourth Minnesota and the 48th Indiana. And on the day that the battle was to have been fought, the 17th Iowa was assigned to his command.

There is no Union feeling in that region, Col. B. states, and in his judgment the only way the Government can establish its authority is by the iron rule of military power.

The following incident is quite interesting: "We marched about eight miles in pursuit of the enemy the night after the evacuation and camped in the darkness. In the morning I found myself lying close by the side of Major Ingraham's grave, in Van Dorn's old camp. His name and the circumstances of his death were engraved upon a large tree near by. You remember the little military Ingraham of Saint Paul?

"Bragg's Division of the army is now fifteen miles in front of us. Price, Van Dorn, Hardee and Breckinridge are in front of him, headed South. I suppose we shall follow on as fast as railroads can be put in running order, so as to bring up subsistence. We are as far away from our subsistence depot as we can go and supply the army of the size we now have with mule trains.

"We get prisoners from the Southern Army every day. It is greatly demoralized and will never fight us as an army."

Words of Wisdom---John P. Hale.

The United States Senate has among its members none more honest, bold, manly, and, in fact, able, than John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. To lookers-on and listeners in the Senate gallery, it is always a pleasure to see him arise in his place on the floor, and hear his rich voice, in language always eloquent and forcible, never halting nor hesitating, taking part in the prevailing debates. The following brief extract from some late remarks of his on taxing slaves, will be read with general satisfaction, and with interest and profit. He said:

"While I entertain as clear and strong convictions as so feeble an intellect as mine can entertain upon this subject, I am far from arraigning the integrity or the wisdom of those who differ from me; but entertaining these sentiments, and believing that the great danger is that by the emergences of the hour which are pressing upon us for the purpose of seizing some temporary good, we may be led to violate the clear provisions of the Constitution, I have thought it my duty, even at this late hour of the day, to enter my protest against the imposition of the taxes.

"Again, sir, I know something of the frailty of human nature, and I know something how impressions which are to be gathered in our experience in the past, bias our judgment and lead us astray. I fear sometimes that the hard experience which the anti-slavery men of this country have had to endure in the years that have passed has had, unfortunately, the tendency to indurate their affections, make callous their hearts, and give vigor to their resentments whenever the institution of slavery in any of its connections is brought up. I fear, sir, that that may be the effect of the experience which twenty years of persecution has had upon some of us; but I trust Senators in this place, on this occasion, in this hour, when, as a band of brothers, we should unite together and stand shoulder to shoulder fighting the battles of the country and the Constitution, we shall, in the emphatic language that was addressed to the Hebrew prophet when he was leading his people out from the land of bondage to found a new republic in a chosen land, I trust that, standing where we do we shall put the shoes of prejudice from off our feet, remembering that the place where the providence of God has put us to-day to act is holy ground, from which all passions, all resentments, all influences, save those which patriotism and the Constitution address to the understanding, should be excluded from our consideration."

THE Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* tells big stories of the Salmon River gold diggings. One is that two miners had taken out $260,000 in two days! Another that the dirt averages from $15 to $100 per pan!

Army Correspondence.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.

THE GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE MINNESOTIANS.

[One of the correspondents of the PRESS who had a hand in the fight at Fair Oaks, furnishes the following of what he saw in that severe engagement:]

Now, too, Kirby opens from his battery, pouring upon them a perfect storm of grape and canister, mowing down their ranks like grain before the reaper, still they advance. The 34th and 82d New York now wheel to the right, turning their front upon the spur of woodland in which were the enemy. They fire advancing, and pour volley after volley into the rebel foe. Now the gallant Gorman shows himself a General of no mean capacity. We all knew him to be brave, but to-day he evinced a cool, collected prudence we had not expected from his hot and impetuous temperament. He is everywhere along the line of his brigade where the bullets fly thickest, cheering and encouraging his men. Gen. Sumner sees the rapid and destructive fire of the two New York regiments, and sees that the enemy still stands firm, for they fight well at sixty yards. Gen. Sumner gives Gorman the command to charge. Quick his voice, clear and loud as the bugle's note, rings out above the battle's din, "charge bayonets," which is repeated along the line by his staff, who all ably second their chief. With a cheer the men respond; before their impulsive onset the rebel ranks give way; again and again they charge, and the enemy fly before them. The day is ours, and "Gorman's brigade has saved the field."

Upon the left Minnesota's other General well maintains the honor of the State. Dana's horse is shot beneath him; he takes another and still cheers on his men, and here, too, victory is ours.

To return to our own regiment. The main body were not actually engaged, but by the steadiness with which they maintained their position, awaiting the wished for command to fire, which came not, they evinced the coolness and discipline of veteran troops. Though they did not fight, yet they have the honor of frustrating the flank movement.

By the change of direction of the enemy's front, their left was brought near to the left of our regiment, and the two companies, as I have stated, opened an oblique fire upon them. To this fact may be attributed the lack of loss in these two companies, though they were engaged for two hours, and aided in repulsing the enemy in four successive attacks.

Among the incidents of the fight may be mentioned the capture by Captain Adams of Col. Lightfoot, Lieut. Col. Long, two Sergeants and five privates belonging to the 22nd North Carolina regiment. Col. Lightfoot formerly served as Lieutenant in our regular army, and strange to say, Col. Sully was his Captain. He thus had the mortification of surrendering his sword to his former commander, and keenly he felt the humiliation. Col. Sully presented the sword to Captain Adams, who now deservedly wears it, and will bravely use it in a better cause than its former owner. A little later the company captured three more privates of the same regiment.

The nature of the fire of our companies may be gathered from Col. Lightfoot's remark to Captain Adams. He said, "All h——l couldn't stand your fire. You have killed my Major and cut my regiment to pieces." Company H fired an average of twenty-one rounds.

Such is the story of our part of the fight given truly without coloring. Of the fight on Sunday you have accounts from more competent pens than mine. Our regiment took no part in it. Gorman was there with the 82d New York, supported by the 34th New York, and the 69th Pennsylvania, detached from Burns' brigade, still on the battle field.

We hope soon to be in Richmond, from where, if I reach it unhurt, I will again write to you. B. P. D.

The Leesburg Rebels Come to Grief.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of London county, Va., was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the United States, the matter was referred to Gen. Wadsworth, as commander of the department. Col. Swain, of Scott's cavalry, was ordered, with a detachment of his command, to go to Leesburg. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Col. Swain had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straightened up things generally, and brought Justice Asa Rogers and Rev. E. H. Nourse as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel post boy. Nourse is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathisers in rebeldom out of the county.

It is alleged that Rogers sent his own negroes to aid Jackson in his second raid upon the valley. He also presided very recently at a session of county court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State government at Richmond, which, under pretence, we take it, of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of $20,000, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependents of citizens of Loudon now in arms against their country. Leesburg proves to be a hotbed of secession, the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.—*N. Y. Herald, June 15th.*

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

SHARP WORK ON JAMES ISLAND.

The Charlestonians Alarmed.

ANOTHER EVACUATION LIKELY.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS, STONO INLET, S. C., June 3, 1862.

The note of preparation which has been so long sounding proves but the opening measure to another lively tune about to be plaid in Dixie.

Early on the morning of the 2d the U. S. transport Delaware swung from the pier at Hilton Head, having on board material for the reduction of rebel obstacles to the triumphant entry of our flag and forces to whatever may be left of that seething vat of treason, the city of Charleston; and not only did the Delaware swing, but many others likewise. Preceded by the little Flora, we entered Stono Inlet at 1 o'clock the same day.

Nothing of importance occurred until our arrival at Legareville, a small village containing some twenty-five or thirty dwellings, situated on the left bank of the Stono river, where we dropped anchor under the friendly muzzles of the Pawnee. Legareville was found deserted, not even a contraband showing his face. The place contains two churches, both of which have been despoiled by the enemy. Stray furniture, both in and out of doors, gave evidence of a hasty exit. The place was invested and pickets established.

Across the river at this point are driven, for the defense of the place, a stockade of timber spiles, which, however, gave but little hindrance to the advance of our gunboats, which made a passage for themselves and after-comers. Opposite Legareville is a fortified position of some length, which was selected for a landing, which soon began, and continued up to three o'clock P. M., on the 3d. The horses, goods, and other war paraphernalia were all safely deposited without loss, creditably to all engaged.

A camp was immediately formed on James Island. About two o'clock the next morning our pickets were fired upon. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, their retreat to the negro houses formerly owned by Legare, about one and a half miles from the landing.

The firing was renewed this morning, and reinforcements were sent from the New York 79th (Highlanders), the Pennsylvania 100th (Roundheads), and the Massachusetts 28th, to the skirmishing grounds. It grew more frequent and warm. The enemy made a tolerably good charge, but were met with determination by our men, and after a short skirmish, were sent flying again. The Massachusetts 28th received the approbation, especially, of the General commanding, for a successful charge by two of its companies, F and—.

Previously, the "J. P. Hall" had shelled the woods on the right bank for some distance in advance. They then retired beyond the houses and threw forward two brass pieces. The Pawnee opening with shell (in connexion with the Pembina and Unadilla) soon made it too hot for them. Again they retired, leaving behind two large siege guns, mounted, (carronades, 42-pounders), which, in their attempt to get safely off, broke through a small bridge. The wheel of a third piece was injured so much as to make it impossible to take it at once away. We lose as prisoners Capt. Cline and four men from the Roundhead regiment, which has, in addition, lost one killed outright, and four are mortally wounded.

We hold as prisoners the rebel Adjutant General of the Charleston battalion, Wm. Walker by name, a resident of Charleston. He is badly wounded in the leg. He seems smart for one in his situation, and, notwithstanding his evident good breeding, "damns" the gunboats energetically. He has handed over his watch, rings, &c., to those who have him in immediate charge.

The Pembina and Ellen, on the afternoon of the 3d, passed further up the river, shelling the woods with effect.

June 5.—The past three days have brought rain, mud, and a skirmish with the enemy. Yesterday on James Island they were again repelled, and another siege piece, similar to those previous, was captured by the 8th Michigan (Col. Fenton.) In this the 28th Massachusetts participated, and loses the service of three valuable men, who are wounded.

The 79th New York were ready as reserve, but were not in active participation. We have now taken three complete siege guns, and there remains one more with a broken wheel, which will probably soon follow suit. On Cole's Island there are a continued series of abandoned rebel fortifications.

On Tuesday night we experienced a severe blow which deranged our several positions, and caused some commotion among the transports. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but one collision occurred. The steamer Thomas Foulks came in collision with the Princeton and the pier, doing the latter some slight damage, and injuring herself considerably.

The storm, while it has rendered the causeways difficult to travel, has, nevertheless, served a benevolent purpose in veiling the sun, that our anxious boys of Gens. Wright's and Williams' command might come up with us in the operation against Charleston. The men have undergone a long and weary march from Edisto, erecting with no enemy on the way—but rebuilding the bridges for two creeks and fording others.

James Island is a low, marshy tract, forming part of the westerly bank of the Ashley River, between that and the Stono, and is the only territory between us and the city. The enemy have fortifications here and are bringing reinforcements from Savannah via the Charleston and Savannah railroad—the bridge of which the 50th Pennsylvania failed to burn. The precise nature of their defenses is coming slowly to light with each day's advance.

To-day two intelligent contrabands came in from Charleston, and report that the most of the people are removed, and that the general expectation seemed to be a surrender of the city. They say the Confederate force in town is destitute, some being barefoot, and all indecent of rations. Their representations convey a decided impression of demoralization and want.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says: "Last evening, about 8 o'clock, in spite of the rain, there was sharp work going on, the details of which we are unable to ascertain. It seems certain, however, that the enemy has got a foothold on James Island, and we may look for a sharp engagement at any hour."

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

From McClellan's Army.

GUERILLAS CAPTURED.

The Late Rebel Dash the Result of a Mistake.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE.

What the Rebels do and Think.

An Engagement not Likely for some days.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Two Sutlers Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

A dispatch from McClellan this afternoon states that Col. Averill has just returned from a search for guerillas, but they had left. He captured several wagons loaded with supplies intended for Richmond. He also destroyed a quantity of rebel gram, and captured several important prisoners.

Nothing received to-day at the War Department from Corinth.

All quiet in the Shenandoah.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

A correspondent of the *Press* writing from Gen. McClellan's army, gives an account of an incursion by the rebels in the vicinity of White House on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of mistake than an exhibition of daring. He says that on Friday evening a detachment of Jackson's force coming down from Gordonsville and along the line of the Aquia Creek Railroad mistook their course when they struck the head waters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left and proceeded on, but they came suddenly upon the federal pickets. Instantly they drew up in order of battle and engaged our cavalry videttes, who gradually retired before a superior force.

The writer then narrates the fright of the teamsters, and subsequent events, as already given of this raid of the enemy.

NEW YORK, June 19.

A report from Richmond direct, states that the rebels estimated the army of Richmond at 180,000 men. It cannot amount to less than 150,000, and that though largely made up of conscripts, is well disciplined and effective, and has undoubted confidence in Gen. Joe Johnston. The rebel soldiers still believe that the tide will be turned against Gen. McClellan, and then war will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North. The army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern cotton and tobacco shall result in bringing those nations to the rescue.

The abandonment of Manassas was considered a very serious disaster to the rebel cause until northern organs made it manifest that Johnston had achieved in that evacuation a great substantial triumph. With these northern representations, the evacuation of Manassas was accepted as a military operation notwithstanding the loss which it involved to the rebels of military stores, &c., to the value of $200,000.

The rebels still incline to the delusion that their rebel armies have only temporarily abandoned such places as New Orleans, Norfolk, Nashville and Memphis, and no doubt will until the veil is lifted from their eyes, with our occupation of Richmond.

The rebel leaders are aware, however, that all their deceptions of military strategy will be exposed with the loss of Richmond, and hence their desperate efforts and labors to hold it. They can never explain their retreat from, or defeat at Richmond.

This refugee states that before leaving that city, he saw some mysterious looking boxes and packages for transportation, marked "Tuscaloosa, Alabama, via Montgomery;" from which it may be inferred that the rebel leaders in anticipation of a retreat are sending off some of their government or private valuables to that out of the way place.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.

Everything is quiet here this morning.

The Elm City arrived this morning from the White House, with about 150 sick soldiers, who, with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

The White House Point boat brought down thirty of the guerrillas who made the assault on our rear on Friday last, making 54 in all that have been captured. Some of these men are farmers in citizens' clothing, and others belong to the First Virginia cavalry, and are partially uniformed.

Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry, who said that the rebel pickees on our left wing had advanced, for they had strayed accidentally over the line.

They are believed to have been spies, sleeping in the swamp during the day, and spying around our pickets at night. There is occasional skirmishing going on along the whole lines of the army of the Potomac; but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days.

The weather this evening is in good condition.

Two Union sutlers were captured in the guerilla raid on Friday. One had nearly $5,000 in New York money, notes, and specie, and the other is said to have had $10,000—having just been paid off by their regiments. They were bound North to obtain goods.

The Revolution in Venezuela---From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Caracas dates of the 22d state that the rebels had attacked the town of Petare, but were finally beaten off by the garrison, after committing most horrible atrocities.

There was considerable sickness in the harbor of Havana.

The rebel steamer Gen. Rusk had arrived from Charleston with 500 bales of cotton.

FROM MEMPHIS.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Office Seekers Still Abundant.

Confederate Scrip Annoys the People.

Want Gen. Slack to slacken up.

Beauregard's Army in Good Condition.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Movements of our Gunboats.

Gen. Strong Accidentally Shot.

MEMPHIS, June 17, via Cairo.

[*Special to N. Y. Tribune.*]—The shipments north up to to-day have been—cotton 3,000 bales; molasses 5,000 bbls.; sugar 37 1-2 bbls. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the post-office was opened the citizens mailed a thousand letters, mostly on business, to northern cities, and bought $300 worth of postage stamps. There were upwards of one hundred applications for post-office clerkships including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath of allegiance to 200 persons, including 150 deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

Beauregard's left wing extends to Hernando, South. It is supposed the cotton burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, June 16.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution asking Col. Slack to postpone the suppression of Confederate scrip for 60 days. Slack has not yet decided, but it is understood there is little prospect of a favorable response.

The *Avalanche* says Beauregard's army is in excellent order as regards health, morals and equipments, and that reports of disorganization are false.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, WHITE RIVER CUT-OFF, Ark., June 15.

The expedition down the river has reached here without a shot being fired at us. The tug Spitfire captured the rebel steamer Clara Dolson to-day in bayou La Granx. She had 100 bales of cotton on board, and is said to be worth $60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board. The steamer 39th Parallel, the Judge Fletcher, and several others are in Indian Bay, also the iron clad gunboat Arkansas, lately run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, which is expected to offer us battle. The Van Dorn, which escaped our fleet at Memphis, is said to be up the Arkansas.

CAIRO, June 19.

Gen Strong was severely wounded today, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

From New Orleans---Items from New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen from New Orleans, are Mrs. Gen. Butler, also Pierre Soule, a prisoner. Among the prisoners is Sheriff Mazaren, of New Orleans.

Gen. Williams is up the Mississippi river. The 31st Massachusetts, 13th Connecticut, and 17th Maine, are in New Orleans. The health of the troops is excellent.

The Persia sailed at noon with $750,000 specie, and 220 passangers, among the latter Lord Lyons.

The steamer Columbia arrived from Havana on the 14th. Vera Cruz dates of the 2d say Gen. Donay with 800 men had left with provisions for the French encampment.

The released Union prisoners who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Island, were paid off and mustered out of the service to-day, and many have gone to their homes. Quite a number are at the New England rooms, who will leave for home to-morrow. There are some from the West.

Boston News---Pierre Soule at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, June 19.

Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans have arrived here and been sent to Fort Warren.

Arrived, ship E. Wilder, Farley, from New Orleans on 30th ult., with a cargo of 449 hhds. sugar, 372 bbls. molasses, 1,229 bbls. rosin and 240 bbls. tar.

More Troops called for.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

The *Ledger* and *Bulletin* say that Secretary Stanton has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by Jackson in the Shenandoah valley.

Vote on the Illinois Costitution.

CHICAGO, June 19.

Returns from this county with the exception of three towns, give a majority against the new Constitution of 1,245. Returns from different portions of the State thus far, show a majority against it of 3,600. This is made up most entirely from Northern and central portions of the State.

Arrival of Bishop McIlvaine.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The steamer Glasgow has arrived, from from Liverpool on the 4th. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, is a passenger.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A HORRIBLE ACCOUNT.

Prompt Action of General Doubleday.

A SECESH PARSON.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

[*Tribune's correspondence.*]—A naval officer who has for several months belonged to the squadron lying off Elizabeth City, says he has frequently noticed bodies which he supposed to be those of Union men floating by his vessel down the Pasquotank river. Not a few of them, horrible to say, were headless.

[*Times' dispatch.*]—Gen. Doubleday has arrested two or three of the leading secessionists of Fredericksburg, and given protection to the Union men, who complain that notorious rebels have been treated with marked consideration, and their property guarded by United States troops, while the Union men were allowed to suffer.

[*Times' special.*]—On Saturday Col. Gregory, Provost Marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. Billings, pastor of the Baptist Church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States and the success of the Federal army, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. Billings informed Col. Gregory that he could not comply with his request; whereupon Col. Gregory immediately took military possession of the church and closed its doors. Several churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

It is believed that a conference is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

Secretary Seward has returned from his visit north.

New Advertisements.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE

At private sale at auction prices at the auction rooms of FAIRCHILD & PEASE, Third street, Stone Block, near the Bridge. jed1t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Wooley, corney of Seventh and Pine Streets.

Possession given on the first of July.

F. KNAUFT,
Residence cor. 7th and Olive.
je20-d1w

GREAT FREE CONCERT AT THE YOUNG AMERICA SALOON, Third Street opposite Concert Hall, Saturday, June 21st. Wagner's Band is engaged and will be on hand. Come one and all and have a good time. CASPER HAAS.
je20-d2t

SHOES.—KILPATRICK'S RULE IS that to insure comfort during the hot days a man must wear a lasting shoe. We think he is right, and the Gents generally entertain the same opinion. To prove its correctness, and to afford every man a chance to become the possessor of a neat, cool, and cheap Lasting Gaiter or Shoe, Kilpatrick has provided himself with a good assortment. Decidedly the place to buy anything in the shoe line is KILPATRICK'S opposite International Hotel.

SECOND AND LAST NIGHT OF THE

Hutchinson Family,

AT

INGERSOLL'S HALL.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20TH.

When they will sing many of their new compositions,

PATRIOTIC, SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS,

Together with some of their old favorites. Particulars in programmes and at the Concert. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert at 8.
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REYNOLDS & McCARGAR

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE

ONE THOUSAND CORDS HARD WOOD.
TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS.

The highest market price paid in cash for Pork, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye and other produce.
CASH advanced on consignments.
Office in the Irvine Warehouse, Upper Levee, Saint Paul. je19-d1y

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid. R. & J. M. WARNER,
je19-d3m Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each.
On Monday, June 2d, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.
Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00.
Best of references given.
Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-dtf

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C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,
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FOR SALE.

A TWO-HORSE FAMILY CARRIAGE, entirely new and of modern style, will be sold extremely low for cash, much lower than the Eastern prices, saving nothing of freight or expenses. Enquire of PENNOCK PUSEY,
je19-d3t* Office of Col McKenty.

WANTED.

A situation as Clerk in a store, either wholesale or retail.
Terms reasonable. Address J. V. B., Saint Paul DAILY PRESS Office, je19-d3t

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862. NUMBER 147.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

No collision has yet taken place between the armies now so closely confronting each other at Richmond, nor, according to a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, is one likely to occur for some days to come. A rebel refugee gives an interesting report of affairs in the beleaguered rebel capital, and of the strength of the army marshaled in its defense, which is estimated at 180,000 men, in a good state of discipline, and still buoyed up with the delusive hope that from the forthcoming conflict they are to emerge triumphant.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Affairs at Memphis are progressing quietly but satisfactorily. The people are anxious for a lease of time to get rid of their Confederate shinplasters, and have asked Gen. Slack to postpone for sixty days the operation of his order driving the worthless stuff out of circulation.

Beauregard's army is represented by the *Avalanche* to be in good condition, and says that the reports of its disorganization and demoralization are unfounded.

PIERRE SOULE AT FORT WARREN.

Our dispatches announce this morning that Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans, who have been sent North by General Butler, have arrived at Boston, and have taken rooms at Fort Warren.

News of the Day.

—The old shops at the Iowa State Prison took fire on the 16th and burned to the ground. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000

—The people of Illinois voted on their new constitution ou Tuesday. The Chicago *Tribune* of Wenesday morning considers it adopted, though the telegraph this morning rather seems to leave the matter in doubt.

—It appears from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American provinces under the Reciprocity treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over $15,000,000, and in 1860 more than $12,500,000, and in 1861 $21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, furs, fruits, hides and wools, an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, etc. Animals of all kinds, $1,746,000; fish of all kinds, $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $3,000,000; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all kinds, $3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

—A dispatch published this morning, says that more troops will probably be called for by the Government. The reason for this may in part be accounted for by the following from the Chicago *Tribune*.

The War Department has advices that large additions have been made to the rebel armies, by the conscription forcing into the ranks every white man and mulatto between twenty and sixty years of age. The army in Virginia has in this way been re-inforced by 60,000 men, but they are not effective soldiers, but will become good soldiers in a few months, should the war continue so long. It is on this account that it has been determined to open a camp of instruction at Annapolis, under Gen. Wool, for 50,000 soldiers, to be increased to 100,000 as soon as the camp is placed in operation. If volunteers enough do not oner, a draft will doubtless be called for. It is understood that these troops are not to be used until the fall campaign opens, and should the war be closed before that time, the camp will see but little hard and dangerous service, and will pass a pleasant summer at Annapolis.

—In view of the fact, says a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, that the journals of England are constantly playing the pathetic about the dreadful "fraternal war" in this country, the subjoined particulars from Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" are worth remembering: "Thirty kings and two minors have reigned in that distracted kingdom since the conquest, in which there have been no less than eight civil wars and nineteen rebellions. In short, monarchy and secession have laid not this kingdom only, but the world, in blood and ashes." Paine was born in England, and wrote much nonsense, but the above facts are of course substantiated by the records of history.

Indian Chief Decorah.

This noted chief, who occupies a prominent place in the history of our country, on account of his capture and delivery of Black Hawk to our government authorities, as well as for his other friendly acts and good qualities, is now returned to the scenes of his former exploits, the base of which lies across the river and a few miles below us. It was in the vicinity of La Crosse that he made the capture of the famous war chief who waged such a desperate war against us years ago, surrendering him to Gen. Street, then stationed at Prairie du Chien. The son of the interpreter who acted on that occasion, M. Grignon, now lives at Trempeleau. The old chief is represented as not only benevolent in disposition, but remarkably intelligent. He is now one hundred and thirty years of age, nearly blind, bald on the crown of his head, with straggling white hairs on the remainder of his head, but still retains a share of the vigor of his youth. He has retured to lay his bones where occurred the historic scenes and exploits of his youth and vigorous manhood. The editor of the Galesville *Transcript* has lately visited him, and says the aged chieftain recounts his earlier adventures with an animation and humor generally quite foreign to the Indian character.—*Winona Republican.*

From the Fourth Minnesota.

Col. J. B. Sanborn, of the Fourth Minnesota volunteers, writes to the Governor from Camp near Booneville, Mississippi, June 9th, that the movements of the regiment for the three weeks previous had been numerous and rapid. While before Corinth it had to be on the alert all the time, and since the evacuation had been continually on the move. The regiment has lost three men since leaving this State, one of whom was drowned at the time of the accident to the boat on the Tennessee River.

The privates of the regiment are required to carry one hundred rounds of cartridges. These weigh about ten pounds, and make quite a load for the men on the long, tedious marches in the hot sun.

There are 981 names on the rolls, and 638 men present for duty, besides the commissioned officers. The number absent and sick amounts to 195, and 38 present with the regiment on the sick list. The balance of the men are on detached service. Most of the absent men will soon be able to return to duty, and the sick list will soon be much diminished.

The regiment has behaved with much coolness in all places where exposed to danger, and was within range of the enemy's artillery for two days, but had no accidents.

The Fifth was much more exposed, from the direction the enemy gave his guns, for one or two days, than the Fourth, and lost three or four men. The regiment behaved well, and did as good execution as any regiment could in its place. The health of that regiment is as good as that of any regiment, and everybody concedes them to be among the finest troops, physically, in the army.

Col. Sauborn was placed in command of a Demi Brigade soon after his arrival at Pittsburg Landing, composed of the Fourth Minnesota and the 48th Indiana. And on the day that the battle was to have been fought, the 17th Iowa was assigned to his command.

There is no Union feeling in that region, Col. B. states, and in his judgment the only way the Government can establish its authority is by the iron rule of military power.

The following incident is quite interesting: "We marched about eight miles in pursuit of the enemy the night after the evacuation and camped in the darkness. In the morning I found myself lying close by the side of Major Ingraham's grave, in Van Dorn's old camp. His name and the circumstances of his death were engraved upon a large tree near by. You remember the little military Ingraham of Saint Paul?

"Bragg's Division of the army is now fifteen miles in front of us. Price, Van Dorn, Hardee and Breckinridge are in front of him, headed South. I suppose we shall follow on as fast as railroads can be put in running order, so as to bring up subsistence. We are as far away from our subsistence depot as we can go and supply the army of the size we now have with mule trains.

"We get prisoners from the Southern Army every day. It is greatly demoralized and will never fight us as an army."

Words of Wisdom--John P. Hale.

The United States Senate has among its members none more honest, bold, manly, and, in fact, able, than John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. To lookers-on and listeners in the Senate gallery, it is always a pleasure to see him arise in his place on the floor, and hear his rich voice, in language always eloquent and forcible, never halting nor hesitating, taking part in the prevailing debates. The following brief extract from some late remarks of his on taxing slaves, will be read with general satisfaction, and with interest and profit. He said:

"While I entertain as clear and strong convictions as so feeble an intellect as mine can entertain upon this subject, I am far from arraigning the integrity or the wisdom of those who differ from me; but entertaining these sentiments, and believing that the great danger is that by the emergencies of the hour which are pressing upon us for the purpose of seizing some temporary good, we may be led to violate the clear provisions of the Constitution, I have thought it my duty, even at this late hour of the day, to enter my protest against the imposition of the taxe.

"Again, sir, I know something of the frailty of human nature, and I know something how impressions which we have gathered in our experience in the past, bias our judgment and lead us astray. I fear sometimes that the hard experience which the anti-slavery men of this country have had to endure in the years that have passed has had, unfortunately, the tendency to indurate their affections, make callous their hearts, and give vigor to their resentments whenever the institution of slavery in any of its connections is brought up. I fear, sir, that that may be the effect of the experience which twenty years of persecution has had upon some of us; but I trust Senators in this place, on this occasion, in this hour, when, as a band of brothers, we should unite together and stand shoulder to shoulder fighting the battles of the country and the Constitution, we shall, in the emphatic language that was addressed to the Hebrew prophet when he was leading his people out from the land of bondage to found a new republic in a chosen land, I trust that, standing where we do we shall put the shoes of prejudice from off our feet, remembering that the place where the providence of God has put us to-day to act is holy ground, from which all passions, all resentments, all influences, save those which patriotism and the Constitution address to the understanding, should be excluded from our consideration."

THE Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* tells big stories of the Salmon River gold diggings. One is that two miners had taken ont $260,000 in two days! Another that the dirt averages from $15 to $100 per pan!

Army Correspondence.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.

THE GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE MINNESOTIANS.

[One of the correspondents of the PRESS who had a hand in the fight at Fair Oaks, furnishes the following of what he saw in that severe engagement:]

Now, too, Kirby opens from his battery, pouring upon them a perfect storm of grape and canister, mowing down their ranks like grain before the reaper, still they advance. The 34th and 82d New York now wheel to the right, turning their front upon the spur of woodland in which were the enemy. They fire advancing, and pour volley after volley into the rebel foe. Now the gallant Gorman shows himself a General of no mean capacity. We all knew him to be brave, but to-day he evinced a cool, collected prudence we had not expected from his hot and impetuous temperament. He is everywhere along the line of his brigade where the bullets fly thickest, cheering and encouraging his men. Gen. Sumner sees the rapid and destructive fire of the two New York regiments, and sees that the enemy still stands firm, for they fight well at sixty yards. Gen. Sumner gives Gorman the command to charge. Quick his voice, clear and loud as the bugle's note, rings out above the battle's din, "charge bayonets," which is repeated along the line by his staff, who all ably second their chief. With a cheer the men respond; before their impulsive onset the rebel ranks give way; again and again they charge, and the enemy fly before them. The day is ours, and "Gorman's brigade has saved the field."

Upon the left Minnesota's other General well maintains the honor of the State. Dana's horse is shot beneath him; he takes another and still cheers on his men, and here, too, victory is ours.

To return to our own regiment. The main body were not actually engaged, but by the steadiness with which they maintained their position, awaiting the wished for command to fire, which came not, they evinced the coolness and discipline of veteran troops. Though they did not fight, yet they have the honor of frustrating the flank movement.

By the change of direction of the enemy's front, their left was brought near to the left of our regiment, and the two companies, as I have stated, opened an oblique fire upon them. To this fact may be attributed the lack of loss in these two companies, though they were engaged for two hours, and aided in repulsing the enemy in four successive attacks.

Among the incidents of the fight may be mentioned the capture by Captain Adams of Col. Lightfoot, Lieut. Col. Long, two Sergeants and five privates belonging to the 22nd North Carolina regiment. Col. Lightfoot formerly served as Lieutenant in our regular army, and strange to say, Col. Sully was his Captain. He thus had the mortification of surrendering his sword to his former commander, and keenly he felt the humiliation. Col. Sully presented the sword to Captain Adams, who now deservedly wears it, and will bravely use it in a better cause than its former owner. A little later the company captured three more privates of the same regiment.

The nature of the fire of our companies may be gathered from Col. Lightfoot's remark to Captain Adams. He said, "All h——l couldn't stand your fire. You have killed my Major and cut my regiment to pieces." Company H fired an average of twenty-one rounds.

Such is the story of our part of the fight given truly without coloring. Of the fight on Sunday you have accounts from more competent pens than mine. Our regiment took no part in it. Gorman was there with the 82d New York, supported by the 34th New York, and the 69th Pennsylvania, detached from Burns' brigade, still on the battle field.

We hope soon to be in Richmond, from where, if I reach it unhurt, I will again write to you. B. P. D.

The Leesburg Rebels Come to Grief.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of London county, Va., was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the United States, the matter was referred to Gen. Wadsworth, as commander of the department. Col. Swain, of Scott's cavalry, was ordered, with a detachment of his command, to go to Leesburg. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Col. Swain had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straightened up things generally, and brought Justice Asa Rogers and Rev. E. H. Nourse as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel post boy. Nourse is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathisers in rebeldom out of the county.

It is alleged that Rogers sent his own negroes to aid Jackson in his second raid upon the valley. He also presided very recently at a session of county court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State government at Richmond, which, under pretence, we take it, of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of $20,000, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependents of citizens of London now in arms against their country. Leesburg proves to be a hotbed of secession, the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.—*N. Y. Herald, June 15th.*

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

SHARP WORK ON JAMES ISLAND.

The Charlestonians Alarmed.

ANOTHER EVACUATION LIKELY.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS, STONO INLET, S. C., June 3, 1862.

The note of preparation which has been so long sounding proves but the opening measure to another lively tune about to be plaid in Dixie.

Early on the morning of the 2d the U. S. transport Delaware swung from the pier at Hilton Head, having on board material for the reduction of rebel obstacles to the triumphant entry of our flag and forces to whatever may be left of that seething vat of treason, the city of Charleston; and not only did the Delaware swing, but many others likewise. Preceded by the little Flora, we entered Stono Inlet at 1 o'clock the same day.

Nothing of importance occurred until our arrival at Legareville, a small village containing some twenty-five or thirty dwellings, situated on the left bank of the Stono river, where we dropped anchor under the friendly muzzles of the Pawnee. Legareville was found deserted, not even a contraband showing his face. The place contains two churches, both of which have been despoiled by the enemy. Stray furniture, both in and out of doors, gave evidence of a hasty exit. The place was invested and pickets established.

Across the river at this point are driven, for the defense of the place, a stockade of timber spiles, which, however, gave but little hindrance to the advance of our gunboats, which made a passage for themselves and after-comers. Opposite Legareville is a fortified position of some length, which was selected for a landing, which soon began, and continued up to three o'clock P. M., on the 3d. The horses, goods, and other war paraphernalia were all safely deposited without loss, creditably to all engaged.

A camp was immediately formed on James Island. About two o'clock the next morning our pickets were fired upon. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, their retreat to the negro houses formerly owned by Legare, about one and a half miles from the landing.

The firing was renewed this morning, and reinforcements were sent from the New York 79th (Highlanders), the Pennsylvania 100th (Roundheads), and the Massachusetts 28th, to the skirmishing grounds. It grew more frequent and warm. The enemy made a tolerably good charge, but were met with determination by our men, and after a short skirmish, were sent flying again. The Massachusetts 28th received the approbation, especially, of the General commanding, for a successful charge by two of its companies, F and—.

Previously, the "J. P. Hall" had shelled the woods on the right bank for some distance in advance. They then retired beyond the houses and threw Seward two brass pieces. The Pawnee opening with shell (in connexion with the Pembina and Unadilla) soon made it too hot for them. Again they retired, leaving behind two large siege guns, mounted, (carronades, 42-pounders), which, in their attempt to get safely off, broke through a small bridge. The wheel of a third piece was injured so much as to make it impossible to take it at once away. We lose as prisoners Capt. Cline and four men from the Roundhead regiment, which has, in addition, lost one killed outright, and four are mortally wounded.

We hold as prisoners the rebel Adjutant General of the Charleston battalion, Wm. Walker by name, a resident of Charleston. He is badly wounded in the leg. He seems smart for one in his situation, and, notwithstanding his evident good breeding, "damns" the gunboats energetically. He has handed over his watch, rings, &c., to those who have him in immediate charge.

The Pembina and Ellen, on the afternoon of the 3d, passed further up the river, shelling the woods with effect.

June 5.—The past three days have brought rain, mud, and a skirmish with the enemy. Yesterday on James Island they were again repelled, and another siege piece, similar to those previous, was captured by the 8th Michigan (Col. Fenton.) In this the 28th Massachusetts participated, and loses the service of three valuable men, who are wounded.

The 79th New York were ready as reserve, but were not in active participation. We have now taken three complete siege guns, and there remains one more with a broken wheel, which will probably soon follow suit. On Cole's Island there are a continued series of abandoned rebel fortifications.

On Tuesday night we experienced a severe blow which deranged our several positions, and caused some commotion among the transports. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but one collision occurred. The steamer Thomas Foulks came in collision with the Ericsson and the pier, doing the latter some slight damage, and injuring herself considerably.

The storm, while it has rendered the causeways difficult to travel, has, nevertheless, served a benevolent purpose in veiling the sun, that our anxious boys of Gens. Wright's and Williams' command might come up with us in the operation against Charleston. The men have undergone a long and weary march from Edisto, meeting with no enemy on the way—but rebuilding the bridges for two creeks and fording others.

James Island is a low, marshy tract, forming part of the westerly bank of the Ashley River, between that and the Stono, and is the only territory between us and the city. The enemy have fortifications here and are bringing reinforcements from Savannah via the Charleston and Savannah railroad—the bridge of which the 50th Pennsylvania failed to burn. The precise nature of their defenses is coming slowly to light with each day's advance.

To-day two intelligent contrabands came in from Charleston, and report that the most of the people are removed, and that the general expectation seemed to be a surrender of the city. They say the Confederate force in town is destitute, some being barefoot, and all in want of rations. Their representations convey a decided impression of demoralization and want.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says: "Last evening, about 8 o'clock, in spite of the rain, there was sharp work going on, the details of which we are unable to ascertain. It seems certain, however, that the enemy has got a foothold on James Island, and we may look for a sharp engagement at any hour."

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

From McClellan's Army.

GUERILLAS CAPTURED.

The Late Rebel Dash the Result of a Mistake.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE.

What the Rebels do and Think.

An Engagement not Likely for some days.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Two Sutlers Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

A dispatch from McClellan this afternoon states that Col. Averill has just returned from a search for guerillas, but they had left. He captured several wagons loaded with supplies intended for Richmond. He also destroyed a quantity of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

Nothing received to-day at the War Department from Corinth.

All quiet in the Shenandoah.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

A correspondent of the *Press* writing from Gen. McClellan's army, gives an account of an incursion by the rebels in the vicinity of White House on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of mistake than an exhibition of daring. He says that on Friday evening a detachment of Jackson's force coming down from Gordonsville and along the line of the Aquia Creek Railroad mistook their course when they struck the head waters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left and proceeded on, but they came suddenly upon the federal pickets. Instantly they drew up in order of battle and engaged our cavalry videttes, who gradually retired before a superior force.

The writer then narrates the fright of the teamsters, and subsequent events, as already given of this raid of the enemy.

NEW YORK, June 19.

A report from Richmond direct, states that the rebels estimated the army of Richmond at 180,000 men. It cannot amount to less than 150,000, and that though largely made up of conscripts, is well disciplined and effective, and has undoubted confidence in Gen. Joe Johnston. The rebel soldiers still believe that the tide will be turned against Gen. McClellan, and then war will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North. The army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern cotton and tobacco shall result in bringing those nations to the rescue.

The abandonment of Manassas was considered a very serious disaster to the rebel cause until northern organs made it manifest that Johnston had achieved in that evacuation a great substantial triumph. With these northern representations, the evacuation of Manassas was accepted as a military operation notwithstanding the loss which it involved to the rebels of military stores, &c., to the value of $200,000.

The rebels still incline to the delusion that their rebel armies have only temporarily abandoned such places as New Orleans, Norfolk, Nashville and Memphis, and no doubt will until the veil is lifted from their eyes, with our occupation of Richmond.

The rebel leaders are aware, however, that all their deceptions of military strategy will be exposed with the loss of Richmond, and hence their desperate efforts and labors to hold it. They can never explain their retreat from, or defeat at Richmond.

This refugee states that before leaving that city, he saw some mysterious looking boxes and packages for transportation, marked "Tuscaloosa, Alabama, via Montgomery;" from which it may be inferred that the rebel leaders in anticipation of a retreat are sending off some of their government or private valuables to that out of the way place.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.

Everything is quiet here this morning. The Elm City arrived this morning from the White House, with about 150 sick soldiers, who, with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

The White House Point boat brought down thirty of the guerrillas who made the assault on our rear on Friday last, making 54 in all that have been captured. Some of these men are farmers in citizens' clothing, and others belong to the First Virginia cavalry, and are partially uniformed.

Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry, who said that the rebel pickees on our left wing had advanced, for they had strayed accidentally over the line.

They are believed to have been spies, sleeping in the swamp during the day, and spying around our pickets at night. There is occasional skirmishing going on along the whole lines of the army of the Potomac; but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days.

The weather this evening is in good condition.

Two Union sutlers were captured in the guerilla raid on Friday. One had nearly $5,000 in New York money, notes, and specie, and the other is said to have had $10,000—having just been paid off by their regiments. They were bound North to obtain goods.

The Revolution in Venezuela---From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Caracas dates of the 22d state that the rebels had attacked the town of Petare, but were finally beaten off by the garrison, after committing most horrible atrocities.

There was considerable sickness in the harbor of Havana.

The rebel steamer Gen. Rusk had arrived from Charleston with 500 bales of cotton.

FROM MEMPHIS.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Office Seekers Still Abundant.

Confederate Scrip Annoys the People.

Want Gen. Slack to slacken up.

Beauregard's Army in Good Condition.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Movements of our Gunboats.

Gen. Strong Accidentally Shot.

MEMPHIS, June 17, via Cairo.

[*Special to N. Y. Tribune.*]—The shipments north up to to-day have been—cotton 3,000 bales: molasses 5,000 bbls.; sugar 37 1-2 bbls. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the post-office was opened the citizens mailed a thousand letters, mostly on business, to northern cities, and bought $300 worth of postage stamps. There were upwards of one hundred applications for post-office clerkships including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath of allegiance to 200 persons, including 150 deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

Beauregard's left wing extends to Hernando, South. It is supposed the cotton burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, June 16.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution asking Col. Slack to postpone the suppression of Confederate scrip for 60 days. Slack has not yet decided, but it is understood there is little prospect of a favorable response.

The *Avalanche* says Beauregard's army is in excellent order as regards health, morals and equipments, and that reports of disorganization are false.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS,
WHITE RIVER CUT-OFF, ARK., June 15.

The expedition down the river has reached here without a shot being fired at us. The tug Spitfire captured the rebel steamer Clara Dolson to-day in bayou La Granx. She had 100 bales of cotton on board, and is said to be worth $60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board. The steamer 39th Parallel, the Judge Fletcher, and several others are in Indian Bay, also the iron clad gunboat Arkansas, lately run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, which is expected to offer us battle. The Van Dorn, which escaped our fleet at Memphis, is said to be up the Arkansas.

CAIRO, June 19.

Gen Strong was severely wounded today, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

From New Orleans---Items from New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen from New Orleans, are Mrs. Gen. Butler, also Pierre Soule, a prisoner. Among the prisoners is Sheriff Mazaren, of New Orleans.

Gen. Williams is up the Mississippi river. The 31st Massachusetts, 13th Connecticut, and 17th Maine, are in New Orleans. The health of the troops is excellent.

The Persia sailed at noon with $730,000 specie, and 220 passangers, among the latter Lord Lyons.

The steamer Columbia arrived from Havana on the 14th. Vera Cruz dates of the 2d say Gen. Donay with 800 men had left with provisions for the French encampment.

The released Union prisoners who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Island, were paid off and mustered out of the service to-day, and many have gone to their homes. Quite a number are at the New England rooms, who will leave for home to-morrow. There are some from the West.

Boston News---Pierre Soule at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, June 19.

Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans have arrived here and been sent to Fort Warren.

Arrived, ship E. Wilder, Farley, from New Orleans on 30th ult., with a cargo of 449 hhds. sugar, 372 bbls. molasses, 1,229 bbls. rosin and 240 bbls. tar.

More Troops called for.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

The *Ledger* and *Bulletin* say that Secretary Stanton has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by Jackson in the Shenandoah valley.

Vote on the Illinois Costitution.

CHICAGO, June 19.

Returns from this county with the exception of three towns, give a majority against the new Constitution of 1,243. Returns from different portions of the State thus far, show a majority against it of 3,600. This is made up most entirely from Northern and central portions of the State.

Arrival of Bishop McIlvaine.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The steamer Glasgow has arrived, from from Liverpool on the 4th. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, is a passenger.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A HORRIBLE ACCOUNT.

Prompt Action of General Doubleday.

A SECESH PARSON.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

[*Tribune's correspondence.*]—A naval officer who has for several months belonged to the squadron lying off Elizabeth City, says he has frequently noticed bodies which he supposed to be those of Union men floating by his vessel down the Pasquotank river. Not a few of them, horrible to say, were headless.

[*Times' dispatch.*]—Gen. Doubleday has arrested two or three of the leading secessionists of Fredericksburg, and given protection to the Union men, who complain that notorious rebels have been treated with marked consideration, and their property guarded by United States troops, while the Union men were allowed to suffer.

[*Times' special.*]—On Saturday Col. Gregory, Provost Marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. Billings, pastor of the Baptist Church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States and the success of the Federal army, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. Billings informed Col. Gregory that he could not comply with his request; whereupon Col. Gregory immediately took military possession of the church and closed its doors. Several churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

It is believed that a conference is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

Secretary Seward has returned from his visit north.

New Advertisements.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE

At private sale at auction prices at the auction rooms of FAIRCHILD & PEASE, Third street, Stone Block, near the Bridge. jed1t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Wooley, corney of Seventh and Pine Streets.
Possession given on the first of July.
je20-d1w F. KNAUFT, Residence cor. 7th and Olive.

GREAT FREE CONCERT AT THE YOUNG AMERICA SALOON, Third Street opposite Concert Hall, Saturday, June 21st. Wagner's Band is engaged and will be on hand. Come one and all and have a good time. CASPER HAAS.
je20-d2t

SHOES.—KILPATRICK'S RULE IS that to insure comfort during the hot days a man must wear a lasting shoe. We think he is right, and the Gents generally entertain the same opinion. To prove its correctness, and to afford every man a chance to become the possessor of a neat, cool, and cheap Lasting Gaiter or Shoe, Kilpatrick has provided himself with a good assortment. Decidedly the place to buy anything in the shoe line is KILPATRICK'S opposite International Hotel.

SECOND AND LAST NIGHT OF THE Hutchinson Family, AT INGERSOLL'S HALL. ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20TH.

When they will sing many of their new compositions, PATHOTIC, SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS, Together with some of their old favorites. Particulars in programmes and at the Concert. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert at 8. je19-d2t

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR STORAGE, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, OFFER FOR SALE ONE THOUSAND CORDS HARD WOOD, TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS. The highest market price paid in cash for Pork, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye and other produce. CASH advanced on consignments. Office in the Irvine Warehouse, Upper Levee, Saint Paul. je19-d1y

AUCTION NOTICE. We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission. Liberal advances made on consignments. Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid. R. & J. M. WARNER, je19-d3m Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO. MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each. On Monday, June 2d, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street. Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00. Best of references given. Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-dtf

FURS. FURS. FURS. C. J. KOVITZ, MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE, THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL. jan17-d1y

BYERS & POLLOCK, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK, JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota. nov14-d&wly

FOR SALE. A TWO-HORSE FAMILY CARRIAGE, entirely new and of modern style, will be sold extremely low for cash, much lower than the Eastern price, saving nothing of freight or expenses. Enquire of PENNOCK PUSEY, je19-d3t* Office of Col McKenty.

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News and Miscellany.

—Gen Butler is about to send home a cargo of cotton from New Orleans.

—An autograph collection of proverbs by Martin Luther, never before published, has come into possession of a Breslau bookseller.

—The rebel agent for the purchase of arms in Europe, writes home under date of April 1st, that he owes at least $450,000 more than he has any means of paying.

—The imports at New York of foreign dry goods for the month of May have been half a million dollars in excess of the total for the same month of last year, but about 40 per cent. below the total for May, 1860.

—During last week the enormous amount of one million four hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four bushels of groin, and thirty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two barrels of flour, were shipped from New York for Europe, the most of it going to Great Britain.

—In Rome there are 48,000 cardinals, priests and monks: 10,000 nuns: 1,000 beggars of the first class, and 5,000 of the second, all licensed by the Government: and 2,000 women who live by serving as models to painters and sculptors.

—The faithless conduct of the rebel leaders in regard to the exchange of Col. Corcoran is attributed by many to the refusal of the Irish brigade in the rebel army at Richmond to fight against the green flag, borne by an Irish regiment in the Union army.

—Frank Marble, brother of the editor of the New York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned recently in the river at Portage. His body has not been recovered.

—The reception to Parson Brownlow at the Academy, Philadelphia, was a splendid ovation. In addition to his address, a flag was presented to Miss Brownlow by Wm. D. Lewis from the ladies of Philadelphia, to whose speech ex-Gov. Pollock made an appropriate response.

—Parson Brownlow, who has been stopping at the Astor House for a day or two past, was yesterday served with a suipoena requiring his attendance as a witness before the Senate Committee at Washington, in the matter of the impeachment of Judge West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee.—*N. Y. Times, 13th.*

—A Mrs. Real, of New York, had been discarded by her husband, who "spent his substance in riotous living." On Friday, she called at Real's place of business, where a quarrel ensued, and she shot him through the heart. She is now in prison. She is but 24 years of age, and her husband was 27.

—Cross Keys, the scene of the late battle between Fremont's command and rebel forces under Jackson, is a road crossing in Rockingham county Va., about six miles south of Harrisonburg. Port Republic is a place on the Shenandoah river, eleven miles south of Harrisonburg.

—A foreign journal thus compliments the United States:

> The government of the United State deserves great credit for the efficiency of its military administration. Although six hundred thousand men have been operating over half a empire, it is not known that a single division or brigade has suffered from want of food or of warlike stores.

—One of the Baltimore visitors on a visit to Chicago, Mr. A. D. Shultze, visited Camp Douglas on Saturday, and accidentally discovered his son among the prisoners. They embraced each other most cordially, and both burst into tears. "I am glad to see you, my son," said the father. "but sorry to see you *here*." The son went to Alabama a few years ago, and this was the first the father knew of his whereabouts.

—Sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars, have been sent from this city to the rebel officers and soldiers on Governor's Island, in nearly every case from relatives or friends of known devotion to the cause of the Union.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Boston *Journal* says that a few days before the Flying Dragon sailed from New Orleans there was a funeral in the city, and the coffin was deposited, after the usual ceremonies, in a tomb. From information which Gen. Butler had received he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found but in the place a large amount of gold coin which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the Government. Specie continues to be found which has been secreted by the Rebels, and in all cases it is seized.

—An Eastern paper discussing the question raised by the semi-secession prints that the Union can never be as harmonious as formerly, gives the following historical facts as an answer:

> We often hear it said by those who ought, from the reading of *history*, to know better, that there never can be peace and good will between the North and the South again.
>
> To say nothing of ancient nations, how has it been with modern? Russia is a piece of patch work, the pieces of which she is made up, having been cut out of many nations and tribes, great and small.
>
> What is now France is composed of once hostile tribes, and so is the Austrian empire.
>
> The recent Kingdoms, England, Ireland and Scotland, now composing Great Britain, were for long years engaged in far fiercer wars than that now raging between the North and South. But they are now *one nation*, and at peace.
>
> Look at the savage wars once and again raging among the English themselves—look not only at their *purely sectional* and *clannish* wars, but at their wars about religion, successors and pretenders to the throne, as savage as the contest between the North and South, and then judge of the *future* by the *past* history of rebellions and conquests.
>
> And our indebtedness too, at the end of the war will be far less, according to our ability to pay, than that of any other great nation.
>
> And the bonds of brotherly love and kindly feeling will be far stronger, after the South shall have been well whipped, and for the next thirty years, than it has been for the last thirty. *There is no doubt of that.*

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

Close Proximity of the Union and Rebel Armies.

WHEN WILL THE BATTLE COME OFF?

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Fair Oaks station, June 9, gives the following interesting account of the "situation" at that time:

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The whole line of battle on the right bank of the Chickahominy quivered with excitement yesterday. There was not a moment in the day in which battle did not seem imminent. Firm resistance by our picket guard to a dash of the enemy in the morning, or an effort made by them to recover the ground they ignobly lost, would have plunged the threatening hosts into a murderous maelstrom. The armies stand guard all day and all night long upon lines separated from each other by fields and a belt of timber not three-quarters of a mile span. Their respective attitudes are unchanged. They still confront each other menacingly, and the hem of the forests is incessantly disturbed by picket spasms and brisk artillery practice. The slightest advance by either line would involve both in desperate and decisive conflict.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

The hostile forces were brought into critical juxtaposition by a limited advance of our lines towards the Confederate pivot at "Old Tavern"—a point upon which the crossing of the Chickahominy by our right wing, near New Bridge and above Sumner's bridge, turns. That is considered a key point, because the roads from that peninsula there debouch into the thoroughfare which leads into the heart of Richmond. It is understood to be a commanding elevation relative to all the tactical operations before the Confederate capital. Although not upon the immediate river bluffs it supports all the exterior lines of the left wing of the enemy. But they likewise stand related to it so intimately that encroachment upon them tends to weaken it. After the enemy were repulsed at Fair Oaks, our more advanced lines were drawn in to the give the whole line uniform strength, and the enemy reoccupied the vantage territory. This threw us upon the general line of the battle of Sunday, with the right of the forces which had crossed the river resting upon Elmwood—a fine defensible bluff of the Chickahominy, which covers two of our crossings. But it was deemed advisable to drive the enemy's pickets from a field and surrounding woods, say three-fourths of a mile in advance, to the leftward of Elmwood, and to the right of Fair Oaks station.

CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE.

Saturday morning General Burns was directed to occupy that position, and he accomplished the enterprise handsomely, with a loss of only five men wounded. Ascertaining his premises cautiously, he moved forward quietly, and suddenly swooped upon the rifle-pit, intending to envelope and capture a strong rebel picket guard. But the friendly thickets afforded them cover, and they escaped before it was possible to execute the cleverly planned maneuvre. But the rifle-pit was captured, and our pickets were substituted for those of the enemy. Yesterday morning they suddenly swept forward in a strong force, with artillery and cavalry, and after a brief, ineffectual resistance, our pickets ran in and communicated their panic to the guard reserve, who also fell back and left the enemy in possession. It was now manifest that any renewed attempt to capture the position would bring on a general engagement. The enemy had massed his troops and planted his batteries for stubborn resistance. Gen. Sumner had likewise prepared for conflict, but upon referring the question to Gen. McClellan he decided that the position was already substantially covered by other dispositions, and that, a general engagement being undesirable at present, no effort should be made to drive the enemy back.

During an hour or more the situation was critical. The rebel batteries, from their elevated position, showered canister, grape and shell upon our pickets; and their infantry, creeping up slyly under cover of dense pine thickets, poured a savage volley into our fellows before they were fairly discovered, rushing by companies upon our guards of two, who were separated by intervals, and incapable of making defense. The reserves, however, were censurable for misconduct. The rebel plan was cleverly executed. We of course know nothing of the rebel loss. Our own is about twenty-five, of whom nine were killed. Only two or three of the wounded are seriously hurt.

THE POSITION.

The army of the Potomac is substantially an offensive army of observation. It stands to arms in the line of battle awaiting the unfathomable will of Gen. McClellan. On the right bank of the Chickahominy it extends over an irregular line from Elmwood to a point in front of Seven Pines—bisected by Fair Oak Station—perhaps four miles long. And the right wing covers New Bridge from the high plateau on the left bank of the river. Of the disposition of the respective corps and of contemplated changes, it is not appropriate to speak. The enemy occupies parallel lines, and is strongly entrenched. i suppose the debateable belt of swamps, fields and forests is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide at any point, and our respective outposts are much closer together. The point of agitation since the battle has been the right of Fair Oaks Station.

PLUVIAL.

Since the battle it has rained copiously. Yesterday and to-day only have we been exempt from pluvial afflictions. The soil, reduced to universal swamp, has rendered the movement of artillery impossible, and the freshet in Chickahominy sweeping away our rude bridges faster than they could be restored, has impeded operations to an insurmountable degree. You will thus comprehend the apparently slow movements of the commander-in-chief.

No man knows when the general collision will begin. I suppose it depends as much upon the weather as upon anything else. If the former is the sole protracting cause, our suspense may soon be terminated. If the enemy attacks, any moment may find us crashing through battalions. But I presume the rebels, admonished by the late cruel defeat by a portion of this proud army, will not venture a repetition of this experiment, unless Beauregard and Jackson reinforce them. But to quiet any misgivings which may make the Northern public uneasy, I feel safe in assuring you that we are prepared for any hostile effort. No corps is so isolated that it cannot be sustained, and every point is watched with untiring and incessant vigilance.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent at Seven Pines (June 11th) sends the following speculation:

Last night—or rather at 2 o'clock this morning—Hooker's pickets heard several reports, such as they heard opposite Bndd's Ferry the night preceding the evacuation of Cockpit Point batteries. This was followed by the rumbling of wagons and the distant shouting of the drivers to their mired teams, and all the noises of a retreat. If the rebels went, where did they go? At 9, 10 and 11 o'clock, the picket firing in front was lively. This aggressiveness of the sharpshooters has often masked a rebel retreat or evacuation. If their regiments went, where did they go? By a counter-march down the Charles City road, they could again place themselves on the flank of the left wing. But to Peck, fortunately, is assigned the picket duty upon the line where sleepy commanders might court danger and receive damage. His vigilance will never be surprised. If the rebels went to Richmond, it is needless to speculate upon the object of their retreat. For here speculation concerning it is mixed up with reports brought in by our scouts, that the use of the bayonet upon them by Hooker and Sickles, on Monday, completely demoralized the rebel regiments on the Williamsburg road, who had participated in the battle of the Seven Pines, and were left in possession of Casey's and Keyes' camps. Escaped from Hooker's charge, they are said to have straggled rapidly through the road-bed and the woods on either side, in a confused mass—regiments, companies, officers, and soldiers, all mixed up—literally a rabble rout, that, oh so surely! ought to have been riven with case-shot and cavalry charges, and torn to pieces on either side with musketry. If what these scouts say is true, the imaginary advance in force of the Union troops, before which the rebels fled, should have been a real movement. It is possible that we could have had Richmond in time for dinner. My own judgment is that the first real we will eat there will be supper—at the end of a hard day's work.

A She-Rebel Married under the American Flag.

A Paris letter of the 27th ult. gives the following items:

Among the humorous things to which our war has given rise may be set down the following: Last week a young lady from Secessia, and herself of most intense secession procivities, was anxious, as all young ladies are, to be married. She was not only anxious, however, but ready and willing; and so was her bridegroom, a French gentleman of wealth and distinction. In order to make the marriage civilly legal, however, it was necessary that it should be performed not only in the regular forms required by the French law, but afterwards in the legation of the country to which that lady belonged. Here was trouble. The lady belonged to Secessia, and Slidell was her representative. But Slidell's blessing would be of no more value to her, under the circumstances, than any ordinary individual's blessing or cursing; and so, after much anxiety and moral trouble, not wishing to postpone the "happy day" till Mr. Slidell was "recognized," (by which time she probably could not be married, on account of gray hairs and wrinkles of old age,) she finally made up her mind to swallow the dose, and, conducting her "dearly beloved" to the Legation, they were married by Mr. Dayton, beneath the folds of the American flag, and, by a fiction of international law, upon American soil. It is said that Mrs. Slidell chided the young lady for her want of patriotism and self-sacrifice, and asked her "why she did'nt wait a little while, till she could have been married by Mr. Slidell?" but she was too wise for that.

Contrabands in Washington.

A great deal of misapprehension exists as to the number of contrabands in this city, and as to the burden entailed upon the Government by them. We learn upon inquiry that there are in Duff Green's Row something over two hundred, mostly women and children. Some of them draw fuel and rations, costing twenty cents per day; but a large proportion draw only half rations. In addition to this, there are almost 100 laborers employed, under the direction of competent officers, in policing the city—burying dead horses, removing offal, policing grounds in the neighborhood of hospitals, and other duties of the kind in the vicinity of the city, of essential importance to the health of the inhabitants. These receive forty cents per day. They are under the direction of Capt. Cross, of the 2d District of Columbia volunteers, who voluntarily and most effectually performs this duty.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST ADJ. GEN. THOMAS.—We learn from a source which we deem entirely reliable, that charges of a serious nature against Adjutantant General L. Thomas, are now being investigated by a court of inquiry, over which the President, as Commander-in-Chief presides. These charges are understood to refer to some serious irregularities in his department. It is srted that some time since Gen. Halleck and about twenty other officers in the army—none under the grade of staff officers—received letters dismissing them from the service. These missives were signed "L. Thomas, Adjutant General, by order of the President." Goneral Halleck and several other officers immediately referred the matter to the President for explanation, when Mr. Lincoln emphatically declared that he knew nothing of it, and at once instituted a court of inquiry to ascertain whence the order emanated. Some of these orders were ante-dated, and not a few were dated prior to the appointment of the officer sought to be dismissed.

The Adjutant-General is made responsible for all irregularities in his department. It is possible that owing to his extreme age he may have been imposed upon by some person having access to his office, and that the papers are forgeries. Pending the result of the investigation, his functions as Adjutant-General are understood to be suspended.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

FROM MEXICO AND HAYTI.

ATTEMPTED EUROPEAN AGGRANDIZEMENT.

The French Defeat in Mexico.

MEXICAN JUBILATION.

FRANCE AND SPAIN HANKERING AFTER HAYTI.

The Mexican question is assuming an importance to the United States second only to our own war for the integrity of the Union. The designs of certain European powers upon that distracted country are gradually being exposed, and as their war is one of mere aggrandizement, the sympathies at heart of the American people will be for the success of the Mexicans in driving out their invaders. The New York *Times* has a correspondent at the City of Mexico, who, writing May 28th, gives the following account of the defeat of the French at

THE BATTLE OF PUBLEA.

After sifting all accounts, both native and foreign, there can be no doubt that the French lost in their three attacks on Puebla, on the 5th, upward of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. There were no further actions, and on the 8th they commenced their retreat to Orizaba, which place they were allowed to reach with only the loss of a few wagons on the way. When coming up in their attack on the pass of the Cumbres, on the 28th, they lost some 500 men. Besides these positive losses, they have had at different times from 500 to 700 sick, which renders it probable that altogether at least one-third of their force has been placed *hors du combat* since their arrival.

Another account says:

Generals Negrete and Beriozabel commanded the Mexican troops in this affair. Two battalions of French Zouaves skirmishing as light infantry began the attack. These covered two strong columns of infantry supported by rifled cannon.

The Mexicans waited till their enemies were within fifty yards, and then fired. The French fled while the Mexicans charged; but other French columns renewed the attack, and a second time they fled, leaving a number of dead who were shot in the back. Again the Mexicans charged, and had they had cavalry would have destroyed the invading army. The French did not renew the attack on the front, but sent a strong column against the fortifications of Guadaloupe.

They were here also repulsed, and a reinforcement of Mexicans coming up, an attack was made on their right flank. The French at once fell back upon Orizaba. Their loss is estimated by a friendly authority at 600 or 800 soldiers in the fight and by sickness. Another fight subsequently took place near Orizaba, between the Reactionists, supported by the French and the Liberal forces, the result of which is claimed by both sides as a victory. The French forces, it is understood, were to remain at Orizaba until they could receive instructions from their Government.

HOW THE MEXICANS FEEL OVER THE VICTORY.

The Mexicans were greatly elated at the complete route of the French. Gen. Beriozabel's report closes in this strain of congratulation:

The corps which compose the brigade which bears my name have comprehended, in doing their duty, that on their conduct in the encounter with the foreign enemy depended the safety of their country or the loss of its independence. The proud French soldier has been humiliated; on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, as say the prisoners, he has been obliged to fly before his enemies, carrrying his flag despoiled of the glory which it had conquered in a thousand battles.

In communicating what has occurred in the brilliant passage of arms of this day, I congratulate you on the brilliant result which we have obtained, for it will do honor to Mexico, whatever may be the ulterior events.

SOME AMERICAN ADVICE TO NAPOLEON.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* utters the following sensible suggestions:

The Emperor is inscrutable. But is he always wise? His great uncle, in his intense egotism and his overcoming confidence in his destiny, lost the empire of the world. He expanded his views too largely; he expected that one man could do what no one man could accomplish, and the snows of Russia and the uprising of Europe were the prelude of his ultimate fate.

We think it dangerous for Louis Napoleon to meddle with America. What particular motive he has for exalting Prince Maximilian are not so clear; but he had better provide for him elsewhere. We doubt the popularity of the movement in France, especially without England and Spain. It is not best for any one to expand too much where they encounter innumerable prejudices and dangers. The American people will hardly look on with patience at the imposition of a foreign yoke upon Mexico, and they will soon be in a position to assert their opinions with emphasis. The United States desires freedom in America and no foreign intervention. We are of opinion, therefore, that this is a bad business every way for the Emperor, and that the sooner he abandons it the better.

DESIGNS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN ON HAYTI.

The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable merchant of Hayti, to his correspondent in Boston, is conclusive evidence of the wisdom of Congress in acknowledging the independence of that country. The letter is dated Cape Hayti, May 8:

"The Spanish affair is becoming complicated on the boundary question. It is said the French and English refuse their intervention, while the Spaniards declare their intention not to stop at the boundaries, if they are compelled to use force. It appears to me that the French are permitting or encouraging these movements on the part of Spain with the intention of interposing at a favorable time, or hoping to be called in to give their protection. It is evident the better class are wishing for this result. France has long and ardently coveted a port in Hayti, and would never let such an opportunity escape her. From some cause England and France appear to be shaking off poor Hayti, for either of them could have prevented what has and is happening to her. The government declare their determination not to give up. It is not likely that Spain will back down, so what can they do but call in some foreign aid. Mediation has been refused; nothing now remains but a prefectorate or a loss of their nationality. All this could be obviated if the United States could be induced to show the least sympathy for them, and it is now an ascertained fact that it was a small minority who wished for Spanish rule, and they are heartily tired of it. Could not the Monroe doctrine be brought to bear in this case? If they care nothing about Hayti, they certainly should about the violation of their own principles, which they have so often declared their intention to maintain."—*Boston Traveller.*

THE POLICY OF SPAIN.

A San Domingo correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Spain evidently intends to build up in these waters a powerful free black empire. She distrusts the loyalty of her white creole subjects. They are a little too much exposed to the captivating influences of Secessia, and, seeing what the progress of the age demands, and will not be cheated of, she wisely determines to have her best bower out to windward. So her policy is towards emancipation, and not only this, but she treats free blacks with marked respect and partiality. In Havana you will see a regiment of a thousand free black volunteers parading with the troops of the line or keeping guard in the Obra Pia. This service, it is to be borne in mind, is not allowed to the whites of creole birth, except as special cases of favor. Thus the blacks are educated to the use of arms, while the whites grow up in ignorance of this accomplishment—a wrinkle which the non-slaveholding States of the United States may make a note of. In point of civil privileges the free blacks are in every respect the equal of whites. In courts of law their testimony is considered quite as good, and they have the same rights as to the holding of lands and other property. The Government reserves to itself the right to dissolve the connection of master and slave on proof of cruel treatment, &c. One quarter of the blacks in Cuba are free, and many of them are rich.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ANOTHER SHOCK FROM A GALVANIC BATTERY!

COGENT REASONS FOR EXHUMING "YE ANCIENT DEMOCRACIE?"

As a matter of information and curiosity we publish the following "Democratic Address," which we fear may never reach the public through Democratic papers nor of those hermaphrodite journals of Democratic education and antecedents whose only consistency is their senile babble about "Abolition." Here is the second address of

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The great Democratic Party has been broken in pieces. What John Randolph predicted, has come to pass. The Masters, our natural allies, are running from their Niggers, and the Niggers are running from their Masters. The fearful auguries of Jefferson are being fulfilled. The judgments of an offended God are already upon us. There is no other way to re-unite our forces and get into power again, but by a louder and more vigorous cry, against the rascally Abolitionists. The old stalking horse, Abolition, on which so many Democratic victories have been won in days gone by, must be again brought into the field with renewed energy, and if all Democrats will but cry loud enough, they may expect one more Democratic Victory and perhaps another "Sixty Years of power and rule" with like glorious results.

Though our old friends the apostles of secession and rebellion, Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, most stoutly declared to Earl Russell that "it was from no fear of losing their niggers that they got up the rebellion" we all now see the deplorable state of things brought about by the pernicious doctrine of the infatuated Abolitionists, that the Declaration of Independence is true to the letter, that all Men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The very "Corner Stone" of the Democratic party has been knocked out, and if we cannot re-unite the masters and the niggers, to say nothing of that numerous company of all shades and complexions as the result of the happy connection of master and slave, the Democratic party can never recover its former status, and slavery will be no more forever.

Freedom for "all Men" that great heresy of the fathers of the Republic will be the established law and practice of the Nation, when no labor can be had without pay, no Man can sell his own children or separate at will husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. Our "Southern brethren" will better off than the "Mudsills" "greasy Mechanics" and "hard fisted Farmers" of Freedom. The "white trash" of the South will have a chance to get up a little in the world and learn to read and write and perhaps cypher, and get a great many other Yankee Notions into their brains as the result of Abolition. What Jefferson, Washington and a host of revolutionary worthies said about Slavery, can be said any where with perfect safety—no lynching, no tar or feathers. We shall have no more of the barbarious treatment of the dead and dying, no more brutal exhibitions of Chivalry in the halls of Congress upon unarmed Senators for freedom of speech.

In view of such a sad state of things as will exist under the abolition of slavery, the Democratic party are called upon by all their past associations with the slavocracy to rally around the old standard of slaycholding alliance. The great rebellion of our "Southern Brethren" must be treated with extreme kindness, with no reproaches or complaints.

In case that the powers that be, or expect to be, should demonstrate the fact that one slaveholder is *not* a match for five Yankees who work for a living, then we must take measures to restore our old friends, the ringleaders in the rebellion, to their former standing in the Democratic ranks, giving them all they ask, and thus with the time honored cry of Abolition, clutch again the reins of Government, share its honors and its spoils, yielding in a magnanimous spirit to the lords of creation.

"For sixty years, viz., from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1861," mark the period, the Democratic party, with short intervals, *controlled* the *power* and *policy* of the Government, and had everything their own way, and "behold the fruits" at the end of their rule. Buchanan, Breckinridge, Floyd, Cobb, Toucey, Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Wigfall, and a host of other distinguished worthies, graduates from the great Democratic School, having shared the honor and emoluments of the pure and elevated rule of the party—having had access to the nation's treasury, taking its mints, costum houses, arsenals, forts, &c., as trophies of this long and happy period of instruction in the science of government; and following in its wake the uprising of a chivalrous people, skilled in all the arts of civilized warfare, as exhibited by their extraordinary valor, and the humane treatment of their captives; bidding defiance to the "corrupt, venal wire-workers of Albany, the Sour Kraut Germans, the vile, sensual, animal, brutal infidel, superstitious Democracy of the North, and Northwest, the stupid democracy of Canada and arrogant, tyrannical New England," and the rest of mankind, as more fully set forth in De Bow's *Review*, the very elite of Slaveholding literature, which says that "all Government is an usurpation, that the few of the Chivalry must govern the masses."

Now in view of these transcendant results of "60 years' rule," and the "broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious" Democratic party, and the terrible consequences which will ensue if we cannot put things back just as they were, and re-establish upon an enduring basis the time-honored relation of master and slave, as the true platform of Democratic "power and rule," the party can never rise to its former grandeur, and the nation will be lost forever if the Democratic party don't save it. We see but one way by which our hopes can be revived.

There is but one fulcrum which will wake the slumbering energies of the party, as we said in the outset, and that is the old cry of Abolition—no matter what Yancey, Rost and Mann, honest, high-minded souls, said to Earl Russell: that was for the English and French abolitionists, and a *master* stroke of Democratic party, and if it cannot be saved by the masters and their niggers—allowing every white man to have as many niggers as he wants—then there is no salvation for us. Let all Democrats then come to the rescue. Let the watch-word be Death to Abolition! Long live slavery and the Democratic party! All yoke in side by side by side with marked and bradded slaves, and the year of jubilee will come.

VANDAL DIGUM,
For himself and associates.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

• OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞Come along or send your orders: we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Min., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

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LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. fe9dy.

PITTSBURGH

ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass.

Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-1y

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PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

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A FINE NEW BUGGY,
ONE-HORSE WAGON,
AND TWO HORSES,

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CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞CHARGES MODERATE.☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

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PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

MASSILLON AGRICULTU'L WORKS, MASSILLON, OHIO.

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Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

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MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

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FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul, Minn. jan24dly

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

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TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my1dy

JOHN A. STEES,

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Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

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Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan5d&wly.

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DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

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HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

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Sign of the Anvil.

☞Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

mar1-d&wly

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. je4-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures.
apr29. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS, HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash.
For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 20 packets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 10 do Extract of Coffee. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BDLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 30 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls. do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring.
All in fine order. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Pahu, Family, Toilet, Shaving, Castile.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) Shot.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of liquors and cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH—CODFISH LARGE AND MEDium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kits; Salted Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at
dec12 COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

S. K. PUTNAM,

CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.
nov22-d1y

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee Sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
30 packets Java Coffee.
50 boxes Mix'd Gro. Coffee at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
30 bbls fresh beat Head Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois Starch Co's Starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., hf bbls., and kitts.
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Gro. Spices and Cream Tartar.
50 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,

my6-3m Third Street.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je16m

F. KNAUFT,

(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28. 1y.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

☞For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-d1y

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObrands, at bacco, comprising all the favorite
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mars A. L. LARPENTEUR.

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY.

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&w1y

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C H, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pacataqua Insurance Company, St Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hastings, one bag; Andrews A W, Medford, one box; Allen J S, Northfield, one box; Aldrich C C, Hastings, one machine; Atwell Captain, Mankato, one sickle; Ames G H, Winona, one package; Andrus Frank, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, one trunk; Brown Hester, St Paul, one box; Brown Alfred, Wabashaw, one package; Baulsin Imrod, St Paul, one package; Buckingham F A, Cleneota, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one package; Balsin C E, Le Sueur, one box; Bheehad Dr C H, Marion, one box; Beede Cyrus, Dunleith, one box; Bitzer Gotlieb, Carver, one package; Bonath Chas, St Paul, one package; Blodgett & Lewis, St Anthony, one box; Baker J, St Paul, one package; Bergholz J, St Paul, one package; Bro Cyril, St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, Superior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A, St Paul, three packages; Blackmar W H, Mankato, one box; Bidle, G W, Saint Paul, one package; Brockway R S, Faribault, one package; Burris Nicolas, St Paul, one package; Bryant E G, St Paul, one package; Burrows S P, St Paul, one package; Bundy H, Winona, on valise; Bills H G, Winona, one box; Bishop J F, Chatfield one package; Bonnett H, Wauseek, one box; Button, Read's Landing, one package; Brown O H, La Crosse, one package; Bowman W F, La Crosse, one package; Banks T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clark Thomas, Superior, one package; Curtis R J, Minneapolis, one package; Clifford Henry, St. Paul, one package; Catlin F, Hudson, one package; Chronicle Office, Hudson, one package; Currier Michael, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona, one wheel; Carter T, St Anthony one package; Chaffe Rev F, St Anthony, two packages; Cushman C H, Minneapolis, one package; Collins Mrs W S, St Paul, one bale; Carpenter O N, Anoka, one package; Colony H W St Paul, one package; Chandler Harriet F, Faribault, one package; Caffrey Elizabeth, Northfield, two trunks; Clark Hartwell, Minneapolis, one package; Cummings M O Mankato, one package; Cruelle C, Salem, one box; Cropsey J, Durand, one package; Cowell L, St Paul one package; Carroll M E, La Crosse, one package; Clerk of Court La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one casting; Darling T, La Crosse, one box; Dewey and Scotten, St Paul, one barrel; Deiley J C M, St Paul, one package; Dodge B M, St Paul, one package; Deneen S, Eight Mile Post Office, Wisconsin, one box; Dexter Elam, Hastings, one box; Daily M A, Owatonna, one package; Decker oliver, Winona one barrel; Dillon L, Winona, one package; Derby, Preston, one package.

Evans F, Wabashaw, one box; Eggleston Esther, La Crosse, one box; Evans E B, Winona, one package; Exter Israel, St Paul, one box.

Fuller House St Paul, one package; Farmer & Gardener, St Paul, one package; France J, Albert Lea, one box; Forsyth B F, St Paul, one package; Friemer W W, Hudson, one carpet bag.

Gray F, St Paul, one package; Griffith W L, St Paul, one package; Gilley G, Mankato, one package; Green & Brown, La Crosse, one package; Gowsel James, Freeborn, one package, Gibbs W, St Anthony, one box; Green Elijah W, St Anthony, one box; Garden P, St Cloud, one package; Gahr Rev, St Paul two bags; Gregg Mrs Amanda, St Anthony, one package; Gilbert S M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Nininger, one package; Goodwater Mr, Redwing, one trunk; Garner Rev J, Berlin, one package, Gilman F, St Paul, one box; Gilman F C, Saint Paul, one elevator; Grant C L, St Paul, one box, Gorman, St Paul, one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one package.

Harper J W, Hudson, one gun; Hack C S, Peter, one chest; Horner John, St Peter, one bead R R; Hosmer Michael, St Paul, one package; Henry R R, Prescott, one package; Hutchins J, Winona, one carpet bag; Historical Society, St Paul, one package; Hazeltine J S, St Croix, one package; Hall A F, Minneapolis, one package; Hewitt A W, Mankato, one package; Hartman J H, Mankato, one package; Holt Chas, Northfield, one package; Hayes Rev H C, Faribault, one box; Hall G K, La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse, one package.

Ivory Wm, St Anthony, one box; Ineas Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell I La Crosse, one box; Jarrett J M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones D C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kramer John, Lake City, one barrow; Keene Geo E, Prairie du Chien, one box; King W S, Minneapolis, one box; Kellogg Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston R F, Garden City one box, Knox R H, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shakpee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box.

Litchfield E A, Redwing, one package; Lanks Wm, Winona, one package castings; Lewis W F & Co, River Falls, one package; Lewis A C, St Paul, one package; Leonard W H, Winona, one box; Laird M J, Winona, one package; Lovejoy & Brockway, St Anthony, one box; Lewis W F, Medford, one package; Lunbard, Winona, one watch; Leonard J G, Waubeek, one bundle; Lahr C, St Paul, one package; Lamm Stephen, Mankato, one package.

Marpe Louis, Albert Lea, one chest; Martin T, St Peter, one chest; Miller Mrs C C, St Paul one package; Mandigo, S M, St Paul, one box; Martin E G, Duluth, one package; McAdee P, St Paul, one package; Murch A B, La Crosse, one hay cale; McIntire, La Crosse, one casting; McDonald James, Winona, one package; Moses Silas, St Anthony, one box; Maxwell E W, St Paul, one box; Mead H L, St Paul, one package; McLane Dr E, St Anthony, one package; Metzger F J, St Augi, one bag; McIntire J, Sumpter, Wis, one package; Matteson James, Camden, one package; Monday S S, Odanah, one box; Mellen C H, Faribault, one package; Matherson James, Cannon City, one package, McKinney Fred, Shakopee, one package; Moser C, La Crosse, one package.

Mebbs S, Salem, one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Nehe S P, Forest City, one package; Newell F R, St Paul, one package; Newcomb E E, Winona, one package; Nunert Angelo, Monticello, one box; Nightengale John, Okamin, one chest.

Owen M H, Moneka, one package castings.

Pierson A T C, St Paul, one box; Perkins J B, Swan River, one package castings; Pander C, Saint Peter, three castings; Prentiss W A, St Paul, one hat box; Peck H W, Jovce, two boxes; do do one package; Parshall J R, Shakopee, one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, one box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C Le Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box; Regen Mrs F, Winona, one package; Rivers, St Anthony, one package. Reid Mrs A D, St Paul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package; Rheem W C, St Paul, one package; Rosser J T Mankato, one package; Partledge W E, Redwing, one bugey; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randall W H, Hamilton, one box; Rasmusen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Lansing, one casting; Simmon A, St Paul, one package; Smith Malcolm, Aeda, one box; Sumner James, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, S outh Bend, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peters, one package; Seegar R W, Saint Paul; one package; Smith Rev W, Cannon Falls, one bale; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schweibon, Wm; Hastings, one package, Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Seale T A, Rochester, one package; Selverets Ole, Rochester, one box; Sawyer A F, Reads, one package.

Thompson W A, Eldorado, Iowa one package; Tompkins W F, St Paul one casting, one belt and sickle; Thurston Daniel Hudson, one box; Thorpe E T, La Crosse, one package; Towne R, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Winona, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbel Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag; Taylor J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee, one bag; Winter Chas, Fort Ripley, one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weitman V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wreo M, St Anthony, one box; Wagner J, Minneapolis; one package; Wilson J C, Minneapolis, one keg; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Wilford Rev A, Hastings, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package; Waggoner J N, Hastings, one package; Wegelin S, Fountain City, one package; Westcott E Rochester, one package; Wiggin P, Eau Claire, one keg; Weber P, Eau Galley, one package; Warner O, Saint Paul one box.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

je10-d1

TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY,

Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed.

Call and see specimens at the office of

DR. SIMONTON,

oct24-d1y Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LENIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN

GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,

SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

STEELA AND CHECK SHAWLS,

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES; ALSO THE

"PRETTIEST SACK PATTERN OUT,"

With Cloakings of all styles and colors to make up, all of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH

AT

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

my18

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON!

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Cotton Advancing.

DRY GOODS ON THE RISE.

But notwithstanding all this unfavorable news,

SMITH & TAYLOR

Will continue to sell a good article of

HEAVY BROWN SHEETING at 12½ cents per yard.
FIRST QUALITY CALICO, extra, 12½ "
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 10 cents per yard.
Besides an excellent assortment of

CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS—a good article at one dollar per yard.

NEW PATTERNS LBDIES' SACQUES; NEW STYLES CLOTH FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

All of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store, 3d st., next door to Express Office. my28-d1y

CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Having received a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing (qualling in quality and style anything to be found in the large Eastern cities, we would respectfully request an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also have received to sell to the trade a large lot of superine black cloths and doeskins, blue cloth, silk mixed coatings, Harris' silk mixed and fancy cassmeres, satinet, cord, moleskin, black farmer's satin, red farmer's satin, for sleeve lining alapaca, silleia, bro. Holland and good black thread; all of which we will sell from ten to twenty per cent lower than the same goods can be procured for in any establishment in St. Paul. We invite merchant tailors, tailors and others, who deal in the above goods, to call and

EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

Also a fine assortment of hats and caps, white and colored shirts, knit shirts and drawers, neck ties, suspenders, woolen and cotton and half hose, silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, shirt collars, and many other goods which we offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third st., below Day & Jenks' Drug Store.

my25-1y

CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, RAISINS,

S. PRESCOTT,

ST. ANTHONY, Opposite the Falls,

Is receiving direct from Chicago, a large assortment of Candies, plain and fancy, which he offers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At as low prices as they can be purchased in the State.

Patronage of Retail dealers solicited, my3-3m

Oils and Lamps.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TIN WARE, PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED. TABLE CUTLERY.

Constantly on hand, the most complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the city.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.

sep22-d&w1y

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

je11

ANOTHER REDUCTION

We have reduced the price of the very best non-explosive

WHITE CARBON OIL!

TO 40 CENTS PER GALLON.

Every one should try our

NEW HAND LAMP

For burning Carbon Oil without using a Chimney. WE ARE SELLING LAMPS FROM THIRTY CENTS UP.

E. & H. Y. BELL,

my10 Third st., near Winslow House.

Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' GAITERS

AND

Children's Fine Shoes,

&c., &c., &c.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-d1y

GO TO THE CUSTOM

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

SECOND DOOR FROM THE BRIDGE,

If you want to get a perfect fit and a good article at a very low price. They are receiving a large lot of fashionable boots and shoes, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

Ladies' wear from 50 cents to $2.50; Gents' from $1.00 to $5.00.

Misses', boys' and Children's at any price from 20 cents to $2.00.

They are also manufacturing to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes for both Ladies and Gentlemen, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

je3- E. E. HUGHSON, Agent.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store.

St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND OVER $6,000,000.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY AT SIGHT,

Without sixty days' notice.

Life Insurance

Effected on liberal terms. Policies assignable by endorsement without permission of the Company. Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.

Directors & Stockholders, New York.	*References in New York City.*
James Brown, Esq.,	Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
Francis Cottenet, Esq.,	Alex. T. Stewart & Co.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
Alfred Pell, Esq.,	R. L. & A. Stewart.
Alex. Hamilton, jr. Esq.,	C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.
E. M. Archibald, Esq.,	D. Appleton & Co.
And others.	

THOMPSON BROTHERS,

sep29 Agents for St. Paul and vicinity.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INCURANE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,

jan15d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

MADISON MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

On the first day of January, A. D. 1862.

Made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved February, 28th, 1862.

1. NAME AND LOCATION.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, located in the City of Madison, State of Wisconsin.

2. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK,

Consisting of unimpaired premium and contingent fund on hand and assets secured by mortgage..... $215,165 76

3. Amount of accumulations..... 216,916 76

4. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

1.	Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer,	9,451 63
2.	Real Estate.....	None.
3	Bonds owned by the Company.....	None
4.	Debts to the Company secured by mortgage.....	$332 47
5	Debts otherwise secured.....	None
6.	Debts for Premiums.....	29,954 03
7	All other securities.....	None

LIABILITIES.

5	Amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors.....	None
6	Losses adjusted and due, unpaid by draft, and awaiting the call of the insurers.....	$1 598 75
7.	Losses adjusted and not due.....	None.
8.	Losses unadjusted.....	$3,455 89
9	Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof.....	3 909 80
10	All other claims against the company.	None.
11.	The greatest amount insured in any one risk.....	$7,000 00
12.	As the company insures nothing but isolated property, the amount to be insured in any one city, town or village is not limited.	
13	The company insures no property in Block.	
4.	The Act of incorporation is herewith submitted.	

State of Wisconsin, City of Madison, Dane county, ss. Benj F. Hopkins, Vice President, and D. Worthington, Secretary, of the Madison Mutual Insurance Co., being duly sworn depose and say, and each for himself saith, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the condition of said Company, according to our best knowledge and belief; and that the said Company comprises twelve thousand and ninety (12,090) members holding unexpired policies the aggregate amount of whose unimpaired premium and fifty-six and 84 100 dollars ($.02,956 84)

B F HOPKINS, Vice President.

D. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

On this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1862, personally appeared before me, Benjamin F. Hopkins to me known as Vice President, and Daniel Worthington to me known as Secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, and made oath that the said affixed to the foregoing instrument is the common seal of said Company, and was affixed thereto by their authority, and that their names were subscribed by the authority, and that the purpose set forth in said instrument

S. M. WATERMAN, Notary Public.

Madison, April 26th, 1862.

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, Secretary's Office, ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin does hereby certify that S. M. Waterman, whose name appears subscribed to the annexed instrument, was at the date thereof a Notary Public, residing in the county of Dane, duly appointed and qualified, and empowered by the laws of this State to administer oaths, take acknowledgements of deeds, and other writings, and execute all other such powers and duties as by the laws of nations and according to commercial usage, may be exercised and performed by Notaries Public, and that full faith and credit are due and should be given to his official acts as such Notary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the Capitol in Madison, this twenty-sixth day of April, 1862.

EDWARD H. EALY,

Asst. Secretary of State.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Treasurer's Office.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, having fully complied with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota," and the amendment thereto approved March 2, 1862, approved the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; I hereby certify that said Company is authorized to transact business in this State.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of St. Paul, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two

CHARLES SCHEFFER,

je14-d1w State Treasurer.

G. R. MONTAGUE,

General Agent for Minnesota.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..... $100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,000

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The nett profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five

THE CITY.

THE Hutchinson family will make their second and last appearance in this city at Ingersoll's Hall this evening. It is scarcely necessary to mention that their performance will be a musical treat.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Hennepin Lodge are requested to meet with the members of Saint Paul Lodge this evening, to make arrangements for the fimeral of John Pighetti, formerly of Galena, Illinois, who died in this city on Thursday, and will be buried on Saturday.

THE RICE STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The Council yesterday approved the assessment of damages and benefits to be incurred in the proposed opening of Rice street, and a resolution was adopted directing the City Treasurer to collect the assessments so levied. This desirable improvement will now be made.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.—A terrific hail-storm visited the upper Mississippi, a little south of St. Cloud, a few days ago. The hail-stones were about the size of oranges, and their fall created considerable astonishment among the people and other live stock in that region. What the effect was upon vegetation we have not heard.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from in front of Richmond, says: "I omitted to state in a former letter what may perhaps interest a few of your St. Paul readers, and that is that Harry Hines, our efficient young division post-master, had a narrow escape in the battle of Fair Oaks. He had a horse shot under him during the fight. He is an efficient post-master, and would have been much missed by the soldiers."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the death of B. F. Strother, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Chicago, who was found dead in his bed at about seven o'clock last evening. He had been quite unwell for two or three days, under the care of Dr. McVickar. At about six o'clock last evening he laid down upon the bed, leaving his wife reading in an adjoining room. Shortly after seven o'clock the Doctor came in, and proceeding to the bedside, found Mr. Strother dead, he having expired, probably, in an apoplectic fit, without the least noise. He was about thirty-six years of age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The deceased was a brother of Justice Strother of this city, and, we believe, resided at St. Anthony in 1851 and 1852.

THE LATE WM. RHODES.—We find the following tribute to WM. RHODES, who died in this city last week, in the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of the 13th:

We regret to have to announce to-day the death of Mr. William Rhodes, a well known artist of this city, which took place on the 9th inst., at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Rhodes was an artist of more than ordinary merit in his profession, and possessed many fine qualities of head and heart. He made the tour of Europe some years ago, and passed some time there in studying the works of the great masters. After his return his health began to decline, and he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, the air of which he thought better adapted to his own constitution. His health failing, however, he returned to Pittsburg, and remained here till some two weeks since, when he was advised to return to St. Paul. He was then very low, and his demise was not altogether unexpected by his friends. He was a most estimable and worthy young man, and his many friends will read of his death with feelings of the most profound regret.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. OAKES arrived on the Canada yesterday evening. The following is the order of arrangements for the funeral services to-day:

Order of procession for the funeral of the late Lieut. David O. Oakes: The military escort and Pall Bearers will assemble at the City Hall at two o'clock P. M., and proceed to the residence of his father, C. H. Oakes, Esq., and from thence with his remains to St. Paul's Church, where the funeral services will be held. After the services the procession will form as follows, and proceed to Oakland cemetery:

Music.
Military Escort.
Military Officers.
Rev. Dr. Paterson.
Pall Bearers in Carriages.
Pall Bearers on foot.
Family.
State, Judicial and Municipal Officers.
Citizens.

& general invitation is extended.

AFTER THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—At the meeting of the Council yesterday the Chairman of the Committee on Streets made a statement in regard to the frequent derelictions from duty of the Street Commissioner, consisting in general of his working where and when and in the manner he saw fit, and paying no attention to the directions of the Committee on Streets. The most of the men he employs seem to have been so employed because they are favorites, and whose only business apparently is to put in their time, &c. The statement causes a good deal of surprise and indignation among the members, and if the Commissioner don't speedily and radically mend his manners, we shall look for his removal at the next session of the Board.

WATER WORKS.—A communication was made to the City Council yesterday, that certain gentlemen representing capitalists at the East were in the city, with a view to the construction of the city water works. They propose to lay down some six or seven miles of pipes through the principal streets, and if the proper arrangements are carried out, will complete the same during the season. The gentlemen desire that the city shall levy a small tax per foot on the lots fronting the streets through which the pipes pass, for the payment of interest on a portion of the investment, instead of the way provided by the city charter, which is deemed much more advantageous for the city. The matter was referred to a special committee, for the purpose of having more definite proposition.

POLICE COURT.—Justice Gibbs' court room yesterday presented rather a lively appearance. Quite a number of arrests were made, which would indicate either unusual vigilance and activity on the part of the police, or a sudden criminal epidemic among some of the denizens of our city.

John Emerson became boisterous and unruly on Wednesday night, and for sundry trespasses in the way of hurling bowlders, breaking heads, windows and the public peace, was fined twenty dollars and costs, and not having the wherewithal to discharge the obligation, he was sent to the county jail for four weeks.

Frank Keifer, forgetting that there is a license law on the statute book, was fined ten dollars and costs, for selling liquor without the necessary papers.

Mary King and Mary McKune, both frequent visitors at the court of the City Justice, for the delicate sport of assault and battery, were each fined ten dollars and costs—the former, in default of payment, was sent up for two weeks.

Mary Robinson, for keeping a disreputable establishment and selling liquor without a license, through her counsel, succeeded in having her case postponed, which was deferred till next week.

RIVER ITEMS.—The river is now about stationary.

The arrivals yesterday were the Northern Belle from La Crosse, War Eagle, from Dunleith; Canada, from St. Louis; Antelope, from Carver; and Clara Hine, from St. Peter.

The Key City departed for Dunleith, McLellan for La Crosse, Canada for St. Louis, Clara Hine, Antelope, and Pomeroy for the Minnesota River.

The Pembina is due this afternoon from St. Louis.

The Northern Belle, Capt. Laughton, clerk Chas. Hinde, is the regular La Crosse packet to-day at 8 A. M.

The War Eagle, Capt. Webb, clerks Mather and Carson, will depart at 8 o'clock this morning for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Northern Light will arrive from Dunleith to-day, and the Keokuk from La Crosse.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices
jy23 THOMPSON BROS

THE ST. PAUL PRESS can be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also the very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.
A LIFE'S SECRET, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.
THE HEIR TO ASHLEY, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.
THE STOLEN MASK OR MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX, by Wilkie Collins. Price 25 cents.
THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug. Sala. Price 25 cents.
ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1.25.
AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1 25.
And various other New Books too numerous to mention.
JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY. ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.
IN FACT
DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.
je17tf ☞ CALL AND SEE.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,
SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
LEATHER BELTING.
KESSLER & RIEHL,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS,
Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of
LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,
LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.
All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
☞ Cash paid for Hides and Furs.☜
jan15-dly

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
One jig saw, counter shaft, &c.; one turning lathe, counter shaft, bits, &c.; one boring machine, bits, &c.; one small surface planer. The above machinery is nearly new, and made in the best manner. For further particulars apply to Copley & Jansen, Chair Factory, St. Paul, or the subscriber.
BARNARD & BRO.
St. Anthony, June 4, 1862. je4-d3m

CALL AT
D. D. MERRILL'S
FOR
STATIONERY AND NEW BOOKS,
LATEST PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Godey for July.
je19

DUNDAS MILLS.
CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,
For sale in bbls. or sacks by
E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson sts.; J. B. Stichter, corner of 7th and Jackson sts.
Warranted the best
XX FAMILY FLOUR
offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.
may15 J. S. ARCHIBALD.

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S MILLS,
SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.
This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and we got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of Burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.
The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Craigie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.
All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.
Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the car.
☞ All work done at this Mill is warranted.
sep30d&wly.

A. F. KNIGHT,
ARCHITECT,
Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. mye-3m

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

UNION FORCES ABANDON THE PLACE.

THEY RETIRE TO SHELBYVILLE.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 16th, has the following in regard to the Federal abandonment of Chattanooga:

We learn that Colonel Dumont and Colonel Haggard have returned to Nashville from Chattanooga. The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboats, as well as the wagons, failing to arrive in time. Our forces, that captured and occupied Chattanooga, are now at Shelbyville.

This is the statement that has been made to us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap may have been advancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even if their supplies had been abundant. Whatever the true state of the case may have been, we cannot but regret deeply that the abandonment of so exceedingly important a strategic point as Chattanooga was found necessary. But our army at Cumberland Gap will follow the rebel forces vigorously, dispensing freedom to East Tennessee in their progress, and either Gen. Mitchell's division, or both in co-operation, will soon plant the United States flag again at Chattanooga, nevermore to be removed.

We must repossess Chattanooga, and certainly the work will be done within the next few days.

From General Banks' Department.

GEN. WOOL'S VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY

HARPER'S FERRY, June 15.—General Wool, accompanied by his staff and Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, paid a hurried visit here to-day, arriving in the morning and leaving early in the afternoon. The General thoroughly inspected Bolivar Heights and the adjacent country, and, no doubt his practical eye took in many positions where batteries could be planted advantageously, which would most effectually frustrate any designs of the enemy upon this position.

From the feeling exhibited by the secessionists in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Winchester, some credit may be attached to the rumor that Jackson has again been largely reinforced; but while I have confidence in the ability of Fremont to successfully cope with Jackson in the valley, it is believed that even in the event of his meeting with a reverse, the preparations which Generals Banks and Sigel are making in the vicinity of Winchester will render any success which the rebels may achieve but of short duration. The bridge across the Potomac at this point was completed this morning, and its security tested by the passage of a heavy burden train. The road between here and Winchester is being rapidly repaired, and it is believed the Government will have its use in a few days, thus greatly facilitating the transmission of supplies to the army in the valley.

Startling Plot to Depose Jeff. Davis and Create a Military Dictator in his Place.

The *Confederacy* gives us startling intelligence in reference to the violent opposition growing up against Jeff. Davis. It says:

"The Charleston *Courier* of the 22d inst., has an editorial of nearly two columns in defense of President Davis and his administration. The *Courier* says: 'We have been reliably informed that men of high official position among us—men of good intentions, but of mistaken and misguided patriotism—are sowing the seeds of discord broadcast in our midst, by preaching a crusade against President Davis, and calling for a general convention of the Confederate States to depose him and create a military dictator in his place.'"

The *Confederacy* proceeds to argue against the proposed deposition, and in so doing, unawares, makes an unanswerable argument against the folly and madness of the South in rebelling at the election of Mr. Lincoln. It utterly annihilates the whole of Secession by this plea for Jeff. Davis. We commend it to the careful perusal of our Tennessee rebels. It says:

"The people of the country are *law-abiding*, and the law-making power is limited by the Constitution, whose bounds it cannot overstep. This our people know, and it makes them feel safe in their persons and estates. They know that if the barriers of the Constitution are broken down, even with the best of motives for their supposed good, it opens the way for a similar violation to their great damage, and the loss of their liberty; and though it is possible for a faithful adherence to every requirement of the Constitution to work inconvenience and injury, by placing over us incompetent officials, or some other way, the evil will terminate with the cause that produced it; when the incompetent official's term expires, a change will come.

"Allowing President Davis to be the most incompetent man in America, he had better be borne with till his term expires than to get rid of him, or attempt to do so, by revolution or any unlawful means. This every man of sense understands; and no man who is a patriot and a man of sense will undertake or encourage such a desperate measure as the one alluded to. There is no safety in it. The people will never consent to it. If they ever do, they are unworthy of the liberty we are fighting for, and could not be worsted by anything Lincoln and the abolitionists would or could inflict upon it."—*Nashville Union.*

Important Financial Movements.

In accordance with a letter sent by Secretary Chase to Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, some important additional financial measures have been introduced to the House. All the suggestions of Mr. Chase have been adopted except one, which he argues elaborately, in favor of notes smaller than five dollars, which, it appears, did not commend itself to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The issue of $150,000,000 of additional demand notes is authorized. They are to be a legal tender, and to be received for everything but Custom House dues and interest on loans; the Secretary adhering to the great principle that the interest on loans should be paid in gold and silver.

The whole amount authorized by previous laws is $150,000,000. Of these, $60,000,000 are receivable for Customs. Nearly the whole issue of $60,000,000 the Secretary considers as withdrawn from circulation, being held by banks, etc., at a premium. The Treasury must depend, therefore, very much on the other $90,000,000 convertible into stock, and the deposits that have been hitherto made with the Assistant Treasurers. The bill of Mr. Stevens authorizes deposits to the amount of $100,000,000 more, at a rate not exceeding five per cent., provided that one-third of these deposits shall always be kept in the Treasury to redeem the deposits. The Secretary estimates $30,000,000 as probably to be received on deposit in addition to the $50,000,000 already received—the limit allowed by law. He does propose at present to raise the rate of interest above four per cent., unless—which he thinks will not be the case—circumstances make it necessary. At present, he thinks he can obtain deposits at four per cent. He considers the United States Treasury, under this system, as the best of Savings' Banks.

The Secretary is authorized to have the notes manufactured at the Treasury Department, under his superintendence.

The remainder of the $200,000,000 not yet borrowed within a year, Mr. Chase is authorized to obtain.

We have been of the opinion, for some time, that there was not sufficient provision made for carrying on the war. We are happy to find Mr. Chase and the Committee of Ways and Means in agreement, and such judicious measures in prospect.

From the Shenandoah.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived today from Gen. Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from forced marches over mountainous roads, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no serious complaints, and they were all in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley is now completed, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. F. W. Hurtt, quartermaster, attached to Gen. Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKEES, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, June 20, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Winona County Bank,	Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Demand Notes,	Canada,
United States 6 per cent. two years notes,	
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		1¼ per ct. prem.
Eastern		¾ per ct. prem.
Treasury Notes		½ per ct. prem.
American Gold		1½ per ct. disc't.

Chicago Money Market.

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says:

Business at the banks was active, and the demand for money large; but they were fully able to accommodate customers.

New York exchange continued abundant. Most of the large banks take it from customers at par, and sell at ⅛c premium to customers; but ¼c is charged by many houses on small drafts, and this is the rate of collections.

The market for gold was decidedly feverish. The buying price was 5 to 5⅛-16 per cent premium, the upper figures towards the close. During most of the day 5⅛@5⅜ were the prices, the range for the day was 6a7 per cent. About 6¾ was the prevailing figure. Of course the premium here depends upon the rate ruling in the New York market where it was 6¾ premium.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

One of the best executed counterfeits that was ever circulated in this city was detected by several of our bankers. It is a five-dollar bill on the Manufacturer's Bank of Troy, New York. A description is useless, for no one but an expert can detect it, and every body else should reject all five dollar bills on this bank. Remember this is the only security against loss.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

The wheat market opened dull and unchanged from yesterday's closing prices—buyers offering 74@74½c for No. 3 and 78@78½c for No. 1 in store, the outside prices for receipts not more than one or two days old. Sellers hold firmly at 75@79c. Nothing doing in milling wheat.

Chicago Market.

TUESDAY, June 17.

In flour the trifling business transpiring is at $3,50@3,60 for a good medium spring extras, choice do being nominal and held at $3,70@3,90, and favorites at $4,00@4,10 and upward, but not selling; spring superfine in some demand at $3,30 for low and $2,70@2,80 for nearly good grades; winter superfine of $3,50, and winter extras $4,50 @4,75, and $4,99@5,25, according to quality.

Spring wheat sold in store at rather wider range without regularity at 80½@81c for amber Iowa, 77@78c chiefly at 77½@77½c for No 1, 70@74c chiefly 71½@74c for No. 2 and 57@58c for rejected; difference of location quite influential in prices of No. 2 and rejected but not on No. 1 and A 1 where they are at all. Wheat out of store very dull, almost unsaleable.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Flour firm; 14,000 barrels sold at unchanged prices.

Wheat firm; sales 8,000 bushels at $1,00@1,01 for Chicago spring; 92@$1,01 for Milwaukee club; $1,16@1,18 for red western; $1,22 for white.

Sugar advanced ⅛@¼c; sales 2,500 bbls at 7¾c for Porto Rico, 6¾@7¾c for Muscovado, at 7¾@8c for Havana.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Flour market quiet, without material change; sales 25,000 bbls.

Wheat market dull and unchanged.

FIRST CLASS BOARD
Can be had at one of the most delightfully situated residences in St. Paul, upper town. The grounds are extensive, with numerous shade trees, the house well finished and furnished, and remote from dust.
Address Box 1250, St. Paul Post-Office. je17tw.

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.,
AND
AGENTS FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For——
jan1-dly.

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.
I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.
W. W. WEBB.
Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

Attorneys.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to
mh29-1y

D. NEWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
☞ Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul Minnesota. my25-d1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City.
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York.
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York.
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills.
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston.
je11doawilm&wly

J. F. BLODGET,
AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,
Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.
Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar22-d1y.

ANOKA FLOURING MILLS
FOR SALE.
For terms apply to the undersigned at Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota.
my24-d3m SMILEY & WOODBURY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS.
SAINT PAUL, - MINNESOTA.
feb6-d6m

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY
GALLEY & JANSON,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in
CHAIRS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL.
☞ We are prepared to supply the trade with the very best quality of work, made under our personal supervision, and
WARRANTED SUPERIOR
To any manufactured in the State.
Twelve years' experience in this trade, enables us to do good work in good style.
We refer to the following principal Cabinet dealers of St. Paul, who sell our work in preference to that of other manufacturers, for the reason that they consider ours the best.

J. Primrose,	J. S. Stees,
F. Hildebrand,	J. S. Dennison,
J. Doney,	feb3l: d&wly.

E & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD
Of Chicago, Ill., the eminent and skilful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose name and fame is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in performing formidable operations, and in removing difficult and dangerous diseases from those delicate organs, has arrived in St. Paul and may be consulted at the AMERICAN HOUSE for a short time only.
Dr. U., who is a regular Physician and Surgeon of the old school, has had an extensive experience in both hospital and private practice of twenty-eight years, and will be found competent to perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other mild and gentle means to remove any disease from those delicate organs within the reach of science and human skill.
CHRONIC DISEASES, of every grade and character, whether requiring medical or surgical treatment, POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY CURED, when not clearly beyond the reach of science and human skill.
Dr. Underwood treats all diseases on regular and scientific principles as recognized by the medical profession both in Europe and America, and hence does not use or deal in those pretended new and never failing remedies—specities, inhaling vapors, and clairvoyant prescriptions—which are so ostentatiously paraded before the public by those impudent traveling quacks and money-fleecing empirics, nine-tenths of whom never were inside of a medical college. Patients afflicted or laboring under diseases of long standing, can consult Dr. U. with the most confident hope and expectation of being perfectly cured, or receiving with unerring certainty all the relief that the highest skill, the most judicious and scientific treatment can possibly bestow.
Among the diseases which the Doctor has lately treated with the most signal success, may be mentioned those of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels—and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Fistula, Salt Rheum and Chronic Female Affections. my7-3m

MILL FURNISHING.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S OLD BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, ESTABLISHED 1834.
JOHN T. NOYE,
FLOUR PACKER,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Mill Machinery
AND
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.
IMPROVED CENTRE VENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
Fitted with Cast Steel or Boiler Iron Buckets, warranted to produce a high per centage of power.
IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, OAT AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.
John T. Noye's Improved Centrifugal, Feeding, Flouring and Grist Mills.
CAST STEEL MILL PICKS.
ALSO, DUFOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED
ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.
MILL CASTINGS.
The entire machinery of Mills, from the smallest Castings to the whole arrangement for the largest class of Flouring Mills, at much less cost than is usual, will be furnished at my Manufactory, and branch at Chicago, Illinois.
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.
WM. F. NOYE, AGENT,
28 Market Street, Lind's Block, Chicago.
JOHN WEBSTER, Milwright.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents at St. Paul. apr11-d6m

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.
The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.
Board by day or week at moderate rates.
je14-d6m

JUST RECEIVED.
New and elegant styles of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
AT MARTIN'S GALLERY.
Also Card Portraits of all the distinguished men and women of the age. Please call and examine. je9-d1w

JONES' AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
THIRD STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, ROWS, SHAFTS, POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXLES, SPRINGS, THIMBLE SKEINS, BONES, HAY PRESSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND CORN AND COB MILLS.

BURR STONE MILLS, BOLTING, GEM CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS—ALL SIZES, HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c.
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.
SOLE AGENCY
OF THE CANTON, OHIO, SWEEPSTAKES THRESHING MACHINES
" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE ROCKFORD, ILLS., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE HAINES, ILLS. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
OF PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, FOR STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.
OF SECHLER & PORTER'S SUGAR CANE MILLS, ALL SIZES.
OF COOK'S EVAPORATORS AND SYRUP CLARIFIERS.
OF ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
OF THE BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, ALL SIZES,
Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., trace, halter and log chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.
Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to
D. C. JONES,
my23-d3m&w6m At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.

LEMONS AND ORANGES
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

SPRING & SUMMER
Millinery Goods for 1862
At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.
MISS E. WASS
Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American flowers, and Ruches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
my22-d3m

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

VINEGAR. VINEGAR.
We would again call the attention of the public to the fact that the city is full of
CONCOCTIONS, CALLED VINEGAR,
Made up of poisonous ingredients, and warranted to destroy health if used.
You will avoid poison in small doses by using
Palmer's Pure Vinegar.
From D. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c.:
"I hereby certify that I have examined the vinegar manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co., of this city, and have found it of an excellent quality and free from all deleterious ingredients.
"St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1861." D. B. REID."
Sold at wholesale or retail at our works on Sibley street. C. C. LEWIS & CO.
je5

M. N. KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fruits, Toys, Oranges,
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.
Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also
☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY.
District Court, Second Judicial District.
Abel Willoughby
against
Ambers Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Louis C. Collins, Charles Pardee, William B. Stowck, R. M. S. Pope, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Deave, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, I, John G. Macgregor, Referee appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey county, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots to fifty feet front on Robert street, and one hundred feet on Fourth street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Ambert Willoughby and Simon Powers.

Dated St Paul, May 26, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pltf's Attorney. my1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1862, at the same hour and place.
Dated St. Paul June 14th, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pltf's Attorney. d3d

PUBLIC NOTICE—BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF ST. PAUL.
There will be a public examination of all applicants for employment as Teachers in the Public Schools of the City of St. Paul, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at the Adams School House, to commence at half past one P. M. The scholastic year will commence about the 1st of October next, to continue nine months.
The corps of teachers is composed of three male and thirteen female teachers. The examination is confined exclusively to the common English branches.
Prompt attendance at the hour designated in this notice will be necessary to ensure the attention of the Committee of the Board.
The applicants will supply themselves with a common lead pencil JOHN MATTOCKS,
je8-d3w Secretary.

THRESHING MACHINES
C. Aultman & Co.'s Manufactory
Canton, Ohio.
For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Machines are the acknowledged "head and front" of the whole "threshing machine family." Their fame is not only national but world-wide!
Either Geared or Belted Separators, with either eight or ten horse "Cary" or "Compensating" Powers, and with or without Trucks and Straw Stackers, delivered at this place on short notice. Order early. Send and get circular free of charge, or call and see sample machines.
D. C. JONES,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers, at Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, St. Paul, Minn. je17-2m&w

PENSION BOUNTY MONEY
AND WAR CLAIMS.
SPENCER & CARVER,
ATTORNEYS,
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
Pensions procured for officers and disabled soldiers of the present war, and for widows and orphan children of those who have died or been killed while in service; also bounty money and arrears of pay for the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.
BOUNTY MONEY.
The heirs of all soldiers who have volunteered during the present war, or who have died or been killed while in the service are entitled to one hundred dollars bounty money, and such arrears of the soldier's pay as may have accrued at the time of his death.
PENSIONS.
All soldiers who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, are entitled to invalid pensions during the continuance of their disability, and all widows, or if no widows, the children under sixteen years of age of soldiers of the present war who have died or been killed while in the service, to half pay pensions.
Claims of all kinds against the Government collected.
We have made arrangements at Washington that will enable us to prosecute claims and make collections and secure pensions without the long delay usually attending the prosecution of this class of cases. No charge for services made in any cases unless successful. my8-1y&w1m

"FIRM AS A ROCK."
PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,
DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
CHANGE OF AGENCY.
ASSETS OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 1st, 1862.

Cash in Bank	$131,286 23
Real Estate	17,560 00
Loans secured	46,540 00
New York Bank Stocks	101,000 00
Hartford " "	155,000 00
Waterbury " "	12,500 00
Miscellaneous "	15,850 00
Bonds	42,000 00
Accumulated Interest	2,761 73
	$527,360 96

The business of this leading and prosperous Company in St. Paul having been transferred to me I respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to the
PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.
All applications for insurance will receive prompt attention, and policies issued at fair rates, by applying to
O. CURTIS, AGENT.
Corner of 3d and Minnesota sts.
St. Paul, June 13, 1862. je13-d1m

FOR SALE,
STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL.
One of the best situations in

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. NUMBER 148.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

☞ *SEE FOURTH PAGE.*

THE NEWS.

Nothing startling is given by telegraph this morning.

Gen. Morgan has advanced on Cumberland Gap, and found that the enemy that has held the gateway between Kentucky and East Tennessee had skedaddled.

FREEDOM FOREVER IN ALL THE TERRITORIES.

Another of the pledges of the grart party of Freedom, that in November, 1860, received from the people its warrant of power, has been redeemed.

President Lincoln has approved the bill forever prohibiting Slavery in the Territories present and prospective.

THE ILLINOIS PRO-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says that the returns giving the vote on the new constitution look more healthy; indeed, there is a chance that the infamous swindle is defeated. We advise our friends, however, not to be over-confident. A few days will tell the story, and in the meantime doubt must prevail sufficient to repress further jubilation on either side until the result is known.

NECESSITY OF REINFORCING McCLELLAN.

The New York *Tribune* has been foremost in disparaging McClellan and his demands. Wilkinson, the editorial correspondent of the *Times*, with the army before Richmond, writes to that paper of the 17th: "Will not New York and Washington now see to it that McClellan is reinforced? I was never an alarmist; *but I tell the people of the North that they had better demand in the thunder tones of the President, instant reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac.*"

CHARLES SUMNER'S VIEWS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We commend to radical anti-slavery men who are impatient with President Lincoln because he does not direct the war according to their views, the letter of Hon. Charles Sumner, which we publish in another column. Mr. Sumner has been regarded as among the most uncompromising of the enemies of slavery—certainly he has had the strongest personal reasons for hating the sum of all villainies—and his assurance should go far towards convincing the devoted friends of freedom, that the President is true to his oft repeated professions of sympathy with the great anti-slavery sentiment of the country.

THE PIONEER COMES TO THE DEFENSE OF THE VALLANDIGHAM DEMOCRACY.

We had thought it was about time the *Pioneer*, with its intense proslavery sympathy, and hatred of everything that looks like realizing fully under the Government the ideas of the Declaration of Independence, should gravitate back to the party whose principles are its own. It very promptly defends the Vallandigham Democratic party of this State—there being no other political organization aside from the Republican—from the imputation of disloyalty.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.—An effort was made in the Senate on Monday to fix an hour of adjournment of each day, and secure an earlier hour for meeting. During the debate many Senators expressed their views with regard to the final adjournment of Congress, but none favored an early one.

THE Senate a few days ago refused to confirm the nomnations of the following officers formerly in the navy and now holding acting appointments, for restoration to their former position:

Joseph P. Sanford, to be a commander; Richard T. Renshaw, John Van Ness, Philip Edward Y. McCauley, Pendleton G. Watmough, James Parker, Jr., Edgar Brodhead, John N. Quackenbush, and John S. Barns, be lieutenants.

—The passage of the law continuing the present State officers of Missouri in power until 1864 shuts out a number of candidates for Governor, among whom were James H. Birch, Democrat, and Samuel Orr and George W. Miller, Unionists. At the August election nine Congressmen, members of the State Legislature and county officers are to be chosen.

—The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned. It repealed the personal liberty bill.

FIRST BATTERY.—Sergeant W. C. Clayton, who was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and has been at his home near St. Charles since that time, has sufficiently recovered from his wounds so that he is able to report himself ready for duty, for which purpose he left town last evening for St. Paul, and from thence will proceed to Corinth, where the battery is now stationed. The brave Sergeant is eager for another fray with the rebels, and does not feel discouraged by the wounds he received in his first engagement with them.

Lieutenant Ferd. E. Peedles, who was also wounded in the same battle, has been stopping with his relatives in Kankakee, Illinois. We regret to state that his wounds have assumed such a serious nature that it is considered doubtful if he ever recovers.—*Winona Republican.*

News of the Day.

—Extra Billy Smith, a Rebel Colonel, and at one time a member of Congress, was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks.

—The schooner Souvenir was wrecked on Lake Michigan on Tuesday night last, and three men were drowned.

—The New Orleans journals speak of the increasing business of the city, and the growing confidence of all classes in our stable possession, under the steady but mild sway of General Butler. He seems to have tamed the mob as effectually that New Orleans is now as orderly as Boston.

—There has come to hand via Memphis a dispatch from Richmond of June 13, which says the Federals have evacuated Harrisonburg and fallen back down the valley.

—Complaints have come up from the Chickahominy that too many officers are absent on furlough, through the interposition of influential friends.

—Two large camps for convalescents are to be immediately established, one near Washington, and the other at Alexandria.

—Gen. Mitchell has captured cotton enough to pay running expenses of the one hundred and twenty miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad in his possession, for six months.

—Gen. Prentiss was in Richmond a few days ago, together with several other prominent officers taken at the same time, and succeeded in getting paroled, for the purpose of effecting an exchange.

—Business throughout the country appears to be assuming a healthy tone. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* reports only one mercantile failure in the United States for the last week—that of a leather merchant.

—A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 4, as follows: "Gov Stanley has been applied to by citizens of this county to return runaways. He tried it once, but the fugitives came into town the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere. Gen. Burnside says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (General B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat.

—Col. Cluseret, of the conduct of whose brigade in the battle of Cross Keys Gen. Fremont speaks in complimentary terms, is a French officer of eighteen years' service. He was with Garibaldi in two campaigns, and bore a letter from him to Gen. McClellan. He was introduced and commended to Senator Sumner by the eminent French Historian, Henri Marpin, and has proved himself a most gallant soldier.

Honest Talk from Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* administers a dignified rebuke to the London *Times* for its persistent and unfair advocacy of the rebellious slaveholders against the "freedom loving North." It argues that the course of the *Times* gives the British people "exceedingly incorrect views of the state of things in America, and causes prejudices to arise which years will not remove." It also adds this summary of the most notable predictions of its London cotemporary, and how they have turned out:

"Every month it has had a new view of the impending ruin of the Northern States, and the triumphant success of the South. First, the Northerners would not fight, and the South had all the pluck and chivalry. Next the Northerners could not stand the strain in their finances: they must collapse and submit to an ignominious peace with the South. Then the blockade was declared to be ineffectual, and the Americans were warned that it could not be permitted to last long. Again, a cry was raised that it was all very well to fight on the seaboard, but that the North would speedily be crushed when it penetrated into the heart of the country. And, lastly, Generals June and July were invoked to bar the progress of the North. Not one of these and other predictions has proved to be correct. The Northerners fight better, man for man, than the chivalry; there has been no lack of money at Washington for warlike purposes; the blockade is effectual, so much so that the South can obtain no rams or ammunition from abroad; the Northern armies have penetrated into the interior of the South with almost entire impunity, as witness the progress of Gen. Mitchell, far from water communications and support; and Generals June and July, if they are even as powerful as reported, will come too late to be of any service to the South. Considering the failures of the *Times* as a prophet on American affairs, it is surprising that it does not "shut up shop" on them entirely and devote the extraordinary ability at its command to something on which it is better informed or less deeply prejudiced."

The *Globe* then proceeds to defend the action of Gen. Butler in New Orleans, and closes with the truthful declaration that "the South is not fighting for freedom to the white, but for slavery to the black; and grievous it is to see that so many Britons sympathize with their efforts to perpetuate one of the greatest evils which ever cursed the world."

Commodore Foote.

A correspondent, writing from Cleveland under date of June 11th, says:

I called on Commodore Foote to-day. He is better. For twelve days he was confined to his bed, but he now rides out daily. On calling, he remembered my calling on him at Fort Donelson after the battle, and holding up his emanciated arm, pleasantly said, "You see I am not so great a man now as I was then." He was certainly almost a shadow of his former self. He had been better since the news came that Memphis was ours, and wishes he was there. Few have an idea of the immense wear there was upon him getting ready the gunboat flotilla of the Mississippi. A grateful country, I trust, will not soon forget his noble services.

Our Army Correspondence.

From a Released Minnesota Prisoner ---How he Lived Down South.

[The following are extracts from a letter received from H. C. Wright, Sergeant Company A, First Minnesota, taken prisoner by the rebels at Bull Run. Mr. Wright has many friends in Minnesota, who will doubtless be glad to learn of his release.]

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., June 10th, 1862.

"I am very happy to inform you that I am again *free* and on *free land*. I arrived here yesterday morning, and assure you I am very glad to get out of the hands of the rebels. They have used us very badly most of the time. We have been very closely confined until we went to Salisbury, where we had a small yard, which I think was all that kept us alive there. All we have had to eat for the last three months has been about *fourteen ounces of sour bread* and a small piece of boiled fat pork each day. I think the only reason they sent us home was, they had nothing for us to eat. Many of their own families are in a starving condition. Prices of all goods would astonish you. Tea $8 per pound; coffee $1; sugar 30 cents; salt $8 per bushel: and if I did not write many letters it was because paper was 20 cents per sheet.

We will not be allowed to leave here until settled with by Government. When that will be, I do not know.

Truly your friend,
H. C. WRIGHT."

Explanatory Letter from Dr. Bingham ---Why he was Absent from his Regiment.

PARK BARRACKS, LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, June 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

As my name is published in the papers, as being mustered out of the service of the United States in consequence of ill-health, I desire to give a brief statement of the facts in relation to the matter, and beg that you will publish the enclosed copy of a communication from the Assistant Medical Director of this District, to the General commanding the Department, in corroboration of my own.

I was not mustered out on account of ill-health, but for being absent from my regiment without authority. This was the reason given in General Halleck's order, bearing date the 27th of May.

I was taken sick the last week in December, and on the 1st day of January the regiment marched and left me sick in Lebanon, Kentucky. Two days after, finding myself about to be prostrated with fever, I went to Louisville, and was immediately obliged to confine myself to the bed, where I remained for about four weeks; and the inclemency of the weather, which, for the two months following, was one continual storm of rain, snow and sleet, kept me a close prisoner in-doors for this space of time. On the 11th of April I reported myself as able to perform duty in hospital, and was immediately ordered to this place, where I have been ever since, and have performed all the duty required of me to the present time, and am still under orders from the Medical Director to continue my duties in my present position. I have reported myself regularly to my regiment and the General commanding the Department, during my sickness, and am not aware of having done anything to merit such a summary discharge from the service.

There has been no greater drafts for officers to perform duty on detached service, from our regiment than many others, and I presume there has been no regiment which has complained so lustily as ours, with less reason. I do not mention this because I think that a regiment can spare a portion of its officers without detriment to it; but the exigencies that have arisen in the progress of the war, have been continually calling for officers and soldiers from their regular duties and position, to serve the Government in others, and the demands, as far as I know, have usually been complied with cheerfully.

I have made this statement, not that I ask or expect any sympathy thereby, but to prevent my being misrepresented, either intentionally or otherwise.

I remain very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
R. H. BINGHAM,
Surgeon 2d Minn. Reg't.

THE LETTER OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR PERRIN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO, ASST. MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE June 18th, 1862.

SIR: I would respectfully state for the information of the General Commanding the Department that Surgeon R. H. Bingham, 2d Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, has been unable to perform any military duty from December, 1861, to April 11th, 1862.

At the latter date he had so far recovered as to be able to perform light garrison duty, and was accordingly placed on duty at Park Barracks with convalescents, in this city.

In the capacity of Medical Director of General Thomas' command, and subsequently of Assistant Medical Director of the District of the Ohio, I deemed it my duty to be informed of his condition, and have had full and satisfactory reports respecting the progress of his case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. PERRIN,
Asst. Med. Director.

Reported Surrender of Fort Morgan.

The report copied into the *Tribune* and and other papers from the New Orleans *Delta* of May 31, to the effect that Fort Morgan surrendered on the 29th to the mortar fleet, is undoubtedly premature. The Dacotah brought dispatches from New Orleans down to June 2, from Ship Island a day later, which make no mention of the alleged capture. Moreover, Commodore Porter was, when the Dacotah left, lying with his mortar fleet off Ship Island.—*New York Tribune*, 17.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-HORSE FAMILY CARRIAGE, entirely new and of modern style, will be sold extremely low for cash, much lower than the Eastern price, saying nothing of freight or expenses. Enquire of PENNOCK PUSEY, Office of Col McKenty.
je19-d3t*

From Cairo and Below.

MORE ABOUT OFFICIAL BOGUS NEWS.

General Pope Arrives from the Tennessee.

MATTERS WITH GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

COL. SLACK'S RESPONSE TO THE MAYOR.

From the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, June 18.—Gen. Pope and staff arrived on the evening of the 16th from Corinth. As we have intimated heretofore in our dispatches, it turns out that the statement that 10,000 prisoners whre captured by Gen. Pope is nothing but an elegant fiction on the part of Gen. Halleck, or made under a mistaken idea as to facts. A few prisoners, probably 300, were captured, but nothing like the number stated.

MEMPHIS, June 16—8 A. M.—There is no news yet from down the river, no boat having arrived from that vicinity. The city was rather active yesterday, the levee crowded with people. There was a number of arrivals from then orth of steamers loaded with provisions and dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.

Several capitalists from above also are present, preparing to enter into business here.

Memphis is to be the grand centre of business, military and financial, for some time to come.

A great sensation was created here by a report of the rebels that Gen. McClellan has met with a defeat before Richmond. The *Avalanche* believes the story. It emanated from Grenada.

A letter from that centre of rebeldom and bogus dispatches announces that Beauregard's army is in most excellent order as regards health, morals and equipment, and that all rumors about its disorganizations are ridiculously false and absurd.

The following is Col. Slack's reply to the Mayor:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 14, 1862.

Hon. John Park, Mayor:

SIR: The communication received from you in behalf of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, has been most respectfully considered, and due weight given to all the arguments you have made. The destitution and distress of which you speak, it strikes me, will be much more likely to effect very different classes than those to whom you refer. It is a fact the truth of which I presume will not be questioned, that the so-called Confederate States issued nearly all their notes in the denomination of fifty and twenty dollars. From this fact I conclude that the laboring classes of your city, those who are dependent upon their daily toil for subsistence, are not found with any large amount in their possession, and rumors in fact, to which you allude, will strike a different class altogether. The calamity of having to throw out so depreciated a currency to which you refer will come upon the people sooner or later, and I see no reason why it may not as well come now as sixty days hence. Those who have been active in getting up this wicked rebellion, are individuals whose pockets are lined with Confederate notes, and if sixty days time should be given them, it is only giving that much time for those who are responsible for its issue to get rid of it without loss, and the worthless trash will be found in the hands of the unsuspicious and incredulous, who have always been dupes of designing Shylocks, by inducing them to accept of a circulating medium which was issued to aid in the destruction of the first and best Government ever known to civilization, never will by any act of mine or failure to discharge any duty imposed upon me as that which will directly or remotely contribute to the downfall of the Government of my country. Nor will I permit to be done that which would tend to such an unholy purpose. Should Confederate notes be permitted to be used as a circulating medium where the flag of the United States floats, so far as an act of kind that could give character to such treasonable currency, it would do so, and thus the very basis of the rebellion be made respectable by contact with the Government it seeks to destroy, an act which I shall in no instance be found aiding or abetting.

With an ardent hope that you have mistaken the legitimate results of the effect to be produced upon citizens whom you represent, I am compelled to say there is nothing in your arguments which I can see that will induce me to change or modify the terms of General Order No 3, but shall insist on its rigid enforcement.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOSEPH R. SLACK,
Colonel Commanding.

Gen. McClellan and Secretary Stanton ---The Other side of the Story.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* defends Secretary Stanton from much of the ignorant and unfounded abuse to which he has been subjected by journals that profess to support the Adm'nistration. The following paragraphs from its well weighed article are deserving of special attention:

No agreement was ever made by the President or the War Department with Gen. McClellan to send to the Peninsula the whole of McDowell's corps. For reasons no doubt sufficient to his mind, with reference to his position on the Peninsula, he desired the whole, which would not have left a National soldier between the forts across the Potomac and Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. A large part of McDowell's command was, however, sent to him, which was so much in excess of the agreement, and when the correspondence of the War Department on that subject sees light, it will be seen that the President himself interfered to prevent the 23,000 men left to General McDowell from being further sent in excess of the original agreement. But for the President's wisely insisting that both for the safety of Washington, and that Gen. McClellan might be aided by a flank movement under McDowell, these 23,000 men should make a part of a sufficient force, all of McDowell's army would have gone to the Peninsula.

And yet Mr. Stanton has been charged with diverting troops from General McClellan, in violation of original agreement, *and with having prevented this flank movement upon Richmond*, which was long delayed because more men had been sent to General McClellan than he was entitled to by agreement! The simple truth is, that the reduction of General McDowell's command by sending so large a part of it to General McClellan, beyond agreement, if not in full compliance with his wishes, caused the very derangement of original plans which has been wickedly charged upon Mr. Stanton. Until General McDowell's force was increased, and the disposition of troops changed, these facts could not be publicly stated.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN PIGHETTI, formerly of Galena, Illinois.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased, corner of Wacouta and Seventh streets, at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, under the direction of the Odd Fellows Association.

The Odd Fellows of the city will meet at their hall at one o'clock.

New Advertisements.

WHISKY AT AUCTION.

We will sell at auction this day (Saturday) at ten o'clock A. M., 5 barrels

MONONGAHELA AND RYE WHISKY.

Also a lot of dress goods; and one work horse. The whisky is seven years old and of first quality.
R. & J. M. WARNER,
je21-dtf Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

Next WEDNESDAY. For particulars see to-morrow's paper.
je21-dtd FAIRCHILD & PEASE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Woolley, corner of Seventh and Pine Streets.
Possession given on the first of July.
F. KNAUFT,
je20-d1w Residence cor. 7th and Olive.

GRAND FREE CONCERT AT THE YOUNG AMERICA SALOON, Third Street opposite Concert Hall, Saturday evening, June 21st. Wagner's Band is engaged and will be on hand. Come one an dall and have a good time. ASPER HAAS.
je20-d2t

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:

At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine & Mississippi R. R. at Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. R. at Kenosha.

At 3:30 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.

At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.

☞ This train will be furnished with sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and

FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.

☞ Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.

☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot.
JOHN F. MOODY,
Master Transportation.
Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. je21-dtf

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE

ONE THOUSAND CORDS HARD WOOD,
TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS.

The highest market price paid in cash for Pork, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye and other produce.
CASH advanced on consignments.
Office in the Irvine Warehouse, Upper Levee, Saint Paul. je18-d1y

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid.
R. & J. M. WARNER,
je16-d3m Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

CALL AT

D. D. MERRILL'S

FOR

STATIONERY AND NEW BOOKS,

LATEST PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Godey for July.

je19

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.
A LIFE'S SECRET, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.
THE HEIR TO ASHLEY, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.
THE STOLEN MASK OR MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX, by Wilkie Collins. Price 25 cents.
THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug, Saha. Price 25 cents.
ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1 25.
AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1 25.
And various other New Books too numerous to mention.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY. ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.

IN FACT

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

je17tf ☞ *CALL AND SEE.*

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each.
On Monday, June 2d, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.
Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00.
Best of references given.
Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-d1t

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Cumberland Gap Evacuated

EAST TENNESSEE RELIEVED.

A MAGNIFICENT PRIZE.

A Cargo Worth $1,400,000.

DEFENSE of GEN. M'CLELLAN

The White House Complaints Unjust.

Complaints of Union Men of Fredericksburg.

Territories Forever Free.

General Lee's House a Hospital.

FROM RICHMOND.

A Balloon Reconnoissance.

Norfolk Union Men not the Thing.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Rebel Accounts of Stuart's Raid.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

CUMBERLAND GAP EVACUATED BY THE REBELS—EAST TENNESSEE OPEN.

The Secretary of War received a dispatch from Gen. G. W. Morgan, dated Camp near Cumberland Gap, June 18th, eight A. M. It says his command began its march at one o'clock that morning to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap, but on their arrival it was found he had evacuated that very important position. His rear guard having left only about four hours before the arrival of our advance.

BEN. WOOD'S DISLOYALTY.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has commenced prosecuting the investigation of the charges against Representative Ben Wood. It is openly asserted that enough will be proved against him to warrant his expulsion from the House. Among other charges it is rumored that an agent recently went south under his pass, which was everywhere recognised by the rebel powers.

THE PRIZE VESSEL CIRCASSIAN—HER VALUE $1,400,000.

It is known to the Government that the steamer Circassian was not only bound to Charleston, but the facts show that she could, notwithstanding her great draught of water, easily have entered New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington. The vessel and cargo are valued at about $1,400,000. After paying all expenses of the prize court one half of the remainder goes to the Government, and the other moiety to the captors. Congress has inquired why the prize courts of Philadelphia and New York do not take action towards condemning some of the rebel captured vessels. The result of the enquiry may produce facts of a startling character.

Near 4,000 seamen for the naval service are wanted immediately.

THE WHITE HOUSE ATTACK UPON M'CLELLAN.

The *Herald's* dispatch says intelligent officers who examined the White House on Pamunkey river are astonished at the noise made in Congress about its occupation as a hospital. They state that it cannot be made to accommodate more than eighteen or twenty patients. It is regarded as a very small pretext for an assault upon McClellan, who through the machinations of those who are howling at him, has been left with only a part of the army of the Potomac to sustain the brunt of the whole war in front of Richmond.

GEN. M'CLELLAN INDISPOSED—HE IS INDEFATIGABLE.

Editorial correspondence of the *Times* says McClellan has been laboring under indisposition more or less severe for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attentions to the details of official duty, keeping an eye over every bridge and every battery and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

GRAVE COMPLAINTS OF UNION MEN OF FREDERICKSBURG—THEY WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

[*Tribune's Washington dispatch, June 19.*]—A deputation representing the Union men at Fredericksburg will call upon the Secretary of War and the President to-morrow, to ask if they and other loyal men within the lines of our armies cannot be protected in their liberty and property. Although our guns bear upon Fredericksburg, Union men are carried off prisoners to Richmond, and their property is destroyed or stolen. They think that if the Government cannot protect them, it can make reprisals in kind, and instead of guarding the property of leading rebels, and guaranteeing to them the exercise of what they seem to regard as their personal rights, including that of giving information to the enemy, they can put a few of the worst in prison, set their negroes to work for the Government, and appropriate their houses, grain and clover to the use of Union soldiers and horses.

FREEDOM FOREVER IN THE TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The President has approved the bill securing the freedom in all the present as well as the future Territories of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE HOSPITAL QUESTION SETTLED.

The Secretary of War in response to the resolution of the House, says that he is directed by the President to inform that body, that measures have been taken to appropriate for hospital purposes for the benefit of our soldiers, Gen. Lee's mansion house and premises.

From the Army before Richmond.

MECHANICSVILLE, Va., June 16.

[*Tribune correspondence.*]—Unusunal quiet prevails in this vicinity since yesterday. It is believed from observations made from the balloon to-day that the enemy's main body have moved to some other point, and the impression prevails that Richmond is being evacuated. It is certain that a greater portion of the tents on the eminence opposite have disappeared, and no soldiers were visible this afternoon excepting one company of infantry marching to the left, and a few pickets. Our pickets occupy the bridge on the Mechanicsville road across the Chickahominy River within four miles of Richmond, while those of the enemy are on the road little above and within speaking distance. The weather to-day is delightful, with a cool breeze. The health of the soldiers in this vicinity is excellent.

Norfolk Unionism Doubtful.

FORT MONROE, June 19

The pretended Union citizens of Norfolk have been acting in a manner of late to prejudice many against the cause. Instead of remaining quiet and peaceable, they get into brawls and fights. Such men are set down as office seekers. General Viele has determined to punish the offenders.

From the Shenandoah Department

WINCHESTER, June 20.

A number of sick and wounded soldiers of General Shields' command arrived here to-day. It is reported that they are to be sent forward to Frederick or Harrisburg.

Nothing of importance has been announced from General Fremont's Department.

Rebel Accounts of Stewart's Dash.

MEMPHIS, June 18.

The Richmond *Dispatch's* account of the reconnoissance under Gen. Stewart, June 15th, says he made circuit through the Federal lines from Richmond via Hanover Court House, Church, Tunstalls to James river, back to the city, captured 175 prisoners, and 300 horses and mules.

INDIANA UNION CONVENTION.

THE HOOSIERS FOR THE UNION.

ORGANIZATION AND SPIRIT OF THE RALLY.

Startling Rebel Plot Brought to Light.

Indiana is for the War and the Union

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18, 1862.

The Indiana mass Union Convention met this morning in the State House grounds. It was called to order by Col. Rose, United States Marshal. Judge John E. Elliot was made temporary President. A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report permanent officers.

While the committees were out Hon. Henry Secrist Douglas (Democrat) made a stirring speech, utterly ignoring party and party issues, pledging Indiana for men and money, without stint, to carry on the war. His attack upon the infamous Voorhees and Bright faction was most scathing and received with thunders of applause by the vast crowd. He closed with a stirring appeal to the people, bidding them to crush out secession traitors in the North and South, and rally around the glorious Union.

The committee on permanent organization reported Gov. Morton, chairman, with nineteen vice presidents and eleven secretaries. Gov. Morton took the chair and made a most eloquent speech, in the course of which he read a letter from Hon. James Hughes of Bloomington announcing the startling fact that secret organizations had been formed in Brown county for the purpose of resisting the national tax, and that similar societies were forming in other parts of the State. He called upon the convention and people to put them down. He was responded to most enthusiastically in the affirmative. A letter from Gov. Wright, written from Washington, was read, sympathizing with the objects of the convention.

The committee on resolutions was organized by appointing two from each congressional district and four from the State at large. In ballotting for officers it was determined to allow one vote for every 200 voters, and one vote for each fraction of 100 in each county.

In the afternoon, prior to the opening of the convention, William A. Bickle, Martin M. Ray, Colonel Kise of the 10th Indiana regiment, and T. N. Stillwell, all Democrats, made most stirring war speeches, taking ground that, while not in favor of Congress legislating on slavery, it must take the chances of war, and rebels must take care of their negroes as best they could. The Democratic party had crawled upon their belly and eaten dirt long enough for slavery.

Ballotting for candidates resulted in the following nominations:

Secretary of State—Wm. A. Peele.
State Auditor—Albert Lange.
State Treasurer—Jonathan S. Harvey.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. J. Morrison.
Attorney General—D. R. Williamson.

Both the latter are Democrats; the ballance are Republicans renominated.

After the nominations were made, the committee on resolutions made a report, which was adopted without debate. The resolutions declare that the war was forced upon the country by Southern disunionists without cause; that the people of Indiana pledge themselves to provide men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war; that the war ought not to cease until the rebellion is entirely crushed out; that the people expect an economical administration and condign punishment of fraud against the Government; that the people of Indiana tender their profound sympathy to Union soldiers everywhere, and their warm gratitude to the Indiana troops, and that while they are conquering Southern traitors, the people will condemn at the ballot-box all who are not for the Union unconditionally.

The resolutions were adopted with tremendous enthusiasm, and after a stirring speech from Gov. Morton and addresses from the candidates, the convention adjourned "to meet at the polls," with three times three for the ticket, the constitution and the Union.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole convention, and not a political difference was brought up. The union is now complete, and the new ticket will carry the State like wildfire.

The Saint Paul Press.

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TERMS:

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WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; three copies, $4.00; six copies, $7.00; eight copies, $9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, $10.00.

News and Miscellany.

—Heaven holds no conditional saint, and the Union should tolerate no conditional patriot.—*Nashville Union.*

—The Rumford medal was voted Capt. Ericsson, on Tuesday last, by the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, for his discoveries and improvements in the application of caloric.

—The Albany *Journal* cleverly says, "We owe a debt of gratitude to Hollins. He gave us the idea of the 'ram.' We adopted it, improved upon it, and used it to butt out the brains of the inventor."

—At Lawrence, Massachusetts, the Pacific Print Works are resuming operations, employing two thousand hands four days in the week. The Washington Mills are in full operation; the Everett are running nearly half their capacity; the Pemberton nearly two-thirds; the Atlantic has only a portion of one mill running, and the Lawrence Duck Company has been quiet since the 18th of April.

—A correspondent who entered Memphis with the Union forces writes as follows:

Passing the statue of Gen. Jackson, it was noticed that the motto—"The Federal Union: it must be preserved"—was defaced. The word "Federal" and a portion of "Union" are nearly obliterated.

—A curious mistake in Tennyson's Exhibition Ode has been propagated in every copy of it which appeared in the newspapers. The copy from which it was at first printed was marked for music, and before the word "Art," in the line,

"And shapes and hues of Art divine,"

a large P was affixed, signifying *Piano*. The word consequently was printed *Part*, and as such has been copied and re-copied, and read both in England and this country.

—A rebel woman writes to us from Nashville, that, if we visit that city, she will spit in our face upon the street. She adds that she will, if she can get a chance, spit in the face of our friend Mercer, of the Nashville *Union*. Mercer! if she spits in your face, spit back again—and see that you have a sizable quid in your mouth at the time.—*Louisville Journal.*

—A new monument has just been erected over the grave of John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." It was a work of subscription, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftsbury.

—A beggar in New Orleans approached a well dressed citizen and held out his hand for alms. The citizen offered him a Confederate note. "No," said the poor fellow, taking a mournful survey of his own dilapidated dress, "I have too many rags already."

—Upon the persons of some of the rebel prisoners recently brought to St. Louis were found a number of hand grenades—dangerous little "Merrimacs." One of them was placed on the table of the editor of the St. Louis *Evening News*, where it still remains, and the editor, who gives the "little cuss" a wide berth, is anxious for some one curious in Confederate combustibles, to come and take it away!

—The Government is about to have fabricated 15-inch smooth-bore cannon and 12-inch rifled guns, the former to throw a shot not less than 450 pounds in weight, and the latter of not less than 500 pounds. Proposals have been issued for these by Secretaries Stanton and Welles. The first gun of each kind is expected to stand a proof of one thousand rounds, with a charge of powder one-fourth the weight of the shot for the 15-inch, and one-fifth for the 12-inch. The heaviest of these cannon will be about 50,000 pounds, and sixteen feet long. They are intended for both ships and fortifications.

—The following is from an article on "American Heroism," in the *Portfolio*, relating to a fight forty-nine years ago:

Daniel Glasgow Garragut—a midshipman on board the Essex, thirteen years of age, was knocked down by a splinter which struck him on the thigh, and disabled him during the remainder of the action. While supporting himself by the railing which was placed around the hatchway, on the quarter deck, an eighteen pound ball carried away the tail of his coat. Several men were killed very near him, yet not the slightest change was perceived either in his countenance or manners. But no sooner were the colors struck than he burst into tears.

—In reply to a falsehood of Northern journals with Southern proclivities, the New York *Post* speaks as follows:

"The support of the 'contrabands' now costs the Government $100,000 per day."

We find this paragraph going the rounds of such journals as the Boston *Courier*, the New York *Herald* and the Chicago *Times*. Why not add, what is more true, that the support of slavery now costs the nation over one million dollars per day; and that if the slave owners had not been encouraged to rebellion by such sheets as these who now use every opportunity to misrepresent the Government, there would have been no contrabands?

—A rebel prisoner confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, was killed a day or two ago, by a drunken and brutal fellow, who seized a musket and fired at a group of about a dozen prisoners standing together, wounding three of them badly, one of whom has since died. He was immediately arrested, and is now confined in the "White Oak," awaiting an examination into the affair.

—The Austrian Government has recently instituted new experiments with gun-cotton, with such good results that a considerable part of the Austrian artillery is to be immediately supplied with that article, prepared according to the method of General Baron Lenk. It is claimed that the new method of manufacture produces gun-cotton which remains perfect for many years, and that its effect is more than equal to that produced by powder, while its lightness renders transportation cheap and easy.

—A wild man was last week found in the woods of Jackson county, Indiana, captured, and taken to the Superintendent of the Poor to be cared for. When taken he was found lying beside a tree, thinly clad, and asleep. The unfortunate man says that for the past fourteen years he has subsisted almost entirely upon roots, herbs and berries, and during that time but rarely met with any human being. Since his capture he has partaken of little nourishment, and the indications are that his life is fast ebbing away. All efforts to ascertain his name and parentage have proved unavailing.

—A new Greek fire has been discovered. A very curious and interesting experiment has just been made at Fort St. Nicholas, Marseilles, with this inflamable liquid, invented by a Paris chemist. The bottle containing the liquid was broken by a musket shot, and it burned everything placed near it. A second experiment was made in presence of the General commanding. Nothing could be more satisfactory. Large heaps of timber were consumed, and the earth was calcined to the depth of a foot. This liquid, which resembles the Greek fire, is sufficiently powerful, when inclosed in a cannon ball, to set fire to an enemy's fleet.

—The other day as a number of rebel prisoners were being shipped at Sandusky for the traitors' home, on Johnson's Island, a little German made himself quite prominent with his noisy remarks about the secesh. One of them, a brawny six-footer, turned savagely upon him and said: "We eat Dutchmen down South." "Vy den you no eat Sigel?" was the instant retort. Secesh had no reply to give, but passed sadly on.

— The following lines from Byron's *Marino Faliero* are suggestive of consolation to the friends of those who lay down their lives for their country:

They never fall who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun: their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share how dark a doom,
But they augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which over-power all others, and conduct
The World at last to Freedom.

— Is there such a man as Pierre Toutant Beauregard, or is he a myht? A week ago it was positively ascertained that he was at Richmond. Last Saturday we had it on the most indubitable authority that he had arrived at Charleston with the flower of his army, and had taken the field in defense of that beleaguered Rebel stronghold. Again we are assured by different dispatches, all duly authenticated, that he is digging a "last ditch" at Papedo, fifty miles south of Corinth, that he is "still retreating" southward, and that lastly, but not leastly, he is moving at the head of a considerable force toward Richmond.

— In view of the International Exhibition the Paris publishers are publishing books to teach French visitors the English language with lightning speed. Among them is the "Methode Glashin," in which the author introduces a phonetic system of which this is a sample:

"Gondd mornimne, seur—Ai amm verre onel, zhannke godbe—Aimd you, seur, aou ar you?—(note, *familiar*)—Aiam verrehappe to si you ouel."

"If you read the above pronunciation to an Englishman," say the directions, with great *naivete*, "*and he understands you*, you may rest assured that you possess the veritable English accent, so difficult to acquire!"

Senator Sumner on President Lincoln.

The following is a private letter written by Hon. Charles Sumner in reply to a letter written by a personal friend. It appears in the Boston *Journal*:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or tolerated by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanly in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camps into a hunting ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way within the national lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much regard, ever faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

LATEST NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

REPORT OF AN EXCHANGED PRISONER.

THE TRAITORS LOOKING SOUTHWARD.

Feeling in the Rebel Capital---The Situation.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in camp before Richmond, writes from that place, June 10, that Lieut. Perkins, who was captured at Hanover Court House, May 27, had been exchanged, and was again in his old camp. From him the following facts were gained:

THE REBELS IN A HURRY.

After the defeats of the rebels on Tuesday, in their second engagement, they were in a terrible stew lest they should all be captured. The Virginia Central Railroad had already been disabled, leaving them only the Fredericksburg road to use, which was also in hourly danger of being cut up. The forces from in front of Fredericksburg, under Gen. Field, arrived at Ashland on Monday, on their way to Richmond. Hearing of the fight to their right, it lent speed to their progress, and all of Tuesday night and of Wednesday until the afternoon was employed in packing up and hurrying off both on the railroad and turpike as rapidly as possible. They finally got everything off by Wednesday evening, without interruption, much to their gratification.

WHAT THEY SUPPOSED.

The rebels were completely surprised at the suddenness of the attack upon them. They were at a loss to account for it first, but finally came to the conclusion that it must have been McDowell's whole corps that had fallen upon them. Imagine their still greater surprise when they learned that it was only a small potion of Gen. Porter's force that they had met so unfortunately, and which they supposed was quietly in camp on the other side of Richmond.

WHAT THEY ADMIT.

The rebels generally admit that the battle of Hanover Court House was a severe defeat to them, and that the destruction of the railroads was a great point gained. The only railroad communication they now have is with Lynchburg and Petersburg. They claim, however, that this is the only reverse they have suffered on the Peninsula—that Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, and Fair Oaks were all great victories for them.

WHAT HE LEARNED.

The whole population of Richmond remaining is being trained to the use of arms. A general order from the provost marshal closes all stores and places of business at two o'clock each day, when the occupants and employees meet for drill, having been formed into a General Home Guard. The talk about fighting to the last, and never being subjugated, are as blatant as ever; but the confidence they confess to have as regards the safety of their citadel of treason seems forced and unreal.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS—FROM THE REBEL SIDE.

If any additional evidence were wanted to show how set a plan the enemy had in regard to the battle of Fair Oaks, and how confident they were of being successful, it is furnished in a statement made to Lieut. Perkins by a rebel surgeon on the Friday preceding the fight. The remark was, in substance, this: "We'll have thirty thousand more Yankees in Richmond by to-morrow night; that many have crossed the Chickahominy, the bridges are all swept away by the flood, and they are as good as ours now." "To-morrow night" came, but the "Yankees" *didn't*. The reports on the first night made them feel very jubilant, but on Sunday they changed tune and were exceedingly silent on the subject. They looked blue and unhappy, and the great influx of wounded men caused much grief and concern.

GREAT NUMBER WOUNDED.

One of the rebel Surgeons told Lieut. Perkins that there were over *seven thousand* wounded soldiers in Richmond, from the various battles fought on the peninsula. This was before all of those from the battle of Fair Oaks had been brought in. Nearly all the public buildings had been converted into hospitals, including the Spottswood House and several smaller hotels. The great number from the last battle caused much confusion, and there was great suffering. Many of the wounded were dying every day—the nature of their injuries being very severe, the Minie bullets thrown by our rifles tearing, lacerating every part of the body struck by them. This will add vastly to their mortality list of that battle.

GEN. JOHNSTON CERTAINLY WOUNDED.

It was currently reported and believed in Richmond—it being a matter that no one seemed to doubt—that General Jo. Johnston was wounded in the groin in the late battle. He is laid up, and Gustavus Smith, ex-street commissioner, now commands the army. Whether Johnston's wound is a serious one or not is unknown. The rebels do not call it such, and speak of his being "out again in a few days."

LOOKING SOUTHWARD.

Lieut. Perkins observed numbers of locomotives and much rolling stock being dragged past his prison and put upon the Petersburg Railroad. This would indicate that the enemy had an eye to the rear, and means to take advantage of his "rear openings" in case of another evacuation. *This fact may not signify much, but it is not very strong evidence of any intention to stand and fight.* If we dig, they'll skedaddle.

JAMES RIVER GETTING HIGH.

On Friday last the James river rose to a very great height, beyond the memory of many of the inhabitants, inundating the streets of the lower part of the city, and causing a depth of two feet of water on even the first floor of the tobacco warehouse. The total rise for several days was eighteen feet. The prisoners in the warehouse most fervently wished for the appearance of our gunboats at this juncture, which they say could easily have passed over the obstructions in the river with this high water. But the boats didn't come, and the poor prisoners are still beyond such fortunate deliverance.

HIGH PRICES.

Starvation prices are the rule in Richmond. Butter is selling at $1.50 per pound. Since the capture of New Orleans a great advance has taken place in the prices of sugar and molasses. A common article of brown sugar sells for thirty-five and forty cents per pound, and common New Orleans molasses at $1.25 per quart!

BEAUREGUARD IN RICHMOND.

Lieut. Perkins was told that neither Beauregard nor any part of his army was in Richmond. This was probably true at that time. But a report has been received in camp to-day, which is partially credited at headquarters, to the effect that Beauregard has arrived in Richmond, *to be followed* by a portion of his army.

THE SITUATION.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from McClellan's advance, June 12, giving the last view of the "situation" says:

Our own and the rebel forces are now face to face with each other, the pickets being not over half a mile apart. For what length of time this state of things will exist without bringing on an engagement remains to be seen. In the next battle the right wing will undoubtedly have a hand, as the bridges for crossing the river are completed, and nothing remains but to give the word of command to cross.

The rebels are hard at work throwing up earthworks, and evidently intend to make the battle at Richmond the decisive battle. They will find us fully prepared for the contest.

Last night the rebels sent three or four shells into Smith's encampment, but without effecting any damage.

Deserters from Richmond continue to arrive daily, all of whom confirm the statement recently published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the rebel force greatly fear our design is to *surround them and cut off their supplies*. Their stock of subsistence is fast diminishing. What shall we do? is the leading question of all classes. The city of Richmond is one vast hospital. Nearly every house contains more or less of wounded, and the utmost suffering prevails, in consequence of the want of facilities and proper remedies.

If the rebels mean to fight, circumstances demand that they should fight immediately. The question arrises, will they commence the attack, or leave that for us to do? They may possibly be willing to give us our own time, seeing that their attempt at Fair Oaks ended so disastrously to themselves.

It seems incredible that the Union army can remain *within four miles of Richmond* for a much longer period, without opening the way to the city. Something must be done, and something will be done, ere many days shall have elapsed.

PROSPECTS OF AN ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows:

No child's play, however, is before us in our onslaught upon Richmond. The Federal left and center are already across the Chickahominy, but the right still has to make the passage. A swamp, hundreds of yards wide, passable in but one or two places, and those right under the enemy's guns, is the first obstacle to be surmounted. The left and centres have already done this. Then there is a range of hills, the tops of which are fringed with woods, in which are concealed the enemy's batteries. In front of the woods a series of open fields upon the hillsides, fully a mile across, every inch of which can be raked by rebel rifles and rebel cannon, and the roads and paths through which are guarded by all sorts of pitfalls, torpedoes, and unmanly defenses, from the second difficulty, if possible, greater than the first. Then, if the hills be mounted and the rebel position be in our possession, we looked down upon Richmond, to be sure, but between that goal and our standpoint we see—what?—a series of entrenchments and forts, built by skilful engineers, planned by traitors whose wits are sharpened by a long course of intrigue and treason, and manned by a foe goaded on by desperation. This the prospect before us. Such difficulties as these will have to be overcome before we shall enter Richmond as victors. I cannot believe, after visiting the entrenchments and batteries exposed in front of the rebel position, that Richmond will be ingloriously evacuated. A sanguinary battle, to which last Sunday's fight is nothing, will yet strew the banks of the Chickahominy with dead and wounded, and will seal the day of our entrance to the capital as forever after a day of mourning.

OBSTACLES TO BE SURMOUNTED.

With such dangers before him, Gen. McClellan can hardly be blamed for proceeding cautiously. His advance up the peninsula was exceedingly rapid. Now he has his army in position before the enemy's works, and they are fairly besieged. He cannot, unopposed, advance a foot further. The enemy have retreated to the end of their tether; now they stand at bay. Every indication of a movement on our part is a signal for rebel shells to come whistling about our ears. If a passing regiment is espied crossing a hill or moving through the trees, thick and fast fall their death-dealing messengers all around it. They are on the alert. There are to be no more inglorious retreats or cowardly evacuations. Every foot of the road to Richmond is to be most hotly contested.

But I commenced by indicating that so long a calm portended a storm, and that, too, very soon. My omens are other than idealities. Every moment or two a heavy shell can be heard bursting over the enemy's works, being thrown from the centre of our position. Heavy artillery in great force, are being sent, under cover of the night, to the front, where they are rapidly ranged and masked. The pickets to-night are posted closer than ever, and signal stations are made at many secluded spots within hail of the rebel scouts. Berdan's celebrated sharpshooters are deployed in the fields and swamps up to the very banks of the river, and lay down amongst the rank grass and mud in the most inaccessible places. They crawled to their posts early this morning and many had to construct rude bridges to facilitate the crossing of this most detestable swamp. All day they have been picking off rebel prowlers on the opposite hills, and keeping a most vigilant watch.

AN OPINION.—Rev. J. R. Breckinridge, D. D., in an address delivered lately in Cincinnatti, said:

"I may be called fanatical; Perhaps I am. But I have often said, and I say it to you here, and God is my judge, I believe it would be far better for this country, terrible as the calamity would be, I believe it would be better for God's purpose on earth—I believe it would be incomparably better for the human race, for all that is gained for us, that we should go back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown—to the infancy of our country—than to let this atrocious and abominable attempt to to subvert the Government succeed."

Of the rebel leaders, Dr. Breckinridge said:

"I know that these men who seek to subvert the Constitution are not capable of being conciliated, and the only way to treat them is to crush them, and to crush them is the only thing to be done."

Enormous Post Office Robbery in the City of Vienna.

The United States *Mail* translates from a German paper the following account of a recent discovery of a Post Office robbery in Vienna, Austria, which developed the astounding fact that a clerk in that office had, in the course of two or three years, been able to secrete and appropriate, undetected, over sixty-two thousand letters—probably over one hundred thousand. We have been brought officially in contact with mail robbers, the extent of whose operations was by no means inconsiderable, but by the side of their trans-Atlantic *confreres* these gentry must hide their diminished heads, and acknowledge themselves but the merest tyros and bunglers in the art of letter-stealing.

A collossal post-office robbery has been detected, which has been going on for several years. The name of the guilty party is Kalab. His duty in the post-office was the assorting of out-going letters, for which purpose he had two tables at his disposition, one of which tables was provided with a drawer, serving as a till, above which was an aperture for the admission of money. Through this aperture he dropped such letters as he thought proper to purloin, removing them at a convenient opportunity to his home, for the double purpose of rifling them of their valuable contents and taking off the postage stamps, which he resold—and the sum realized by him from this latter source alone is said to have exceeded 10,000 florins—about $5,000.

For a long time past complaints had been made of the non-arrivals of letters posted in the Vienna office, but the Postmaster, with genuine Austrian official insolence, habitually treated the re-claimants as calumniators and revolutionists. The detection of the culprit was brought about by the circumstance of a young man calling to request the withdrawal of a letter mailed by him a few minutes previously, but which had already been appropriated by Kalab, whose suspicious conduct and embarrassment, on the occasion, caused an inquiry and search to be made, which resulted in the discovery of his crime. A short time afterwards, a number of persons in different parts of Europe were surprised by the receipt of letters from Vienna, some dated as far back as 1860, bearing on the envelope a small printed notice, "Purloined and restored." These letters were those which were found in Kalab's possession.

At the commencement of his operations, Kalab was accustomed to burn the stolen letters in his stove, but his landlord, complaining of the inconvenience caused by the smoke, he was obliged to discontinue the practice and preserve his crime. It is presumed that he purloined not less than one hundred thousand letters, of which 62,720 were found in his possession.

For several days, a commission of thirteen persons were engaged in the Vienna post-office from early morning until late at night, in counting, sorting and preparing a list of the stolen letters, which were contained in eight large bags. Such of them as had been opened were re-sealed and forwarded to their addresses. Kalab had accumulated an extensive collection of photographs, abstracted from letters passing through his hands, and in his room were found a number of cigar-boxes containing postage stamps of all denominations, which he had removed, after wetting the inside of the envelopes, by means of certain tools, ingeniously contrived so as to leave no trace of the operation. The stamps he then carefully dried, pressed and gummed, taking them in small quantities to the office, and re-selling them to the public, disposing of about twenty-five or thirty florins' worth per day.

The arrest of Kalab caused great excitement among the citizens of Vienna, and much indignation is expressed by those to whom his rascality has caused so much inconvenience and loss. The German language is fertile in epithets, and he has received the soubriquet *brief-marter*, or "letter weasel." His trial has not yet taken place.

In Austria, every function of the Government is held to be *ex-officio* infallible, and whoever should venture to throw a doubt upon the rectitude of an employee would be considered a malicious slanderer. But for this fact, says the paper from which we translate, this gigantic robbery would not have been carried on so long undetected.

The Secesh Aristocracy Humbled.

Galignani's *Messenger*, Paris, France, publishes a private letter from Nashville, Tennessee, which shows how the secesh aristocracy suffer in their feelings under Yankee rule. The writer says:

The Yankees, upon the whole, behave very well, and even make a show of decent behavior and discipline. But the sight of them is hateful, and their very presence is an insult we can never forgive. They insult us more by professing to be "forbearing." The d—d vulgarians in command cannot even conceal the sneer and triumph which lurks in the corners of their mouths. If a French or English army had occupied our town, we we might, at least, respect the officers and treat them as gentlemen; but when some fellow whome you knew years ago as a pettifogging, low-lived attorney, struts through the streets as a colonel, or even a brigadier, and your landlord while you were last at the North with your family, or your fashionable New York tailor, turns up as an adjutant, or a captain, or a major, the stomach sickens ——, who made ——'s boots going on ten years was officer of the patrol a few nights since, and arrested one of my negroes for being out after hours, and sent him back to me with a very polite note of apology. Other towns have heard the tramp of foreign soldiery; other towns have obeyed the stern behests of hated conquerors; other towns have had their life-blood drained from them by blood-suckers at their vitals; but was there ever a town so cruelly humiliated as ours? These fellows, whom we have known all our lives as a lying set of tradesmen, by whom we allowed ourselves to be robbed, from very indolence and love of ease—these fellows that cajoled us and courted us in happier days; who smirkingly asked our custom, and whom we used to treat with that politeness that well-bred men extend, from instinct, to inferiors—this set of bag-men, money-lenders, hotel-keepers, shoe-makers, and tailors, to come here to lord it over us, to parade our streets in showy uniforms, with sash and sword, and monkey-like mock gravity and attitude to command! and to feel that these men really rule us, that it is not a grotesque show to be laughed at, but a daily, hourly, incessant reminder of our disgrace and shame! Parade the streets, I said; why, there is not one of these hounds that has the grace to take sword and sash off when they enter a church. Coming always after the service has commenced, they disturb the peaceful congregation with the clanking of their swords in the last refuge that is left to our women, for the men are too desperate to pray. Why should we? Our religion commands us to forgive our enemies as we would ourselves be forgiven. May God forgive me, but I cannot keep this commandment!

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1849, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-dly H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞ Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Min., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Saloons.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞ A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. fe9dly.

PITTSBURGH ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass.

Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-dly

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S

PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY.

je11-w3m&d6aw5m

FURS. FURS. FURS.

C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL.

jan17-dly

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-ly

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store.

St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17dly.

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Agricultural Warehouse

OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

NEAR LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL.

CORNER THIRD AND SIBLEY STS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PITT'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

MASSILLON AGRICULTU'L WORKS, MASSILLON, OHIO.

McCORMACK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS.

JOHN H. MANNY'S " " "

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS.

F. H. MANNY'S EXCELSIOR GRAIN FAN.

SCHUTTLER'S CHICAGO WAGONS.

JOHN A. WOODWARD'S IMPROVED SMUT MACHINE AND SEPARATOR COMBINED.

MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

AND DEALERS IN HARVESTING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

Descriptive pamphlets and other information can be had upon application to

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,

my28-d3m&w6m Saint Paul, Minn.

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

☞ Send for a circular by mail.

PALMER & PLAMONDON,

Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P.O. box, 1395.) CHICAGO, ILL.

W. M. LEYDE, Ag't, St. Paul. my13-d&w6m.

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul, Minn. jan24dly

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under Instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade. jan5d&wly

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan5d&wly.

NICOLS & DEAN,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND

HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

GRINDSTONES, PITTSBURG COAL, &c., &c.,

THIRD STREET, - - ST. PAUL, Minn.

Sign of the Anvil.

☞ Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-dly

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

mar1-d&wly

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞ Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order al kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. je1-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures.
apr29. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS, HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash.
For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 20 pockets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 100 lbs Extract of Coffee. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BDLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 50 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls, do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring.
All in fine order.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Palm, Family, Toilet, Shaving. Castile.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) shot.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of liquors and cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty as to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH—CODFISH LARGE AND MEdium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kits; scaled Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at
dec12 COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

S. K. PUTNAM,
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,
Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.
nov22-dly

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
50 pockets Java Coffee.
50 boxes Mix'd Gro. Coffee at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
30 bbls fresh beat Head Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois Starch Co's Starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., hf bbls., and kitts.
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Gro. Spices and Cream Tartar.
50 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,
my6-3m Third Street.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN,

AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. D. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1:6m

F. KNAUFT,

(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28:1y.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents, at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Amber, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. CARPENTEUR.

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY.

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER

PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&wly

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C H, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pescatquna Insurance Company, S. Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hotlings, one leg; Andrews A W, Medford, one box; Allen J S, Northfield, one box; Aldrich C C, Hasting, one machine; Atwell Captain, Mankato, one sickle; Ames H H, Winona, one package; Andrus Frank, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, on trunk; Brown Hester, St Paul, one box; Brown Alfred, Wabashaw, one package; Bashlin Imrel, St Paul, one package; Backing Bank F A, Neenta, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one package; Balsin C E, St Anthony, one box; Blanchard C H, Marion, one box; Beebe Cyrus, Dunleith, one box; Bitter Gotlieb, Carver, one package; Bauch Chas, St Paul, one package; Bidgett & Lewis, St Anthony, one box; Baker J., St Paul, one package; Berghoz J, St Paul, one package; Box Cyril St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, Superior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A St Paul, three packages; Blackmar W H, Mankato, one box; Bidle, G W, Saint Paul, one package; Brockway R S, Faribault, one package; Burns Nolas, St Paul, one package; Bryant E G, St Paul, one package; Barrows S P, St Paul, one package; Bundy H, Winona, on valise; Bibbe H G, Winona, one Box; Bishop J F, Chatfield one package; Bennett H, Waurek, one box; Button, each Lansing, one package; Brown C H La Crosse, one package; Bowman W P, La Crosse, one package; Banks T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clara Thomas, Superior, one package; Curtis R J, Minneapolis, one package; Clifford Henry, St. Paul, one package; Catlin E, Hudson one package; Chronicle Dellos, Hudson, one package; Currier Nicholas, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona one wheel; Carr T, St Anthony one package; Chaffee Revd F, St Anthony, two packages; Cushman C M, Minneapolis, one package; Collins M O, St Paul, one bale; Carpenter O S, Anoka, one package; Conoy H W, S Paul, one package; Crandall Miller P S, Freeborn, one pac age, Caffrey Elizabeth, Northfield, two trunks. Clark Hartwell, Minneapolis, one package; Cummings M C, Mankato, one package; Crucio O, Salem, one box; Cropsey J, Grand, one package; Cain J L, St Paul one package; Carroll M E, La Crosse one package; Clerk of Court La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one casting; Durlin T, La Crosse, one box; Dewry and Scotten, St Paul, one barrel; Duby C M, St Paul one package; Dodge H M, St Paul, one package; Demers S, Eight Mile Post Office, Wisconsin, one box; Dexter Elam, Hastings, one box; Daily M A, Owatonna, one package; Decker Oliver, Winona one barrel; Elton L, Winona, one package; Derby, Preston, one package.

Evans E, Wabashaw, one box; Engleston Esther, La Crosse, one box; Evans E B, Winona, one package; Ester Israel, St Paul, one box.

Fuller House St Paul, one package; Farmer & Gardener, St Paul, one package; Francis J, Albert Lea, one box; Forsyth F, St Paul, one package; Friemuer W W, Hudson, one carpet bag.

Gray F, St Paul, one package; Griffith W L, St Paul, one package; Giles G, Mankato, one package; Green & Brown, La Crosse, one package; Goward James, Freeborn, one package; Gilman W, St Anthony, one box; Gray H H, High W C, Anthon, one box; Gamble P, St Cloud one package; Gahr Rev, St Paul two kegs; Gregory Mrs Amanda, St Anthony, one package; Gilbert S M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Nininger, one package; Goodwat Mr, Redwing, one trvek; Gamer Rev J, Berlin, one package, Gilman F, St Paul one box; Gilman F, St Paul, one elevator; Grant C L, St Paul, one box, Gorman, St Paul, one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one package.

Harper J W, Hudson, one gun; Hack C S, Peter, one chest; Horner John, St Peter, one bond R R; Hanner Michael, St Paul, one package; Hoy J R P, Prescott, one package; Hutchins J, Winona, one carpet bag; Historical Society, St Paul one package; Haseltine J S, St Paul, one package; H ugh C A, Minneapolis, one package; Heath & Merrick, Mankato, one package; Hartman J H, Mankato, one package; Holt Chas, Northfield, one package; Hagen Rev H C, Faribault, one box; Hall G K, La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse, one package.

Ivory Wm. St Anthony, one box; Iness Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell C La Crosse, one box; Jarrett J M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones D C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kramer John, Lake City, one harrow; Keene Geo E, Prairie du Chieu, one box; King W S, Minneapolis, one box; Kellogg Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston R F, Garden City one box, Knox R B, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shakopee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box.

Litchfield E A, Rochester, one package; Lanks Wm, Winona, one package casting; Lewis W F & Co, River Falls, one package; Leslie A C, St Paul, one package; Leonard W H, Winona, one box; Laird M J, Winona, one package; Lyon & Brockway, St Anthony, one box; Lewis W F, Medford, one package; Lumbard, Winona, one watch; Leonard J G, Pembeck, one bundle; Lehr O, St Paul, one package; Lamm Stephen, Mankato, one package

Marpe Louis, Albert Lea, one chest; Martin T, St Peter, one chest; Miller Mrs C C, St Paul one package; Maudigo, S M, St Paul, one box; Martin E C, Duluth, one package; McAtee P, St Paul, one package; Morch A B, La Crosse one hay cart; McIntire, La Crosse, one casting; McDonald James, Winona, one package; Moses Hias, St Anthony, one box; Maxwell K W, St Paul, one box; Moss H C, St Paul, one package; McIntyre P S, St Anthony, one package; Metzger F J, St Paul, one bag; Menefield J, Sumas, Wis, one package; Matteson James, Camden, one package; Monday S S, Oakman, on box; Merrick C H, Faribault, one package; McPherson James, Canon City, one package, McKinney Fred, Shakopee, one package; Mosier C, La Crosse, one package.

McBride S, Salem one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Nehe C F, Forest City, one package; Newell F R, St Paul, one package; Newcomb E E, Winona, one package; Neubert August, Monticello, one box, Nightengale John, Okamosh, one chest.

Owen M H, Moneka, one package casings.

Pierson A T C, St Paul, one box; Perkins J R, Swan River, one package castings; Saunder J Saint Peter, three castings; Prentiss W A, St Paul, one hat box; Peck H W, Dover, two boxes; do do one package; Purchall J R, Shakopee, one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, one box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C La Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box; Regen Mrs F, Winona; one package; Keene, St Anthony, one package, Reid Rev A B, St Paul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package; Rheem W C, St Paul, one package; Rosser J T Mankato, one package; Rutledge W R, Redwing, one buggy; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randell W H, Hamilton, one box; Rasmussen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Faustoz, one casting; Simmons A, St Paul, one package; Smith Malcom, Anoka, one box; Skinner James A, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, South Bend, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peter, one package; Seegar R W, Saint Paul, one package; Smith Rev W, Carson Falls, one box; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schneidman, Wm, Hastings, one package; Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Sulf F A, Rochester, one package; Sevorts Ole, Rochester, one box, Sawyer A F, Read-, one package.

Thompson W A, Eldorado, Iowa, one package; Tompkins W F, St Paul one casting, one bolt and sicke; Thurston Daniel Hudson one box; Thorpe E T, La Crosse, one package; owne S, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Winona, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbel Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag; Tay or J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H, Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee one bag; Winter Chas, Fort Ripley, one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weisman V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wiest M, Anthony, one box; Wagoner J, Minneapolis, one package; Wilson J C, Minneapolis, one bag; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Wilder R C A, Hastings, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package; Waggoner J N, Hastings, one package; Wegelin S, Fountain City one package; Westcott E, Rochester, one package; Winzgin F San Clair, one keg; Weber P, Red Galley, one package; Warner C, Saint Paul, one box

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

feb10-tfd

TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY,

Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed.

Call and see specimens at the office of

DR. SIMONTON,

oct21-dly Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLETS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PEINTED LAWNS IN

GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,

SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

STEELA AND CHECK SHAWLS,

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES; ALSO THE

"PRETTIEST SACK PATTERN OUT,"

With Cloakings of all styles and colors to make up, all of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH

AT

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

my18

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN

WASHINGTON!

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Cotton Advancing.

DRY GOODS ON THE RISE.

But notwithstanding all this unfavorable news,

SMITH & TAYLOR

Will continue to sell a good article of

HEAVY BROWN SHEETING at 12½ cents per yard.
FIRST QUALITY CALICO, extra, 12½ " "
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 10 cents per yard.
Besides an excellent assortment of

CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS—a good article at one dollar per yard.

NEW PATTERNS LBDIES' SACQUES; NEW STYLES CLOTH FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

All of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store, 3d st., next door to Express Office. my28-d1y

CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Having received a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing equalling in quality and style anything to be found in the large Eastern cities, we would respectfully request an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also have received to sell to the trade a large lot of superine black cloths and doeskins, blue cloth, silk mixed coatings, Harris' silk mixed and fancy cassimeres, satinet, cord, moleskin, black farmer's satin, red farmer's satin, for sleeve lining alapaca, silicia, bro. Holland and good black thread; all of which we will sell from ten to twenty per cent lower than the same goods can be procured for in any establishment in St. Paul. We invite merchant tailors, tailors and others, who deal in the above goods, to call and

EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

Also a fine assortment of hats and caps, white and colored shirts, knit shirts and drawers, neck ties, suspenders, woolen and cotton and half hose, silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, shirt collars, and many other goods which we offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third st., below Day & Jenks' Drug Store.

my25--1y

CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, RAISINS,

S. PRESCOTT,

ST. ANTHONY, Opposite the Falls,

Is receiving direct from Chicago, a large assortment of Candies, plain and fancy, which he offers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At as low prices as they can be purchased in the State.

Patronage of Retail dealers solicited. my3-3m

Oils and Lamps.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TIN WARE, PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED. TABLE CUTLERY.

Constantly on hand, the most complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the city.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.

sep22-d&wly

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, Third Street.

je11

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

We have reduced the price of the very best non-explosive

WHITE CARBON OIL!

TO 40 CENTS PER GALLON.

Every one should try our

NEW HAND LAMP

For burning Carbon Oil without using a Chimney.

WE ARE SELLING LAMPS FROM THIRTY CENTS UP.

E. & H. Y. BELL,

my10 Third st., near Winslow House.

Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' GAITERS

AND

Children's Fine Shoes,

&c., &c., &c.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

SHOES.—KILPATRICK'S RULE IS that to insure comfort during the hot days a man must wear a lasting shoe. We think he is right, and the Gents generally entertain the same opinion. To prove its correctness, and to afford every man a chance to become the possessor of a neat, cool, and cheap Lasting Gaiter or Shoe, Kilpatrick has provided himself with a good assortment. Decidedly the place to buy anything in the shoe line is KILPATRICK'S opposite International Hotel.

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON,

ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-dly

GO TO THE CUSTOM

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

SECOND DOOR FROM THE BRIDGE,

If you want to get a perfect fit and a good article at a very low price. They are receiving a large lot of fashionable boots and shoes, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

Ladies' wear from 50 cents to $2.50; Gents' from $1.00 to $5.00.

Misses', boys' and Children's at any price from 20 cents to $2.00.

They are also manufacturing to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes for both Ladies and Gentlemen, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

je3- E. E. HUGHSON, Agent.

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND OVER $6,000,000.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY AT SIGHT,

Without sixty days' notice.

Life Insurance

Effected on liberal terms. Policies assignable by endorsement without permission of the Company. Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.

Directors & Stockholders, New York,	*References in New York City.*
James Brown, Esq.,	Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
Francis Cottenet, Esq.,	Alex. T. Stewart & Co.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
Alfred Pell, Esq.,	B. L. & A. Stewart,
Alex. Hamilton, jr. Esq.,	C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.
E. M. Archibald, Esq.,	D. Appleton & Co.

And others.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,

sep29 Agents for St. Paul and vicinity.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INCURANCE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,

Jan15dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

MADISON MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

On the first day of January, A. D. 1862.

Made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved February 28th, 1862.

1. NAME AND LOCATION.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, located in the City of Madison, State of Wisconsin.

2. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK,

Consisting of unimpaired premium and cash notes, both on hand and am't secured by mortgage.....$215,865 76

3. Amount of accumulations.....216,865 76

4. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

1.	Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer,	5,451 63
2.	Real Estate,	None.
3.	Bonds owned by the Company,	None
4.	Debts to the Company secured by mortgage,	$332 47
5	Debts otherwise secured,	None
6.	Debts for Premiums,	19,954 03
7	All other securities,	None

LIABILITIES.

5.	Amount of liabilities not due to Banks or other creditors,	None
6	Losses adjusted and due,	None.
7	Losses adjusted and not due,	None.
8.	Losses unadjusted,	$3,455 89
9	Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof,	909 80
10	All other claims against the company,	None.
11.	The greatest amount insured in any one risk,	$2,000 00
12	Are the company's insurances confined to property in this city, town or village is not limited.	
13	The company insures property in Lake	
14.	The Act of Incorporation is herewith submitted.	

State of Wisconsin, City of Madison, Dane county, ss:

Benj F. Hopkins, Vice President, and D. Worthington, Secretary, of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn depose and say, and each for himself saith that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the condition of said Company, according to our best knowledge and belief; and that the said Company on the first twelve thousand and ninety (12,090) numbers holding unexpired policies, the aggregate amount of whose unimpaired premiums are two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and 84-100 dollars ($202,956 84.)

B. F. HOPKINS, Vice President.

D. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

On this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1862, personally appeared before me, Benjamin F. Hopkins to me known as Vice President, and Dennison Worthington to me known as Secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, and made oath that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is the common seal of said Company, and was affixed thereto by the authority, and that their names were subscribed by like authority, and for the purpose set forth in said instrument

W. H. WATERMAN, Notary Public

Madison, April 26th, 1862.

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, Secretary's Office, ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin does hereby certify that W. H. Waterman, whose name appears subscribed to the annexed instrument, was at the time thereof a Notary Public, residing in the County of Dane, duly appointed and qualified, and empowered by the laws of this State to administer oaths, take acknowledgements of deeds, and other writs instruments, and exercis all other such powers and duties as by the laws of nations and according to common law may be exercised and performed by Notaries Public, and that full faith and credit are due and should be given to his official acts as such Notary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the Capitol in Madison, this twenty-sixth day of April, 1862.

EDWARD TILSLEY,

Asst. Secretary of State.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } Treasurer's Office.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, having duly complied with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota," and the amendments thereto approved March 2, 1859, and owned the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; I hereby certify that said Company is authorized to transact business in this State.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of St. Paul, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two

CHARLES SCHEFFER,

je14-d1w State Treasurer.

G. R. MONTAGUE,

General Agent for Minnesota.

State of Minnesota, City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, ss.

William R. Marshall being duly sworn, deposes and says that the annexed printed copy of statement of the condition of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, and accompanying certificates, was published in the Saint Paul Daily Press, (a newspaper printed in the City of St Paul County of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota,) as an advertisement daily, for the term of one week; and that the first publication of the said advertisement was made on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, and that during the whole time of the said publication he was publisher of the said newspaper.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twentieth day of June, A. D. 1862.

WM. R. MARSHALL.

NEWTON SMALLEY, Notary Public, Ramsey County, Minnesota

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,000

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The nett profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM.

THE CITY.

The Funeral of Lieut. David O. Oakes.

The city of St. Paul has again been called upon to do honor to the memory of one of her bravest and best sons—of one who, at the call of his Government voluntarily sundered the ties of family and friends; who for the ease and comforts of home accepted the hardships and cares of the military camp, and who, in the discharge of his patriotic duties, offered his life for his country's cause on the field of battle. Lieut. David O. Oakes was the son of one of our most esteemed citizens. He was universally known and highly respected for his manly qualities, generous disposition, affable and agreeable manners and upright conduct.

The remains of Lieut. Oakes arrived in this city on Thursday evening on the steamer Canada, in charge of Gen. Van Etten, who had been dispatched to Pittsburg Landing to secure them. Preparations had previously been made by the leading citizens of St. Paul for the funeral of the lamented deceased, and yesterday had been fixed upon as the time. Early in the morning, the flags upon the capitol and other public buildings were draped in mourning and hung at half mast, and a general appearance of solemnity and gloom was visible throughout the city. At two o'clock, the Hope Guards, preceded by the Great Western Band, with pall-bearers, citizens, &c., assembled at the City Hall, and thence proceeded to the residence of Charles H. Oakes, Esq., the father of the deceased, after which the procession was formed as follows, under the superintence of Major W. H. Forbes and W. R. Bowes, Esq., the Marshals, and proceeded to St. Paul's Church:

THE PROCESSION.
Music—Great Western Band.
Military Escort—Hope Guards.
Military Officers.
HEARSE.
(Draped with the American Flag.)
PALL BEARERS.

Col. Nobles,	W. J. Cullen,
Lieut. Smith,	Judge Emmett,
Major Stansbury,	Capt. Putnam,
Major Smith,	Lieut. Truman,
Capt. Nelson,	D. A. Robertson,
Capt. Saunders,	John S. Prince.
C. A. Morgan,	J. P. Pond,
J. A. Peckham,	W. Sprigg Hall.
R. Marvin,	Harvey Officer,
H. F. Masterson,	J. I. Beaumont,
J. B. Livingston,	W. Wilkin,
L. Blum,	M. H. Mills.

THE FAMILY.
State, Judicial and Municipal Officers.
Citizens.

The streets were thronged with citizens of every age and both sexes, who followed the procession, and gave a melancholy animation to the funeral pageant.

As the procession passed the First Ward school, the two or three hundred scholars of that institution, who had been arranged on the side-walks, raised their hats and caps, and thus respectfully stood until the long train had passed—a very happy proceeding.

THE SERVICES AT THE CHURCH were conducted by Rev. Dr. Patterson, and were solemn and affecting.

After the religious ceremonies were concluded, the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to Oakland Cemetery, where were committed to their last repose, with military honors—with the love of kindred, the affection of friends, and the esteem of all—all that was left of the brave and generous Oakes. After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well!

CAPT. J. J. NOAH, of Company K, Second Minnesota Regiment, has resigned his commission, and his resignation has been accepted.

RETURN OF CAPT. WESTERN.—The gallant Captain has had bad luck. He had a severe attack of the fever and ague, which incapacitated him for duty, and upon the advice of his medical officers, he obtained a brief furlough and has sought the invigorating air of Minnesota, which it is hoped will soon again enable him to assume command of his company.

THE auction sale of Bidwell's stock of dry goods, hats, shoes, &c., in Roger's Block, by Messrs Fairchild & Pease, draws a large company of ladies and gentlemen, who are no doubt getting great bargains in their purchases.

They sell again this morning at ten o'clock, and will try to close out the stock to-day.

The amount at Auction and Commission business done by Messrs. Fairchild & Pease is really astonishing. They have two large rooms constantly filled with furniture and every kind of goods, and we are glad to see that they are doing a heavy business in the way of private sales.

MINNETONKA FISH.—Much to the disappointment of pleasure seekers who had counted upon a good time fishing on the famed Minnetonka Lake this season, the report got abroad that the fish were dying, and we with many others hardly thought it worth while to go and try them. Yet we had heard such glowing descriptions of the Minnetonka fishing, as one of the inducements other than the pure Minnesota air to bring an invalid west, that we ventured a visit, with trolling lines, to satisfy ourselves. We returned early in the afternoon, having caught one hundred and fifty-eight bass and pickerel, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. We saw scarcely any signs of dead fish, and we learned that none had died since early in the spring. Judging from the way they bit, we conclude that a few died for the want of room. We came away convinced that Minnetonka is as good as ever, and would advise all true lovers of sport not to be quite or almost frightened away from such rare fun by idle reports of fish dying. AN INVALID.

THE REV. D. M. REED, of Peoria, Illinois, will preach at the Universalist Church, St. Anthony, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

THE Hutchinson Family will sing to-night at Stillwater; Monday evening at Hudson; Tuesday evening at Prescott; Wednesday evening at Hastings; thence on to Red Wing, Winona, La Crosse, and on through Wisconsin.

ATTENTION FIREMEN.—The members of Minne-ha-ha Engine Company No. 2 are requested to meet at their House on Monday evening, June 23d. Business of importance. By order.

J. C. A. PICKETT, Foreman.
H. M. SHAW, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The members of St. Paul and Hennepin Lodges, and all Odd-Fellows in the city, are requested to assemble at the Hall on this (Saturday) afternoon at one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of John Pighetti.

D. RAMALEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Plymouth Church, in Minneapolis, now worship in Nutting's Hall, Bridge street. Preaching next Sabbath, June 22d, by Rev. S. Bourne, jr., of Harlem, New York, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

RIVER MATTERS.—The arrivals yesterday were the Northern Light and Keokuk from below, and the Favorite and Antelope from the Minnesota river.

The War Eagle left for Dunleith; the Northern Belle for La Crosse; Favorite for Mankato, and Antelope for Carver.

The Northerner is due from St. Louis to-day.

The Eolian continues her daily trips to the Falls.

The Keokuk, Capt. Hatcher, clerk Cooper, will depart for La Crosse at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Northern Light, clerk Sam Cook, is the Prairie du Chien and Dunleith packet to-day at 8 A. M.

The Itasca will be in port this morning from Dunleith, and the McLellan from La Crosse this afternoon.

HAAS, of the Young America, gives a grand free concert to-night. See his card.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.
jy28 THOMPSON BROS.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS can be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also the very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., June 20, 1862.
[GENERAL ORDERS NO. TEN.]

Pursuant to a request of the Secretary of War, the attention of all officers of Minnesota Regiments and Independent Companies, who are absent from their respective regiments or companies, is called to the following order from the War Department. Strict obedience to the same is hereby enjoined on said officers:

WAR DEP'T. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 7, 1862.
[GENERAL ORDERS NO. SIXTY-ONE.]

The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is a serious evil which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, General Regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leaves of absence is limited to a "time of peace." In time of war leaves of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show, beyond doubt, that a change of location is necessary to save life, or prevent *permanent* disability. (*Paragraph 185 General Regulations.*) In such case, the commander of an army, a department or district, may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time, *if the officer be not able to travel*, he must make application to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, and that he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure such a certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted.

All officers of the Regulars and Volunteers, except those on parole, now absent from duty with leave, will be considered "absent without leave," (*paragraph 1326, General Regulations*), unless they are found at their posts within fifteen days from the date of this order, or are authorized by orders from the Adjutant General to be absent, which orders will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the paymaster before payment is made them.

All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, although their disability may not have been removed (*paragraph 187, General Regulations*) will repair, without delay: those from the East to Annapolis, to report to the General Commanding the Camp of Instruction; those from the West to report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and orders may be given by the President for their discharge.

Their Excellencies the Governors of States are requested to make known this order, and to contribute to its execution, as may be in their power. Mustering and Recruiting Officers are directed to do the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution.

Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant General by Regimental Commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.
d3t

DUNDAS MILLS'
CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,

For sale in bbls, or sacks by

E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Silchter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best

XX FAMILY FLOUR

offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.

mar15 J. S. ARCHIBALD.

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S
MILLS,

SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.

This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and was got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of Burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.

The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Craigie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.

All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.

Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the ear.

☞ All work done at this Mill is warranted.
sep30d&wly.

A. F. KNIGHT,
ARCHITECT,

Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my8-6m

FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW BUGGY,
ONE-HORSE WAGON,
AND TWO HORSES,

mar22 NICOLS & DEAN.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND

THE REBEL RAID ON McCLELLAN'S REAR.

A REBEL'S PROPERTY TO BE USED.

THE REBEL RAID ON McCLELLAN'S REAR.
Correspondence of the New York Times.
THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, June 13—10 p. m.

To-day the right wing of the army was attacked by the rebels at a point little anticipated. It has been known for several days that the enemy has been lurking about Hanover Court-House, and a small force has been detailed every day to watch his movements. It seems, however, that the rebels became emboldened by the apparent indifference with which we kept watch of that section, by not having a larger force on guard, and made a bold dash toward our pickets and rear guard, which was not wholly unsuccessful.

The portion of our force engaged was companies B, C, F and H, of the Fifth United States cavalry, who have been for the past ten days stationed on picket duty at the Old Church, which is situated on the main road about mid-way between Chickahominy bridge and the White House.

Early this morning company F was sent out on a scouting expedition to the right of the Hanover road. Company B and a part of company H having been detailed to picket the road leading to Hanover Court-House, establishing a line not far from that place. At about eleven o'clock the rebels made their appearance and commenced an attack on our pickets, and succeeded in capturing nearly all of them.

At about the same time the scouting party also fell in with a large party of rebel cavalry, but did not venture to attack them until reinforcements should arrive, a messenger having been sent back to Old Church to get what force was remaining there.

The enemy, however, was not to be delayed in his movements, and immediately made a dash upon our scouts, forcing them to retire, but on the retreat they were met by company F and the remaining portion of company H, when the combined force turned and engaged the enemy.

The rebel force was estimated to be four companies of cavalry, one of infantry, and a section of artillery.

It did not take long to ascertain that the rebel force outnumbered that of our own, and that it would be useless to attempt to break or drive them. But our gallant band was determined to do the best they could, and show the rebels that they had a good quality of metal to contend against. With this view our men, under command of Capt. Royal, formed in line preparatory to making a dash. At the same moment the rebels opened their pieces, discharging which, the infantry came forward, and poured out a volley of musketry. The cavalry then came on in its turn, the continued effect of the whole causing our men to fall back to Old Church. The enemy pursued them to the camp, reaching which they burned the tents, and destroyed everything that would be inconvenient to take away with them. They also took a few more of our men prisoners. The portion of our men not captured retreated to the Chickahominy river, but the rebels did not deem it prudent to continue the pursuit.

McLELLAN'S DELICATE SCRUPLES OVERCOME.

Washington dispatch N. Y. Tribune, June 15th.

The President has ordered the White House on the Pamunkey, with its grounds, belonging to Col. Lee of the rebel army, which have been hitherto scrupulously guarded from intrusion, to be used for hospital purposes. Lieut. Horace Green, president of the New York Medical Society, with J. Burns, and Lemuel Wetmore of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, who left the Peninsula yesterday, to-day called upon the President and Secretary of War, and represented to them the gross injustice which was being done. They said that the only pure water in the vicinity was a spring upon Col. Lee's premises, which, with the rest of the property, *was tabooed to our sick and wounded soldiers*. The report is that it came out in the course of conversation that one of the reasons given for the course pursued was, that it was in compliance with a promise, made years ago, to Col. Lee by Gen. McClellan, that if they should ever be opposed in war, the property of each should be respected by the other. The President was convinced by the statements of Dr. Green, and declared that Gen. McClellan's promise did not bind him (the President,) and he would break it. He therefore sanctioned an order signed by Secretary Stanton, directing the guards to be removed from the White House, and the premises to be put at the disposal of the surgeons. Mr. Burns was deputed to take the order to the Peninsula. All the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan with relation to this subject will soon be made public, thanks to Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, whose resolution of inquiry was adopted by the House to-day, and to Messrs. Dawes and Sedgwick, who supported him, by relating what they had seen on the Peninsula.

Interesting Washington News.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

By general orders from the Adjutant General's office, private physicians are to receive $125 per month. Furloughs from Captains or Colonels are not to be given, and are not sufficient to relieve from a charge of desertion. No certificate from a physician in civil life, unless endorsed by military commanders, will avail. It is made the duty of military commanders to collect all stragglers and forward them to their regiments. Convalescents whether in army, State or private hospitals, are required to report to the nearest military commander. Until sent to join their regiments each military commander is required to publish a notice requiring all soldiers to report themselves without delay on penalty of being considered deserters. No discharges are to be given on account of rheumatism or where there is a prospect of recovering within a reasonable period of time.

In executive session Senator Rice detailed his observations on the peninsula, which were not particularly encouraging, especially as regards sickness. In common with others he condemned the exclusion of the sick and wounded soldiers from White House, where an excellent spring of water was tabooed to their use.

Another Senator asked whose fault it was? Another answered, "McClellan's."

Governor Pierpont expresses himself very strongly against the policy of compelling the army before Richmond to dig and fight by turns, and says thousands of contrabands should be employed for such menial labors as campaign porters.

The emancipatiou substitute was carried in the House by eighty-two to fifty-four. Most of the absentees were on the other side. Most, if not all, the Republicans who voted for the reconsideration voted aye. Delano, Divan, Granger, Harrison, Horton, Kellogg of Illinois, Thomas, (Massachusetts,) and both the Rhode Islanders, voted no as before. This decisive majority leads to the hope that it will pass the Senate.

Ladies who visited McClellan's headquarters on Sunday, say it was the impression there that there were connections between Mrs. Lee and her entrance in Richmond and the rebel raid on the railroad on Friday, a proper return for the peculiar courtesy extended herself and family by McClellan, who sent her through our lines into Richmond. She had abundant means of getting necessary information as to our defenses, road, &c.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, June 20, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Winona County Bank,	Pittsburg,
Rainsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Demand Notes,	Canada,

United States 6 per cent. two years notes,
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		1½ per ct. prem.
Eastern		¾ per ct. prem.
Treasury Notes		½ per ct. prem.
American Gold		1½ per ct. disc't.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The money market is more active and firmer at 4@5 per cent. for loans on call; 4½@4½per cent. on strictly prime paper. Sterling Exchange is scarcely so firm; merchants' bills quoted at 1,16@1,17¼, and 1,17¼@1,17½ for bankers' bills. American gold declined to 3½@3½ per cent. premium. Government stocks are lower. 7 3-10 Treasury notes are quoted at 1,05@1,05½. United States 6s of 1881 are 1,05@1,05½.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.

The wheat market opened steady this morning, at yesterday's closing prices—buyers offered 75@79c for standard grades of new receipts, at which prices 11,000 bus. sold early, while holders generes generally asked 76@79c. Nothing done in bagged lots. Milling wheat is in demand at 82c for club, and 83c for extra.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 18.

There was no very important change in the leading markets to-day.

Wheat was a shade easier, but without material decline in price, except for No. 3 spring, the price for which in some houses was irregular. Sales were made at 83c for No. 1 Red Winter; 80c for No. 3 do; 80¼@80c for amber Iowa; 77½@78c for No. 1 spring; 70@74c for No. 2 spring and 50@58 for rejected. Receipts 26,685 bu.

Spring extra brands of flour were in limited demand and the market ruled 5@10c per. bbl lower, but winter grades were in good demand and firm. Receipts 7,730 bbls.

FIRST CLASS BOARD

Can be had at one of the most delightfully situated residences in St. Paul, upper town. The grounds are extensive, with numerous shade trees, the house well finished and furnished, and remote from dust.

Address Box 1250, St. Paul Post-Office. je17tw.

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

W. W. WEBB.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whiskey.

WANTED.

A situation as Clerk in a store, either wholesale or retail.

Terms reasonable. Address J. V. B., Saint Paul DAILY PRESS Office. je19-d3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed and delivered under the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment and decree entered in said Court on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1862, and docketed on the seventeenth day of May, 1862, in said county of Ramsey, in an action in said Court pending, wherein Isabella Rudwell is plaintiff, and Elizabeth C. Randall, Jno. Randall, Eliza D. Randall, Hezekiah Augustus Mary Benjamin, Andrew J. Lovering, and Wm. H. Norris are defendants, in favor of said plaintiff for the sum of six thousand eight hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty six and two-third cents, the same being the amount of plaintiff's lien as vendor on lots number given (1) and twelve (12) in block number twenty (20) in Robert's and Randall's addition to St Paul in Ramsey County, and State of Minnesota, to sell said real estate to satisfy said lien with interest from May, 1862, and twenty two dollars and forty nine cents costs I did on the 9th day of June, 1862, levy upon and take into my possession the said above described real estate.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, 1862, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the City of St. Paul in said county of Ramsey, I will sell the said real estate to the highest bidder for cash according to the statute in such case made and provided to satisfy said decree and execution, with interest and the costs thereon.

St. Paul, June 9th, 1862.

D. JOFFERSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
NEWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
je10-6w Fri

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and delivered by Lyman Day on and Maria B. Dayton, his wife of St. Paul Ramsey county, Minnesota, to Wilkes Coombs Tarbox, of Worcester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, dated the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1860 and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1860, in Book B, of Mortgages, on pages 234, 235 and 236, and conveying in fee simple the southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty four (34) in township twenty nine (29) north of range twenty two (22) west, all in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory four hundred and eleven dollars ($411) and interest, of even date therewith, and the same now claimed to be due and unpaid on the note, four hundred and seventy six and 76-100 dollars ($476,76), and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, nor any part thereof, and no part of said debt has been paid;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said Ramsey county, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the Court House in said city and county, to satisfy said mortgage debt and legal disbursements.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15th, 1862
WM. COMBS and M. SON, Mortgagee.
WM CHAS. THOMPSON, Attorney for mortgagee

The above sale is postponed to the eleventh day of July, 1862, at the same time and place.

W. G. THOMPSON, Mortgagee.
WM CHAS. THOMPSON Attorney for Mortgagee
St. Paul, Minn., June 4th, 1862 j-6-6w Sat

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY of Ramsey—District Court, 2nd District.

David Cooper vs John C. Breckinridge

Summons for money demand on Contract for Payment of Money. Complaint not served.

The State of Minnesota,

To John C. Breckinridge, Defendant:—You are hereby commanded and required to answer the complaint in this action, which said complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, for the county aforesaid, at Saint Paul, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid and to serve a copy of your answer thereto, on the subscribers at their office in the city of Saint Paul, county aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand four hundred and seventeen and 50-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, together with the costs of this action.

Dated at St. Paul, April 11th, A. D. 1862
SMITH & GILMAN,
my6-6w Tues Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Attorneys.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to
mh26 1y

D. NEWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

☞ Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul Minnesota. my25 d1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City.
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York.
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York.
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills.
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston.
je18dawellm&wly

J. F. BLODGET,
AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,

Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.

Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar12 d1f.

ANOKA FLOURING MILLS
FOR SALE.

For terms apply to the undersigned at Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota.

my24 d3m SMILEY & WOODBURY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS.
SAINT PAUL, - MINNESOTA.
feb6-d6m

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY
GALLEY & JANSON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in

CHAIRS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL.

☞ We are prepared to supply the trade with the very best quality of work, made under our personal supervision, and

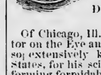
WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the State.

Twelve years' experience in this trade, enables us to do good work in good style.

We refer to the following principal Cabinet dealers of St. Paul, who sell our work in preference to that of other manufacturers, for the reason that they consider ours the best.

J. Primrose, | J. A. Stees,
F. Hildebrand, | J. S. Dennison,
J. Doney, feb3l; d&wly.



E & EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD

Of Chicago, Ill., the eminent and skilful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose name and fame is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in performing formidable operations, and in removing difficult and dangerous diseases from those delicate organs, has arrived in St. Paul and may be consulted at the AMERICAN HOUSE for a short time only.

Dr. U., who is a regular Physician and Surgeon of the old school, has had an extensive experience in both Hospital and private practice of twenty-eight years, and will be found competent to perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other mild and gentle means to relieve any disease from those delicate organs within the reach of science and human skill.

CHRONIC DISEASES, of every grade and character, whether requiring medical or surgical treatment, POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY CURED, when not clearly beyond the reach of science and human skill.

Dr. Underwood treats all diseases on regular and scientific principles as recognized by the medical profession both in Europe and America, and all operations in his line of practice in those pretended new and never failing remedies—specifics, inhaling vapors, and chairvoyant prescriptions—which are so ostentatiously paraded before the public by those impudent traveling quacks and money-fleecing empirics, nine-tenths of whom never were inside of a medical college. Patients afflicted or labouring under diseases of long standing, can consult Dr. U. with the most confident hope and expectation of being perfectly cured, or receiving with unerring certainty all the relief that can be afforded by the most judicious and scientific treatment can possibly bestow.

Among the diseases which the Doctor has lately treated with the most signal success, may be mentioned those of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels—and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum and Chronic Female Affections. my7-3m

MILL FURNISHING.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S OLD BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, ESTABLISHED 1831.

JOHN T. NOYE,
FLOUR PACKER,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Mill Machinery
AND
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

IMPROVED CENTRE VENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS,

Fitted with Cast Steel or Boiler Iron Buckets, warranted to produce a high per centage of power.

IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, OAT AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.

John T. Noye's Improved Centrifugal, Feeding, Flouring and Grist Mills.

CAST STEEL MILL PICKS.

ALSO, DUFOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED

ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

MILL CASTINGS.

The entire machinery of Mills, from the smallest Castings to the whole arrangement for the largest class of Flouring Mills, at much less cost than is usual, will be furnished at my Manufactory, and branch at Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. F. NOYE, AGENT,
28 Market Street, Lind's Block, Chicago.
JOHN WEBSTER, Milwright.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents at St. Paul. apr11-d6m

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.

The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.

Board by day or week at moderate rates.
je14-d6m

JUST RECEIVED.

New and elegant styles of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
AT MARTIN'S GALLERY.

Also Card Portraits of all the distinguished men and women of the age. Please call and examine. je19-d1w

JONES' AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

THIRD STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

BURR STONE MILLS, BOLTING, GUM CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS—ALL SIZES,
HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c.
PRESSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND CORN AND COB MILLS.
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, BOWS, SHAFTS,
POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXLES, SPRINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS, BOXES, HAY

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENCY

OF THE CANTON, OHIO, SWEEPSTAKES THRESHING MACHINES
" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE ROCKFORD, ILLS., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE HAINES, ILLS. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
OF PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, FOR STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.
OF SECHLER & PORTER'S SUGAR CANE MILLS, ALL SIZES.
OF COOK'S EVAPORATORS AND SYRUP CLARIFIERS.
OF ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
OF THE BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, ALL SIZES,

Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., &c., halter and log chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.

Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to

D. C. JONES,
my23-d3m&w6m At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.

LEMONS
AND
ORANGES
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

SPRING & SUMMER
Millinery Goods for 1862
At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.

MISS E. WASS

Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American flowers, and Ruches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
my22 d3m

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,
my24-dly AGENT, St. Paul.

VINEGAR. VINEGAR.

We would again call the attention of the public to the fact that the city is full of

CONCOCTIONS, CALLED VINEGAR,

Made up of poisonous ingredients, and warranted to destroy health if used.

You will avoid poison in small doses by using

Palmer's Pure Vinegar.

From D. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c.:

"I hereby certify that I have examined the vinegar manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co., of this city, and have found it of an excellent quality and free from all deleterious ingredients.

"St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1861." D. B. REID."

Sold at wholesale or retail at our works on Sibley street. C. C. LEWIS & CO.
je5

M. N. KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fruits, Toys, Oranges,
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also

☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY.
District Court, Second Judicial District.
Abel Willoughby
against
Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Clapson, John Willoughby, Levin C. Collins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, I, John G. Macgregor, Referee appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey county, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts street, and one hundred feet on Fourth street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers.

Dated St. Paul, May 2d, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pl'ff's Attorney. my1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1862, at the same hour and place.

Dated St. Paul, June 14th, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pl'ff's Attorney. d6d

PUBLIC NOTICE—BOARD OF EDUCATION CITY OF ST. PAUL.

There will be a public examination of all applicants for employment as Teachers in the Public Schools of the City of St. Paul, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at the Adams School House, to commence at half past one P. M. The scholastic year will commence about the 1st of October next, to continue nine months

The corps of teachers is composed of three male and thirteen female teachers. The examination is confined exclusively to the common English branches.

Prompt attendance at the hour designated in this notice, will be necessary to ensure the attention of the Committee of the Board.

The applicants will supply themselves with a common lead pencil. JOHN MATTOCKS,
je8-d3w Secretary.

THRESHING MACHINES
C. Aultman & Co's Manufactry
Canton, Ohio.

For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Mach

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862. NUMBER 149.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Nothing of general importance has transpired in front of the rebel capital. The weather was improving, and the spirits of McClellan's army were in consequence rapidly rising. The usual amount of skirmishing is announced, with the same result. Rebel deserters give an account of the desperation of the rebels in Richmond, and state that the star of Jeff. Davis is rapidly on the wane. He has lost the confidence of his people; is suspected of meditating a flight from the dangers surrounding him, and is in constant fear of assassination at the hands of his own misguided and now desperate followers.

A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT AND A FEARFUL DISASTER.

A Memphis dispatch informs us that a successful movement was made against a rebel battery below that city, by a force under Col. Fitch and several gunboats, though attended with a fearful boiler explosion on one of the latter, killing and injuring 125 of the crew.

DEATH OF COL. ELLETT.

It will cause profound and general regret over the whole country to hear that the brave hero of Memphis, Col. Ellett, has died of a wound received in that glorious achievement.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The voluminous emigration correspondence of the Commissioner of Statistics, whose files he has permitted us to examine, indicate that an immense emigration is about setting in towards this State.

Letters come to him by scores daily from every section of the East and West, requesting documents and special information about the State; and in addition to his Reports, he has found it necessary to publish thousands of circulars, and is now about issuing a large edition of small pamphlets to meet the demand for information in relation to the public lands in this State, the climate, soil, &c.

In his files we notice a letter from Horace Greely, requesting information upon these subjects for a *Tribune* pamphlet which he is about to publish—a pretty sure indication of the direction which the public mind is taking.

Though the present emigration movement is, in the main, the natural result of the Homestead Law, it is but justice to say that the direction which it is assuming towards this State, is largely due to the efforts which Mr. Wheelock has made by his official publications and correspondence to attract attention to our unrivalled advantages.

RELATIVE CIRCULATION OF THE PRESS AND THE PIONEER.

The *Pioneer* of yesterday contained the following:

TO ADVERTISERS IN GENERAL.—The *Pioneer and Democrat* has an average daily circulation of over fifteen hundred copies, which any one curious about the statement can verify by coming to our Press Room. The Publishers of the *Pioneer and Democrat* have never had any doubt but the statement of the PRESS, as published for the last four or six months, about having a larger circulation than any other paper in Minnesota, was untrue; but supposed that the Publishers of the PRESS would have the business honesty to withdraw their statement, unless they had the most undoubted proofs of its truth. They have never sought these proofs; and in justice to our own business we feel obliged to keep this notice standing until the PRESS Publishers can learn the amenities of business life.

In addition to the above specimen of diplomatic ambiguity the *Pioneer* claims specifically a larger circulation *limited to the city of St. Paul* than the PRESS; followed also by an extensive puff of its own importance as the medium of the city letter list, city and county official advertisements, &c.

The loss of advertising suffered by that journal in consequence of its less circulation than the PRESS has driven it to this desperate means of retrieving its fallen fortunes.

To show the disingenuousness—not to say downright dishonesty and falsehood of the above quoted article of the *Pioneer*—it is only necessary to remind the public that five months ago we challenged the *Pioneer* to a comparison of the circulations of the several editions of the two papers, the result to be published by both papers, and have, by the continuance at the head of our first column, of the statement that our circulation was the largest, substantially kept the challenge open; but the *Pioneer* has never dared to make such comparison.

After the appearance of the *Pioneer* yesterday with its crooked statement, Mr. Bradley, the business man of the PRESS office, called upon the ostensible proprietor, and responsible business man of the *Pioneer* Office, and offered to set the question of superiority of circulation at rest by taking the statement under oath of the pressmen of the two offices, or by any other fair method, ascertain the actual circulation of the two papers.

This fair proposition was declined, and the excuse made that an employee of the *Pioneer* Office who was responsible for the statement made yesterday, must be seen, who could **not** be found during the day, although several times Mr. Bradley called for that purpose.

Thus convinced that no opportunity would be afforded us by the *Pioneer* for a test of circulations, we have resorted to the only other means we could reach for ascertaining the circulation of that journal and comparing it with that of our own. We have obtained the figures of the printing paper furnished the two offices from the agents of the St. Anthony Paper Mills, from which both offices are supplied.

For the purpose of a full and fair comparison we take the account from the 1st of April last, or rather from the 28th of March, so as to include all the paper used since the 1st of April. Both papers get their supply from week to week. On the 28th of March the *Pioneer* got nine bundles of 24x35—the size of the daily and tri-weekly—and one bundle of 29x42, for the weekly. The PRESS office, same date, got ten bundles of the daily and tri-weekly size, and two of the weekly size. A bundle is two reams, or 960 sheets.

We find that for the months of April and May, including the above bill of 28th of March, the PRESS office bought, of the daily size, 106 bundles, while the *Pioneer* during the same period bought but 94—the difference therefore for the two months being twelve bundles, or 11,520 more sheets required and issued by the PRESS than by the *Pioneer*.

To bring the comparison nearer the present date, and confine it to a shorter period, we find that in the month of June to the 20th inst., (when both offices were out and purchased a new supply,) the PRESS had bought 35 bundles of daily size, and the *Pioneer* but 29, the difference in about three weeks being six bundles or 5,760 sheets, and for the whole period of about twelve weeks from March 28th to June 20th, the PRESS had consumed of the daily size, 141 bundles, and the *Pioneer* but 123, the difference being 18 bundles, or 17,280 sheets, averaging about 1,500 per week more of the PRESS than the *Pioneer*.

We cannot make so fair a comparison of the weekly size because it is used in both offices to a certain extent for posters; but we are confident the difference on the weekly is still greater in favor of the PRESS than on the daily and tri-weekly.

Until the *Pioneer* shall consent to give the advertising public the benefit of a fair comparison of circulations, by exhibit of the books, or statements of the pressmen of the offices, the above is the best data that can be given the public from which to judge of the circulations of the two papers.

The News of the Day.

— An order has been issued by Gen. McClellan, extending the department of Gen. Dix so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point.

— Gen. Wool requires all visitors to Baltimore and Annapolis hospitals to take the oath of allegiance.

— Passengers from New Orleans say little to encourage the belief that much Union sentiment exists there. The Yankee policy of feeding hungry stomachs is converting a few.

— James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, a lieutenant in the regular army, fell from his room in the third story of the Louisville Hotel, and was almost instantly killed. He was post commissary at Bardstown, and was *en route* for Washington.

— The editor and publisher of the *Daily Examiner*, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of Brigadier General Blunt, on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suppressed for the present.

—The Treasury Department is recalling and buying in the first issue of Demand Notes at the rate of $500,000 per day. $4,000,000 have been destroyed already. The whole issue was $60,000,000.

—Diplomatic news from Europe, by the steamer China does not confirm the rumors of foreign intervention, but rather an expression of a hearty wish that the war may be conducted with energy and activity and brought to a speedy end.

—Orders have been issued to arrest all secessionists near the scene of the raid on the railroad on Sunday. Among those already arrested is the proprietor Savage's station, who has several sons in the rebel army.

—In Congress on the 18th, Mr. Sherman presented the tender of the Philadelphia municipality of League Island for a navy yard. He said the city had purchased it for $310,000, and now offered the land as a free gift to the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

—While a few soldiers were hunting for deserters near Manassas on the 16th inst., they suddenly came upon a rebel mail carrier, who was endeavoring to conceal himself in the woods. He was immediately arrested after a slight resistance, and taken to headquarters. A large quantity of letters to prominent officers in the rebel service, many of which contain valuable information, were found in the mail bag, also $10,000 in Confederate bonds.

—In the Court of Impeachment recently had at Leavenworth, Kansas, Geo. S. Hillyer, State Auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor and deposed from office by a vote of thirty-eight to two. The case of Governor Robinson was then taken up, and he was declared not guilty by a vote of nineteen to two on the first article of impeachment, and by a unanimous vote on all the other articles. The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

— In regard to the Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, a dispatch in the New York *Herald* of the 18th, says:

The Senate was occupied to-day principally with the Pacific railroad bill. A strong effort will be made by the friends of this measure to keep it before the Senate until final action can be had, giving way only to appropriation bills. There is no pronounced opposition, but great danger of its indirect defeat. An amendment will be offered to confine the aid to the section between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Another will be presented to withhold half the aid until the whole line is completed, in the hope that Perham's bill will be reported as a substitute. An effort will also be made to recommit the bill. Either of those movements, if necessary, would defeat the measure. All conflicting Western interests have been harmonized in the committee's bill. It is strong enough to go through substantially as reported, if the friends of the measure stand firmly by it.

The Postoffice Department has concluded an arrangement with the Hamburg, Bremen and Liverpool lines of transatlantic steamers, by which the fastest steamers of each of those lines are accepted for the United States mail service throughout the year, thus securing a fast steamer for the conveyance of the mails on each of the United States sailing days, viz.: On Saturdays from New York, and on Wednesdays from Southampton or Liverpool. This arrangement so long desired by the Postoffice Department, will give increased efficiency to the United States mail steamship service, and prove of great advantage to the commercial interests of this country and Europe.

—Nearly all the churches in Washington have been appropriated by the Government for use as hospitals. The Smithsonian Institute, Odd Fellows' Hall, and all other public buildings suitable for the purpose, are to be taken. It is understood that most of the wounded will be brought to Washington, and most of the sick sent to New York and Philadelphia.

From Port Royal and Charleston.

OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

THE CONTRABAND REGIMENT.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Hilton Head, June 23, sends the following:

After two weeks of excitement and alarm, matters have become quiet, and we are floating again on the waves of repose.

A few rebels were seen a week ago on the main land across the lower point of Pinckney Island. They had ten boats. So Captain Curtin, of the forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, sent over a company of men, and relieved them of the responsibility. They are now where Uncle Sam's boys can use them when the proper time arrives.

General Hunter has returned from Charleston. General Benham remains there in command.

Matters will remain quiet for the development of certain plans.

The commanding General is perfect master of the situation, and the fall of Charleston will become a matter of history very soon. In the skirmishing that has taken place on James Island, our troops have shown themselves staunch fighting men. The Massachusetts Twenty-eighth here received its "baptism of fire," and it nobly sustained the honor of the old Bay State. Captain Riley, of company F, I understand, was personally complimented by General Hunter for his bravery, and the skillful manner in which he handled his company in taking a battery.

The Michigan Eighth and the New York Seventy-ninth Regiments are also spoken of very highly.

The health of the troops is good, considering the exposure they have unavoidably been subjected to. Fevers, however, are very prevalent. The hospital is full, and many men have been discharged on account of sickness. The troops which have been on Dawfuskie and Tybee Islands have suffered most. The Maine Eighth Regiment at one time could hardly bring one full company on parade, because of sickness in the ranks.

The colored regiment *is not* disbanded, and present circumstances indicate that it will not be. A company is detailed each day to work on the pier in loading and unloading vessels. They are progressing finely, and they show an aptitude for military manœuvres that one would hardly expect to see.

The weather for the past two weeks, with the exception of one or two showers, has been fine but very warm. Crops are looking flourishingly, corn especially. On St. Helena Island, the last week in May, I saw corn over eight feet in height.

Business at Hilton Head seems to have brightened up a little since the first of June. The harbor is full of trading schooners, and their owners are driving brisk bargains with those on shore.

THE SITUATION OF CORINTH.

REOPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE REMOVED

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, June 19, 1862.—There is no change in the position of affairs at Corinth. The commander-in-chief still remains at his headquarters in that city, and the army is as far from achieving a victory over the retreating rebels, as it was the day after the occupation. Communication between Memphis and Corinth remains unbroken, and dispatches pass daily from the gunboat fleet and the generals at Bolivar and Jackson.

It is said that Colonel Slack is to be superceded as military governor of Memphis.

The repairs on the Mound Ctty hospital are completed. It has now the capacity to accommodate 1,000 patients.

The cars are running between Columbus and Union pity, the repairs on the road having been completed. General Dodge commands at Columbus. All is quiet in Northern Tennessee.

Michæl Donovan, a deserter from the Confederate army, who on the 14th of June took the oath of allegiance at Memphis, was arrested to-day at Mound City, on the affiovit of G. G. Bussey, who swears that he offered $100 if he (Bussey) would aid in killing one Johnson Brown, of Mound City, formerly a Federal scout in the employ of the Government anterior to the evacuation of Columbus. Donovan after his arrest said that he owned two stalls in the New Orleans market, and was a man of considerable property. Brown's scalp was considerably valued by the Confederates, $1,000 having been repeatedly offered for it. Donovan, with a bright look-out for the main chance, proposed to sub-let the contract for $100 and pocket a handsome profit for these war times. The rascal is undoubtedly a spy of the first water and deserves to dance upon nothing with the bottom knocked out. He was remanded to the guard house and accommodated to the historical chain and ball.

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1862.

"The restrictions heretofore imposed on shipments of merchandise from St. Louis and ports above to Cairo, are this day removed, except as to munitions of war. Permits for such shipments will not hereafter be required by the surveyors, nor will there be any special custom house supervision over this trade beyond the exercise of watchful care that goods nominally destined for Cairo are really delivered at that point—a measure of precaution in which the officers of steamers in general trading to and from this port now cheerfully co-operate.

W. D. GALLAGHER.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE LATE REBEL GUERRILLA ATTACK.

MORE SEVERITY ON SECESH CALLED FOR.

THE FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Situation Before Richmond.

UNWARRANTED LIBERTIES ALLOWED SECESH.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WHITE HOUSE, June 15th.

The excitement caused by the sudden raid of the First Virginia cavalry, near this place, and the guerrilla attack at Tunstall's station on Friday night, are principal topics of conversation throughout the army. It is allowed by all to be one of the most daring attacks ever known, and is certailly greatly to the rebels' credit, as far as the bravery of the whole thing is concerned. Many speak strongly against the entire liberty allowed the residents hereabouts.

Something should be done besides allowing them to remain at home and within our lines without a guard, and allowed to go where they please, simply because they took the oath of allegiance, which to them is not considered binding in the least degree, as it is considered complementary. At Savage's Station I learn that Mr. Savage took the oath of allegiance to the United States; yet he has now two sons in Richmond—one in the army, and the other private Secretary to Jeff. Davis. Two or three days since he went off unmolested, and has not been heard of since. He is an old man, about seventy years of age, and, perhaps, was considered perfectly harmless. At Garlick's Landing, also, where the two schooners were burned on Friday night by Stewart's Cavalry, a miller took the oath of allegiance when our army appeared in this section the country. The other day a quantity of corn was sent to him to be ground, when he said that he'd be damned if he would grind any more Yankee corn, and that they were to remember that Jeff. Davis was not dead yet.

THE FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTERS.

Berdan's and Andrews' sharpshooters have completely silenced the rebel batteries which played upon us with such fury this morning. Since 10 o'clock they have fired but a single shot, and that a few moments ago. Our sharpshooters have inflicted a severe punishment upon the rebel gunners. It must be a source of great mortification to the rebel artillerists that their battery was silenced by our rifles, without a resort in any instance to a return of artillery shots. It is said by a gentleman that every gun save one has lost a major part of its cannoniers by the unerring fire of our riflemen. Three rebels who were seated in a lofty tree, endeavoring to reconnoitre our position, made a sudden and fatal descent to the ground, pierced by the sharpshooters' unerring bullets.

THE SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.

From the Boston Traveller, June 16th.

We have received from a gentleman who left White House, Virginia, on Friday morning last, June 13th, some interesting information of the state of affairs in the army of General McClellan before Richmond. In regard to the strength of the federal army, he states that no one outside of General McClellan and his staff has any accurate idea. There is no doubt that the strength of many regiments has been codsiderably reduced by death, wounds in battle and sickness. There are also some skulkers. In regard to the latter, the provost marshal, with his posse, is gathering them up from all quarters of the peninsula. No less than three hundred were collected by the provost marshal in one day. Another source of complaint is the large number of officers on furlough at the present crisis. As an offset, however, to the depletion of the Union army, our informant states that reinforcements are reaching General McClellan in considerable numbers.

In regard to the actual strength of the rebel army in Richmond there is really no authentic intelligence. The impression is that in effective men they are not stronger than the Union army. It is evident that many of the soldiers of the confederacy must be raw recruits, as the country about Richmond has been recently stripped of all the young men, as the few inhabitants to be seen are old men, women and slaves, unfitted for work on the rebel entrenchments.

The impression is that Davis cannot, with any hope of maintaining the contest, evacuate Richmond. The rebel sympathizers found in the vicinity of the capital, state that if Davis declines to fight there will be danger from his own troops, who are tired of running.

The roads are still in the most horrible condition. The heavy siege guns are slowly moving towards the front, but it will be a work of weeks, possibly, to get them where they can be used effectively in shelling the rebels and driving them from the capital.

To give an idea of the obstacles to be overcome, our informant states that with a light wagon and one horse he was fourteen hours in getting twenty-two miles. The teamsters go in bodies and help each other. When a mule gets buried in the mud, they all hitch chains upon the unfortunate beast and haul it out. These wagons do not average over seven miles per day.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission.

Liberal advances made on consignments. All sums over one hundred dollars three per cent.

Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid.

R. & J. M. WARNER.

Je19-d3m Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, SAINT PAUL, June, 21st, 1862.

Interest coupons upon Minnesota eight per cent. State bonds due July 1st, 1862, will be paid at the banking house of H. W. Palmer, No. 24 Pine street, New York.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

je22

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Pacific Railroad Bill Passed

Location of the Main Line and Branches.

Nominations of Brigadier Generals.

CONGRESS SOON TO ADJOURN

From Banks' Department.

Civil Jurisdiction Established.

Gen. Sigel Temporarily in Command.

Property Seized and Confiscated.

Nothing from Fort Morgan.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[*Special to Tribune.*]—The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day with five negative voters. The main route which it fixes is to commence at a point on the 100th meridian of longitude, within the territory of Nebraska. Of the branches one commences at Sioux City, another at the western boundary of Iowa, which will probably be at or near Omaha City, or the mouth of Platte river. Both of these branches to be constructed by the Union Pacific Company which constructs the main road.

The Kansas branch commencing opposite Kansas City is to be constructed by a Kansas Company, and with this branch the Hannibal & St. Joe road is authorized to form connection.

The main road is to run by the most direct and practicable route to be located subject to the approval of the President.

By the House bill, the road was to commence on the 102d meridian, and the terminus was not necessarily within the territory of Nebraska, but probably the House will agree to the Senate amendment. There is little doubt of the final passage of the bill substantially as it passed the Senate.

BRIGADIER NOMINATIONS.

Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, and Col. Briggs, of Massachusetts, have been nominated Brigadier Generals.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is now definitely settled that Congress will adjourn between the 1st and 10th, prox.

GALLANT CONDUCT AT PORT REPUBLIC.

In the fight at Port Republic Col. Carroll's artillery used nothing but canister and grape and when the enemy came too near to use these, the men used their revolvers with telling effect. Col. Carroll led three respective charges to the support of the 7th Indiana, driving the enemy back until they were flanked and compelled to retreat.

CIVIL JURISDICTION IN VIRGINIA COUNTIES

The State jurisdiction has been re-established in Morgan and Berkley counties, and will shortly be extended to Jefferson and Frederick. The election in Berkley last month gave 800 majority for Gov. Pierpont.

HAUL OF PROPERTY AND CONFISCATION.

A considerable haul of guns, pistols and ammunition was made in Berryville yesterday. The arms were all loaded with ball cartridges. The office of the Berryville *Conservator* was confiscated for secession publications, and the effects removed hither to aid in army printing.

A large amount of ammunition left here, it is supposed, by Gen. Shields, was discovered by the ordnance officer in the old stone church to-day, probably overlooked by the enemy.

AN UNFAITHFUL AFRICAN.

The first instance of the arrest of a colored man for abetting the enemy occurred to-day. It had been stated that he volunteered as guide and spy for Jackson in his late advance hither. He was confined for further investigation.

GEN. SIGEL IN COMMAND.

Gen. Sigel has been in command of this department during the temporary absence of Gen. Banks, who returns to-morrow.

A BRIDGE REBUILT.

The bridge over the Potomac has been rebuilt, and the cars now run regularly.

NOTHING FROM FORT MORGAN.

The Government has no official intelligence confirming to report of the capitulation of Fort Morgan, near Mobile.

Latest News from Corinth.

CORINTH, June 19.

The telegraph north was prostrated early last week by heavy storms. Our army returned from Boonville, and now occupies a more northern position. Gen. Pope has gone north on furlough. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is in running order eastward to Tuscumbia, westward to Cypress Creek, 50 miles from here. The Mobile and Ohio is running north to Jackson, and railroad communication is open with the Grand Junction and Jackson road; west from Junction it is reported badly damaged. All railroad telgraphs are in good condition.

Maj. Gen. Orli, Brigs. Hillivan and Hamilton arrived.

Considerable Union sentiment exists in western Tennessee, especially in Bolivar and Jackson. Beauregard's army at last accounts was at Okolona, 80,000 strong; 20,000 men under Kirby Smith at Chattanooga; 15,000 under Price and Van Dorn at Fulton, and a small cavalry force at Grenada.

Gen Pope goes to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

Major Gen. Pope who has so greatly distinguished himself by his operations in the west, is expected shortly to be in Washington, at the invitation of the Government.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS.

A SHARP SKIRMISH.

The Enemy Driven in With Loss.

THE WEATHER IMPROVING.

Rumors of Rebel Reinforcements for Jackson.

REPORTS OF DESERTERS.

JEFF. DAVIS IN TROUBLE.

Accused of Attempting to Desert the Rebel Cause.

Danger of Assassination.

SEVEN PINES, June 18.

[*Tribune's correspondence.*]—At noon to-day intelligence was communicated from the front that the enemy, 30,000 strong, was in line before Hooker's advance position at half past 4 o'clock.

Upon Gen. Hooker's order, the 16th Massachusetts regiment went into the deep, swampy wood, and other regiments took up lines of battle upon the edge of timber out of which burst upon us unequal numbers and death on the 31st of May.

The musketry fire was soon within the leafy fastness sharp and strong. Brampall's battery sent spherical case shot over the wood into the rebel picket ground, to assist the infantry skirmishers. This artillery fire was not replied to for half an hour, and then only from the far right. It was Armstead's brigade that was in front of us to-day.

In one spot, six rebel dead lay together.

We drove their whole picket line in half a mile.

Three men of the 16th were killed, and eight wounded.

BEFORE RICHMOND, June 18.

[*Time's correspondent.*]—Another fine day. Every day of sunshine advances the fall of Richmond, though three days rain might postpone it essentially. The roads are becoming hard, the surface of the earth in the fields—except in low spots—is practicable for artillery. We had a brisk picket firing last night in front of a point half a mile north of Fair Oaks Station. Our side sustained no damage. This morning everything is quiet again.

It is reported by deserters that heavy reinforcements have been sent from Richmond to Jackson, in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Another correspondent writing on the same date says: "I am possitively assured by parties who were reliably informed, that the life of the arch-traitor Jeff. Davis is in extreme danger, the rebels looking upon him with the utmost suspicion. It is even averred that he was prevented by an armed force from escaping out of Richmond. He is the object of general distrust. Handbills in every variety are displayed all over the city denouncing Jeff. Davis, and applying to him ridiculous epithets. The rebels declare it is the intention of Davis to desert them. Numerous persons have been arrested and confined for rebelling against the rebel authorities at Richmond.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Movements of Gen. Fremont

HE IS ADVANCING.

Jackson at Harrisonburg.

How an Indiana Regiment Treated the Louisianians.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

It is believed that Gen. Ewell now occupies Luray, with heavy force. Arrivals to-night from Newmarket bring intelligence that Fremont was about advancing seven miles south of Mount Jackson, opposite the gap in the Massinetten Mountains, through which a road leads to Luray.

Jackson is believed to have a large force of light troops in Harrisonburg, and another at or near Port Republic.

Prisoners report White's division of 15,000 is within supporting distance of Port Republic.

At the battle of Port Republic the 7th Louisiana and 7th Indiana were opposed to each other, at pistol range, the former left the field, having only thirty-six men unhurt.

News from the Southern Coast.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The United States gunboat Connecticut, commander Woodhull, arrived this morning from points on the Southern coast, bringing dates from Matagorda Bay to June 2d, New Orleans 5th, Mobile Bar 7th, Pensacola 8th, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay, and St. Marks 9th, Key West 14th, Port Royal 18th, and Fort Monroe 20th. She brings a large mail from the squadron and 67 sick and wounded from the various ports, principally those from New Orleans, who were wounded in capturing the forts below that place. Nothing of importance had transpired at Matagorda Bay.

The mortar boats were preparing to take the forts at Mobile.

At Cedar Keys all was quiet.

Gen. Brannan with his entire force had been ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

James River Fleet Quiescent—New Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, June, 20.

The fleet in James river remains as previously reported quietly at anchor above City Point.

Gen. Dix proceeded to New Point Comfort this morning, to make arrangements for new hospitals there. This as well as White House Point is in his lines.

Burning of a Depot.

BOSTON, June 21.

The passenger depot of the Eastern railroad was destroyed by fire to-day.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

An Expedition to White River.

The Gunboats Again In Action.

They Attack a Rebel Battery.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

FEARFUL DISASTER.

125 of our Men Killed and Wounded.

A Charge upon a Rebel Battery.

The Enemy Driven at the Point of the Bayonet.

Rebel Loss Heavy—Ours Light.

Gen. Halleck at Holly Springs.

MEMPHIS, June 18.

An expedition composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga and Mound City, accompanied by transports, carrying 43d and 46th Indiana regiments, under Colonel Fitch, was sent from here some days since, for the purpose of removing obstructions from White river. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half. While the gunboats engaged the battery, the troops under Col. Fitch landed a short distance below and proceeded to storm the place. During the cannonading, a ball entered the boiler of the Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175 men, of whom nearly 125 were killed and wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinse, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Wixon, John Coxie, captain Kilty. The flag officer was badly scalded, but it is thought he will recover.

Colonel Fitch's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded and 30 prisoners. Fitch's loss is small.

Gen. Halleck occupied Holly Springs.

Progressive Friends and the President.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

Yesterday a delegation of Progressive Friends of Philadelphia, called on the President and presented a memorial signed numerously, for the universal emancipation of the slaves. The President replied to the accompanying address as a gentleman who was present remarked in guarded language.

The committee of the conference of the bill to provide internal revenue have nearly completed their report.

Death of Col. Ellett, the Hero of Memphis.

CAIRO, June 21.

Col. Ellett, of the ram fight, died here this morning, from the wound received during the engagement before Memphis.

MARRIED.

At the Merchants' Hotel, in Saint Paul, on Saturday evening, 21st inst., by Rev. S. R. Riggs, of the Dakota Mission, Mr. ALEXANDER HUNTER to Miss MARION ROBERTSON, both of Renville county, Minnesota.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

The brick house near the corner of St. Anthony street and Summit Avenue.

Enquire of J. E. WHEELOCK, Je22-dtf Edgerton's Block.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

One tete-a-tete, twelve hair seat chairs, two do rockers, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, cook stoves, set china ware, and a variety of household goods. Sale at our rooms by the bridge, Wednesday, June 25, at 10 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE, Je22-d3t Auctioneers.

AUCTION. AUCTION.

The auction sale of Ira Bidwell's stock of DRY GOODS, HATS, JEWELRY AND CLOTHING will be continued Monday at two o'clock, in Rogers' Block, Third street.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE, je22-d1t Auctioneers.

WHITE BEAR LAKE.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Fifty cents for row boats one day, and one dollar and a half for sail boats. Board per week, five dollars. One meal, forty cents, two, seventy five cents. Horses twenty-five cents each.

V. B. BABNUM. je22-d1m* Proprietor.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the state authorities.

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.

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THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug, Sala. Price 25 cents.

ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.

THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1 35.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1 25.

And various other New Books too numerous to mention.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY. ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.

IN FACT

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

Je17tf ☞ CALL AND SEE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Wooley, corney of Seventh and Pine Streets.

Possession given on the first of July.

F. KNAUFT, je20-d1w Residence cor. 7th and Olive.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PRESS PRINTING COMPY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; three copies, $4.00; six copies, $7.00; eight copies, $9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, $10.00.

News and Miscellany.

—An Eastern editor who publishes a little Democratic sheet says:

Our subscribers may send us bogus dollars if they have got none of the genuine kind. The sight of any kind of money would do our eyes good.

—So urgent were the necessities of our wounded at the late battles on the Chickahominy, that it is stated that in lieu of proper materials for making soup, horses were ordered killed, and their flesh prepared to supply the deficiency.

—The Chicago *Post* says that of all substitutes that have been tried with a view to imitate the flavor and nutritive qualities of coffee, none have succeeded so well as chicory. The prairie lands of Illinois are said to be particularly adapted to its growth, as it requires a rich, loose and tolerably moist soil for its production.

—An idea of the financial strength of the Government may be gathered from a statement made by Erastus Corning to Secretary Chase, to the effect that the United States could command at once $100,000,000 on twenty-five year bonds, drawing six per cent. interest; but the Secretary prefers his proposition for the issue of $150,000,000 Treasury notes. It is somewhat doubtful whether the House will respond favorably to Mr. Chase's proposition to issue $25,000,000 in small bills. The propriety of the measure is much discussed.

—Hon. William H. Seward arrived at Auburn on Thursday evening last, and will leave this morning for Washington. Gov. Seward has been at home but once since accepting his present office, and that only for a very brief visit. No previous incumbent of the office of Secretary of State has been burdened with weightier cares, and none have discharged the responsible duties of Secretary of State with more distinguished ability or usefulness to the country.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, June 15th.*

—At the promenade at the President's grounds on Saturday last, one of the Richmond prisoners discovered an assistant editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, whose denunciation of "mud-sills" is so well known. When asked why he was not at home, he replied that for months he had been trying to escape, and having at length effected his purpose, was now, as he always had been, "an unconditional Union man."

—The railroad boys, says the Warsaw *New Yorker*, tell a pretty tough but true story of a clear case of miraculous escape. The "boys" had a Thomas cat that they were anxious to be rid of, and so dropped him off the Portage High Bridge (on the Erie Railroad) into the river. The water is 234 feet below, and rather shallow withal; but the nine-lived squaller—after turning a summersault for each life—no sooner rose to the surface after his involuntary bath than he swam to the shore and scrambled up the rocks as though he knew a piece of roasted cheese awaited him at the top.

—The amendment of Mr. Grimes to the Navy Appropriation Bill abolishing the spirit ration, which was adopted by the Senate, is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of September, 1862, the spirit ration in the Navy of the United States shall cease, "and thereafter no distilled spiritous liquors shall be admitted on board of vessels of war, except as medical stores, and upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels, and to be used only for medical purposes. From and after the said first day of September next, there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the Navy now entitled to the spirit ration five cents per day in commutation and lieu thereof, which shall be in addition to their present pay."

In supporting this amendment, Mr. Grimes said that it was in accordance with the wishes of almost every officer with whom he had been brought in contact, and that almost all the difficulties that had grown up during the war on board our vessels were traceable to liquor, of which the proposed reform deprived officers as well as men.

—Mr. Forney, in a letter to the *Press*, says:

Results have sadly proved that if Breckinridge had been elected, four years would have found the free States without a country save that which was controlled by the institution of slavery. The rebellion of 1861-'62 is the voice of the devil proclaiming that, in the event of the election of Mr. Breckinridge in 1860, FOUR YEARS MORE WOULD HAVE FOUND US A SLAVE MONARCHY!

And yet there are traitors in the North laboring to bring about the resurrection of a party to restore the rule of men and principles in sympathy and harmony with the Breckinridge rebels.

Adjutant-General Thomas.

A statement appeared a few days since in a New York paper, under the head of Washington dispatches, reflecting upon the character and official integrity of Brigadier General Thomas, Adjutant-General of the army. This statement having been republished in other journals, and a paragraph of like import appearing in the *Times*, it is proper to state that the story is entirely devoid of foundation. Gen. Thomas has not been suspended. No Court of Inquiry touching any act of his is being held or contemplated. His loyalty has not been questioned now or at any time by the President or Secretary of War. There has been no intention of removing him, either temporarily or permanently, and no one is more ready than Secretary Stanton to testify to the Adjutant General's integrity, efficiency and patriotism. It is well known, too, that the ladies of his family are unequivocally loyal. The husband of his only daughter, and her two brothers, are now in the army of Potomac, and in the recent engagements were conspicuous for their gallantry and courage.—*Correspondent N. Y. Times.*

Social Disorganization.

From the New Orleans True Delta, May 23.

Within the past few days we have received numerous letters from the parishes on the river, above and below the city, all detailing, with greater or lesser circumstantiality, the dangers to which life and property on the plantations are exposed from the fugitive Thugs, whom a righteous retribution has at length overtaken here. Below the city, on the river, these piratical assassins are now operating in skiffs, which they can easily and readily conceal during the day, or when apprehensive of arrest and punishment at the hands of the Federal authorities; and at night they launch them, invade the quarters of the plantations, maltreating or tampering with the slave population, inciting them to outrage and insurrection, while they themselves take everything portable they can lay their hands on. The highest praise is due, and indeed universally accorded, to the military authorities of the United States in this place, for their intelligent comprehention of the character and extent and *modus operandi* of this political banditti, and their exemplary promptitude in grappling with them, with a determination to crush them out forever, if in their power, during their stay here. And here let us pause to wonder and return thanks for at the same time to Providence for this, one of the most inscrutable of His ways to avenge the blood of so many murdered without cause, unless, indeed, the assassinated may have dared to claim and exercise the inalienable right of American citizens. In the parishes, below the city particularly, the greatest uneasiness is felt, and at the moment it is not within the power of the planters therein to come personally to the authorities, and, as the custom is, they address themselves to the regular newspaper month-piece. They ask us to appeal to Gen. Butler, under circumstances of unusual peril.

A Secesh Amazon.

A private letter which the Boston *Courier* copies from Clarksburg, Va., tells of the capture of a secesh girl of rather a formidable character—certainly a very unsafe companion for a person devoted to the Union to sit up with. The letter says:

"We also captured a very desperate woman, by the name of Jenny Green, and sent her under guard to Wheeling. She is only about eighteen or twenty years of age, and not bad looking; she lived about twenty miles from here, and told Gen. Kelley that she cut all his telegraph wires when he was up the Kanawha, and 'she'd be d—d if she wouldn't do it again.' She has been in the habit of visiting the rebel camps, rides a fine horse, carries a pistol, revolver, and a handsome revolving rifle presented to her by some rebel officers, and with which she boasts that she has killed a great many d—d Yankees. She is said to be an unerring shot, and can put a bullet through the ace of clubs at a distance of one hundred yards, nine times out of ten. She has been pursued many times, but has made her escape by the fleetness of her horse, and when cornered, where escape seemed impossible, would cause her horse to leap the most horrible ravines, and plunge over rocks where the soldiers dare not follow her. She was taken by strategy and sent to Wheeling once before and imprisoned, but by the intercession of some secession ladies there, Gen. Rosecrans released her on parole. When brought before the captain of the company who arrested her, the captain said, 'Well Miss Jenny, you are come to visit us again;' to which she replied with a terrible oath, and snatched a rifle from one of the guards, discharging it at the captain in an instant, but he saw the movement and struck up the muzzle of the gun, and the ball passed through his cap, just grazing his head."

Who are Abolitionists?

Judge S. M. Breckinridge made a powerful speech in the Missouri State Convention a day or two since, in which was the following truthful passage:

I think I may say, that without any opinion on this subject that would justify the charge, there is not to be found in the State of Missouri a single man of marked loyalty, who has not already been denounced as an Abolitionist, when, in point of fact, he is as far removed from those who prefer the charge. This charge has been so often and so flippantly made, that I have come to consider it as, perhaps, the most unfailing test of a man's loyalty that he had been denounced as an abolitionist. That man who has been so successful in tempering his loyalty throughout this struggle as to avoid incurring the hostility of the class engaged in treason, and their sympathizers, to such an extent as not to incur the application of that epithet, I will not say he is not loyal, but I will say his loyalty has, in all probability, not borne any very distinguished fruits.

Pronunciation of Either and Neither.

We meet with three different modes of pronouncing these words. The first is *nay-ther*. Those who adopt this pronunciation, also pronounce *conceive, deceit*, as if spelled *consave, desate*. They preserve the original sound of the *e*, which in all these words, is indicated to be of long quantity by the insertion of the *i* after it. The old spelling was *nether*. the *i* was inserted in writing simply to show that the *e* was long, in conformity with a very general analogy of the language, just as in *hew, deep*, and in a thousand other words in the language, *a, e*, or one of the other vowels has been inserted. This pronunciation, however, has nearly passed away.

The second mode is *nee-ther*. This pronunciation gives to the *e* the sound which, when of long quantity, it has almost universally taken. It is the more prevalent mode, and is conformed to true English analogy.

The third mode is *nye-ther*. This pronunciation, recent but somewhat popular, has found favor with some because supposed by them to be the true old mode. But they evidently mistake the old pronunciation, which is the first already given. Others seem to think that this is the true pronounciation of the diphthong *ei*, and that the *i* was a proper element of the original word. But the *i*, as already remarked, did not belong at all to the word in its origin, and was inserted only to show that the *e* was of long quantity. This pronunciation is every way objectionable. It is an innovation on settled and general analogies. It ignores or obscures the true origin of the words. It exalts a mere orthoepical character, the *i*, to the rank of an essential element; while, at the same time, it buries in silence the really essential element, which is the *e*. No true English ear can sanction this cockney pronunciation.

—The wages of the workmen in the United States Springfield armory for the month of April amounted to $100,000.

A STORY OF COUNTERPARTS.

A quiet, uneventful life was mine until I left the shelter of my father's roof in Gorman, and accepted the desk of a book keeper in the wholesale clothing establishment of Sheare & Prescott, in the busy little city of Weston.

But there, one fine afternoon in October, just in the midst of the Indian summer, I invited Lillie Prescott, with whom I was very nearly in love, to walk in the Park with me.

Her little hand, in its delicate primrose colored glove, rested on my arm, her black eyes were lifted to my face. I felt particularly tender and confidential, and at peace with all the world. We were speaking of the gorgeousness of the distant hills, clothed, as they were, in their mantles of crimson foliage, when I was brought to a stop by hearing my name pronounced in a tone neither sweet nor agreeable:

"Mr. Smith, I'll just trouble you to stop a minnit!"

I looked up. A woman of fifty or thereabouts, effectually blocked up the sidewalk before us; indeed, her proportions were colossal. If ever I had seen the personification of indignation, I saw it in her expressive countenance.

"Madam!" I exclaimed, retreating a little from the battery of flashing gray eyes which she brought to bear upon me.

"You needn't madam me!" cried she, waxing redder. "I'll just trouble you to settle this little bill!" And she thrust an ominous piece of paper before my eyes, which read substantially:

Richard Smith to Mrs. Juliana Diggins,	Dr.
For six months' board	$96.00
For " " washing	12.00
	$108.00

I returned the bill to her.

"I owe you nothing, madam. I never saw you before in my life."

"You needn't lie to me!" cried she, setting her arms akimbo. "I hain't kept genteel boarding house fifteen years for nothing, sir! You'll either fork over on the spot or I'll take the law!"

"Take it," remarked I; "you're welcome to it."

"You think to sarse me, young man! Remember what you promised. I'll have you took up for it as sure as my name is Diggins! I'll larn you better than to deceive a trusting widder woman in that way! You distasteful hypocrite!"

"Madam, you insult me! I"——

"Oh! it looks well for such as you to stand your dignity. Mighty lofty all to once! You've forgot the cream flapjacks I used to make you, and the kisses you used to give me every evening after the rest of 'em was gone to bed! You've forgot the half-dozen shirts I made you, and never charged you a cent. You've forgot that you solemnly promised that you'd marry me next Tuesday morning. You have that, have you?"

"Yes—yes—I never! no!" stammered I, dropping Miss Lillie's arm in consternation.

"Do you dare to deny it?" cried she, in a rage.

"Yes; forever and a day afterward!" I roared out. Do you think I would marry an old termagant like you? I'd sooner marry my grandmother!"

I saw the fire flash up in her eyes. The widow was waxing dangerous. I dodged the reticule she aimed at my head, and fell overbackwards as she charged upon me with her half-mourning parasol. Miss Lillie turned and fled. I thought discretion the better part of valor, so I leaped over a garden fence near at hand, and was immediately attacked by a large watch-dog that sprung out of a kennel near by. I seized a dahlia pole, and, hurling it at the belligerent dog, made good my escape by fording a duck pond and reaching the next street, from which I hurried home at the best pace I could command.

I was resolved that I would not remain in Weston another day longer. Evidently there was in the city some other Richard Smith, for whose notorious self I was mistaken.

I penned a hasty note to my employers, giving my reasons for leaving them—packed my trunks, paid my board, and, marking my baggage "R'd Smith, New Hampton," I entered the cars for the locality specified on my trunks.

In selecting New Hampton as my destination, I had no very definite purpose in view; but in a place of its size I had no doubts of being able to secure some lucrative business, and the office of "boots" was better, if I could be left unmolested, than the state of President, if I must lose my identity and be attacked by virgoes in the streets.

It was noon of the next day when the train whirled up at the depot at New Hampton. I alighted and was hastening down the platform to look after my baggage, when I saw a young lady, in a brown silk walking dress, earnestly regarding me. As she caught my eye, she threw up her veil and sprang towards me. As the veil swept back it revealed the loviest face I had ever looked upon. I had never dreamed of anything half so beautiful. In voluntary admiration I stood still. She threw herself into my arms—her arms fell round my neck—her velvet cheek touched mine—and such a kiss as she planted full on my lips! My face was in a blaze. I felt as if I had been stewed in honey, with lavender for flavoring.

She repeated the kiss—the munificent little angel!—exclaiming:

"Dear, dear Richard! How delighted I am that you have come at last!"

I was dumb. My mouth was sealed up with the sweetness of her kisses. I dared not speak lest I should dissolve the spell.

"We have been expecting you for four days! Only think what a period of suspense!" went on the soft voice of the lady, as, clasping my hand, she drew me unresistingly to a phaeton in waiting. "There, make yourself easy. I'm going to drive. Isn't pleasant to be waited on, Richard?"

The arch brown eyes sought mine, as, drawing up the fur-lined robes, my companion shook the reins over the white horses, and we were hurled rapidly away.

"Papa is so anxious to see you once more, Richard; but his rheumatism was worse to-day, and he could not drive down. William is absent on an errand for the bride. But I would come! I wanted so much to be the first one to greet you, dear Richard! Alice is so beautiful! and so deeply, beautifully happy! Richard, you ought to be the most grateful man alive."

"I—I—believe I am," exclaimed I, as, reaching up her sweet face, the little enchantress favored me with another kiss, which, this time, I repaid with compound interest, and then blushed boiling hot to think of it.

At this moment the phaeton arrived at the door of a fine old mansion on an aristocratic street; her musical voice called softly, at the door of a boudoir—

"Alice, Richard has come!"

Instantly the door flew open, and a dark-haired, beautiful woman came forth. She gazed at me an instant with unutterable tenderness, and then embraced me with a mingling of fervor and skyness actually bewildering.

Verily, I was a favored individual!

An elderly gentleman, supporting himself by a cane, now came forward and saluted me, calling me his "dear son," and cutting short everything I attempted to say by his joyful volubility.

The folding doors separating the setting-room and parlors were thrown apart. I heard the subdued hum of voices, the rustling of heavy silks; and, waiting in the alcoved arch of an east window, I saw a clergyman in gown and bands.

The elderly gentleman took the hand of the dark-haired Alice and placed it in mine.

"Take her," he said with emotion; "and may God prosper you! We will have the most important thing first, and dinner afterward. The guests are already getting impatient."

I glanced at Alice's dress. It was bridal white; and her beautiful hair was crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms.

The sight gave me a tremor. I felt weak and faint. My paller must have alarmed Alice; for she clutched my arm wildly, and gazed into my face with painful anxiety.

"What is it, Richard? Are you ill? Merciful heaven! Helen, look a him! He is ill!"

"It is nothing—nothing!" I gasped, "only I cannot—cannot marry you!——"

"Oh, heaven!" cried Alice, in horrified dismay; and, seeing she was about to fall, I flung my arm around her for support. At this moment the hall door was opened, and, turning at the sound, I saw with my own eyes my second self enter the room! My exact counterpart! Richard Smith, No. 2.

His fierce eyes took in the scene at one sweeping glance. He rushed toward me with a wild ejaculation, and, tearing the half-fainting Alice from my my arms, he planted his firm grasp upon my throat. I put my hand upon the same locality of his body.

"What are you doing?" he thundered in my ear.

"What are you doing?" I thundered in response.

"Your life shall pay the forfeit!" he exclaimed, with mad violence. "The man who has dared to win Alice Hereford's love shall die!"

"Gentlemen"—interrupted the sweet voice of her whom they called Helen—"be patient; there is some mistake. Which of you is named Richard Smith?"

"I am!" replied I.

"I am!" replied my counterpart.

"But which of you is Richard Smith, the son of Archibald Smith?"

"I am," said my second self.

"And I am not," said I; "my father's name was Robert."

Helen looked at me a moment, half in doubt, evidently, how to treat me after what had occurred. Finally she held out her hand.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Smith; it was all a careless mistake of my own. Can you forgive me?"

I thought of the kisses she had given me, and wished the same mistake might be made over again, though I was wise enough not to make known my wish.

"Let me explain," she continued frankly. "We were expecting my brother Richard home from the South, where he has been some four or five months past, and we were quite sure that he would arrive on the train which brought you; he has been some years engaged to Miss Hereford, and the marriage ceremony was to take place immediately on his arrival: I went down to the depot to welcome him, and, because of the striking similarity in your respective personal appearances, I mistook a stranger for my brother. That is all. Brother Richard, Mr. Smith is entirely blameless of any wrong. We gave him no time for explanation. Let me present you to each other as friends."

My counterpart shook hands with me, and begged my pardon for dislocating my neck-tie. I granted it, and begged his pardon for committing a like depredation on his neck-tie.

And then, at a sign from the elderly gentleman, we all walked into the drawing-room, where, in a brief space of time, my counterpart was made the husband of the blushing Alice.

The acquaintance so singularly begun with the Smith family soon ripened into friendship, and became one of the most precious of life's blessings to me.

Helen Smith had kissed me, and she could not forget it. If a man can get a woman to think of him—it hardly matters in what way—he has a claim on her; and so it was in my case. I believe that I never met Helen but she blushed at the memory which stole over her.

Three months after our first meeting she kissed me again, and called me "Dear Richard." And this time she was well aware that she was not addressing her brother.

Is it a fortunate thing to have a counterpart? When I think of the boarding-house keeper, I say, "No;" but when I look at Helen, and recall the circumstances of our introduction, I am accustomed to answer, "Yes."

THE SHADES OF LAUGHTER.—Since Adam, who invented laughter—doubtless when he awoke and found Eve by his side—no two men have laughed alike. The laugh is as distinct as the voice; perhaps more so, for the laugh of a full bearded man is very different from that which he laughs when he has became clean shaven by a barber. Women laugh differently from men, children, from women, and some writers even profess to detect national peculiarities in the laugh; as for instance, say they, the Frenchman laughs with his teeth, like the ape. The Abbe Damasceni, thought he had discovered, in the various enunciations of the laughter, a sure guide to the temperaments of the laughers. Thus he said, *ha ha ha* belonged to a choleric man, *he he he* to the phlegmatic, *hi hi hi* to the melancholic, *ho ho ho* to the sanguine. It is true that men commonly laugh in *A* and *O*, and women in *E* and *I*; and it is singular that with all people, even the cockneys, the aspirate *H* precedes the vowel.

ONE OF SHAKSPEARE'S PALL-BEARERS BURIED IN VIRGINIA.—A Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* writes: "An officer of the Nineteenth, strolling through an old burying ground at Fredericksburg, Virginia, a few days since, copied a few curious and interesting inscriptions. From them I am permitted to copy the following, which, coupled with a recollection of the great "Bard of Avon," is of singular interest:

"Here lieth the body of Edward Helder, practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery. Born in Bedfordshire, England, in the year of our Lord, 1542. Was contemporary with, and one of the pall-bearers to the body of William Shakspeare. After a brief illness his spirit ascended in the year of our Lord, 1618—aged 76."

"Missing."

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

[The following poem, from one of the most gifted ladies of Philadelphia, to quote from the New York *Mercury*, has a delicacy of pathos and melody of rythm exquisitely in keeping with its familiar subject. Those who can appreciate scholarly elegance in verse, will find it an effusion worthy their preservation. The author is a sister of Lieutenant Governor Donnelly of this State.—ED. PRESS.]

In the cool sweet, hush of a wooded nook,
Where the May buds sprinkle the green old ground,
And the wind, and the birds, and the limpid brook
Murmur their dreams with a drowsy sound:
Who lies so still in the plushy moss,
With his pale cheek pressed to a breezy pillow,
Couch'd where the light and the shadows cross
Through the flickering fringe of the willow?
Who lies, alas!
So still, so chill, in the whispering grass?

A soldier clad in the Zouave dress,
A bright-haired man, with his lips apart,
One hand thrown up o'er his frank, dead face,
And the other clutching his pulseless heart—
Lies there in the shadows, cool and dim,
His musket brush'd by a trailing bough;
With a careless grace in his quiet limbs,
And a wound on his manly brow:
A wound, alas!
Whence the warm blood drips on the pleasant grass.

The violets peer from their dusky beds,
With a tearful dew in their great pure eyes;
The lilies quiver their shining heads,
Their pale lips full of a sad surprise:
And the lizard darts through the glist'ning fern,
And the squirrel rustles the branches hoary,
Strange birds fly out, with a cry, to bathe
Their wings in the sunset glory;
While the shadows pass
O'er the quiet face on the dewy grass.

God pity the bride who waits at home,
With her lily cheeks and her violet eyes,
Dreaming the sweet, old dream of love,
While the lover is walking in Paradise!
God strengthen her heart as the days go by,
And the long, drear nights of her vigil follow;
Nor bird, nor moon, nor whispering wind
May breathe the tale of the hollow!
Alas! alas!
The secret is safe with the woodland grass!

Extracts from Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher.

In the human family suffering is the accompaniment of education, conscious or unconscious. If a man settles down like a barbarian, he will grow as brutes grow, and will have the advantage of suffering but little. It is said that slaves (that are supposed to be men) are the happiest creatures in the world. No, they are not; pigs are happier, a good deal. "But," it is said, "slaves sing." Yes, and pigs grunt. The stupidity and comparative happiness of the slaves in their degraded condition, go to show what is the unhumanizing influence of that system under which they are reared. Their sensibility is just what we expect it should be.

THERE is great danger that we shall incur the threat pronounced by our Master against those who should offend those little ones. I believe that there are children of Christian families that are neglected. There is little Christianity in many Christian families, because they are so utterly faithless. Christian parents hope the best for their children when they grow up. They cannot believe that they have been converted but they think that they *may* be converted when they come to years of discretion. They are so negligent about their children in this regard, that when a child is fitted to unite with the Church of Christ, it is kept out till it is older, for fear that some mistake may be made.

A CHILD, when it becomes a Christian, will be, after all, but a child. It will not be a man. It will not have maturity. It will not have your kind of intelligence. It will not have the depth of feeling which a long life has wrought in you. A child will be more simple, perhaps, and less rich than you. It will be more confiding and less intense. Its feelings will come quicker and go quicker. But its experiences will be more natural than yours. There are some things in which the child will be greatly your superior. There are other things in which you ought to be greatly the child's superior.

WHAT is God's kingdom? "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." It is a figurative expression. Everything that is just, true, right; all of human thought, and feeling, and action, that assimilates itself to the divine nature and example; all that which in thought or feeling or conduct is moral and good—that is God's kingdom in this world. That part of each individual man's life which is holy and pure, is God's kingdom in him.

IT IS a great thing to learn how to have, or how to do without; how to abound, or how to suffer need. It requires a separate apprenticeship for each. Faith, hope, patience, courage, and high endeavor—these are great things for God to work out in man; and these are worked by disappointments, overthrows, and disasters.

DO NOT live so as to ignore the future and eternal inheritance of God's people. Prepare for life, and prepare for the life that is to come. Prepare for heaven, and then you will be fit to live upon earth. And then, whenever God shall call you from this world, you shall be ready to go.

HAS the past yielded such a rich harvest of experience and development that you would deem it desirable to turn about and seek a repetition of the scenes of which it has been the theater?

Our New Mines.

We have Oregon dates to the 16th ult. with advices from the Salmon River gold washings to the 1st of the month. Reports of enormous yields continue, but they were still confined to a narrow district. It was stated that $2,000 per day had been realized from one claim. Provisions were still very high, but falling, there being large supplies on the way up from the Oregon settlements. The earth in that elevated region was still partly covered with snow, so that "prospecting" was limited. Probably the summer will be spent in determining whether this is indeed a new gold region or only a little pocket which must soon be exhausted. Meantime, diggers are flocking thither from Oregon, California, Colorado, and even Missouri.

The "Humboldt Mines" (valley of the Humboldt River of Utah and Nevada, formerly called the St. Mary's) are known to be very extensive, but their value is not settled. Great veins of quartz are found abundantly in the faces of the mountain ridges that inclose the Humboldt Valley, and those veins contain gold and silver as well as lead, but their richness is still undecided. The country is dependent on California for nearly everything, lacking even wood, though we hear coal has been found.

Nevada (that is, Carson Valley—but the Humboldt Mines are also in Nevada) is working away at her rich leads, and taking out a good deal of mineral, mainly silver. Here miners appear to be generally doing well, though the extravagant expectations of two or three years since have probably not been fully realized.

On the whole, we judge that the yield of the precious metals in our far West will fall not much short of the old California figure—$50,000,000 per annum—and will ere long rise above that standard.—*New York Tribune, 17th.*

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other Rigs. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Min., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Saloons.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. feddy.

PITTSBURGH

ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass.

Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-1y

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S

PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY. je11-w3m&d6aw3m

FURS. FURS. FURS.

C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL. jan17-d1y

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞CHARGES MODERATE.☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store.

St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each.

On Monday, June 26, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.

Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00.

Best of references given.

Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-d1f

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Agricultural Warehouse

OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

NEAR LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,

CORNER THIRD AND SIBLEY STS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PITT'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

MASSILLON AGRICULTUL WORKS, MASSILLON, OHIO.

McCORMACK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS.

JOHN H. MANNY'S " " "

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS.

F. H. MANNY'S EXCELSIOR GRAIN FAN.

SCHUTTLER'S CHICAGO WAGONS.

JOHN A. WOODWARD'S IMPROVED SMUT MACHINE AND SEPARATOR COMBINED.

MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

AND DEALERS IN HARVESTING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

Descriptive pamphlets and other information can be had upon application to

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,

my28-d3m&w6m Saint Paul, Minn.

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

☞Send for a circular by mail.

PALMER & PLAMONDON,

Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P. O. box, 1525.) CHICAGO, ILL.

W. M. LEVDE, Ag't, St. Paul. my13-d&w6m.

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul, Minn. jan24d1y

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade. jan3d&w1y

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STRETS, *ST. PAUL, MIN.*

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan3d&w1y

NICOLS & DEAN,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, GRINDSTONES, PITTSBURG COAL, &c., &c.,

THIRD STREET, - - ST. PAUL, Minn.

Sign of the Anvil.

☞Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. mar1-d&w1y

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order al kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. jel-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER.

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures.
apr29. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS, HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash.
For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 20 pockets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 10 do Extract of Coffee.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BDLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 30 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls. do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring.
All in fine order.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Palm, Family, Toilet, Shaving, Castile.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) Shot.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of liquors and cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty as to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH—CODFISH LARGE AND MEDium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kitts; Scaled Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

S. K. PUTNAM,

CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.
nov22-d&wly

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee Sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
20 pockets Java Coffee.
10 cases 3HND Orls. Coffee at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
20 bbls fresh beat Hard Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois Starch Co's Starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., hf bbls., and kitts.
20 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Grd. Spices and Cream Tartar.
20 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,
my6-3m Third Street.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. jel 6m

F. KNAUFT,

(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28-1y.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

☞ For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents] at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my3tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY.

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Gub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&wly

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C H, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pecatonica Insurance Company, St. Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hastings, one bag; Andrews A W, Stratford, one box; Allen J S, Northfield, one box; Aldrich U C, Hastings, one machine; Atwell Captain, Mankato, one sickle; Ames C H, Winona, one package; Andrus F ank, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, one trunk; Brown Hester, St Paul one box; Brown Alfred, Wabasha, one package; Bunion Harrel, St Paul, one package; Buckingham F A, Faribault, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one package; Balsin C E, La Salle, one box; Blanchard Dr C H, Marion, one box; Beede Lyras, Dunleith, one box; Bitzer Gotlieb, Carver, one package; Bonato Chas, St Paul, one package; Bidgett & Lewis, St Anthony, one box; Baker J , St Paul, one package; Berghold J, St Paul, one package; Bro Cyril, St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, Superior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Belcke H, New Ulm, one package; Belcke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A, St Paul, three packages; Blackmar W H, Mankato, one box; Bidle, G W, Saint Paul, one package; Bros say I S, Faribault, one package; Burrs Nicolas, St Paul, one package; Bryant E G, St Paul, one package; Burrows S P, St Paul, one package; Bundy H, Winona, on valise; Bibbe H G, Winona, one Box; Bishop J J, Chatfield one package; Bonett H, Waubeek, one box; Button, Pend's Landing, one package; Brown C H La Crosse, one package; Bowman W P, La Crosse, one package; Banks T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clark Thomas, Superior, one package; Curtis R J, Minneapolis, one package; Clifford Henry, St. Paul, one package; Catlin F, Hudson one package; Chronicle Office, Hudson, one package; Cornell Michael, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona, one wheel; Carr T, St Anthony one package; Chaffee Rev J F St Anthony, two packages; Cashman C M, Minneapolis one package; Collins Mrs S, St Paul, one bedstead; Carpenter E N, Anoka, one package; Conroy H W St Paul, one package; Crandall Elder P S, Freeborn, one package; Caffey Elizabeth, Northfield, two trunks; Clark C, Hartwell, Minneapolis, one package; Cummings M C, Mankato, one package; C nello O, Salem, one box; Cropsey J, Oxford, one package; Case J L, St Paul one package; Carroll M K, La Crosse one package; Clerk or Court La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one casting; Darling T, La Crosse, one box; Drewry and Scotten, St Paul, one barrel; Dailey J C M, St Paul one package; Dodge H M, St Paul, one package; Demers S, Eight Mile Post Office, Wisconsin, one box; Dexter Elam, Hastings, one box; Daily M A, Owatonna, one package; Decker Gilbert, Winona one barrel; Dibb J, Winona, one package; Derny, Preston, one package.

Evans E, Wabashaw, one box; Eggleston Esther La Crosse, one box; Evans E B, Winona, one package; Elder James, St Paul, one box.

Fuller House St Paul, one package; Farmer & Gardener, St Paul, one package; France J, Albert Lea, one box; Forsch B F, St Paul, one package; Friendly Mrs M, Winona, one carpet bag.

Gray F, St Paul, one package; Griffith W L, St Paul, one package; Gotz G, Mankato, one package; Green & Brown, La Crosse, one package; Gossel James, Freeborn, one package; Glenn W, St Anthony, one box; Grant Hugh W, St Anthony, one box; Gardner P, St Cloud, one package; Gahr Rev , St Paul two kegs; Gregory Miss Amanda, St Anthony, one package; Gilbert S M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Nininger, one package; Goodwat r Mrs, Redwing, one trunk; Gamer Revd, Berlin, one package; Gilman F, St Paul one box; Gilman F, St Paul, one elevator; Grant C L, St Paul, one box; Gorman, St Paul, one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one package.

Harper J W, Hudson, one grip; Hack, Peter, one chest; Horner Join, St Peter, one band R R; Hafner Michael, St Paul, one package; Henry K R, Prescott, one package; Hutchins J, Winona one carpet bag; Historical Society, St Paul one package; Hewitt Revd J S, St Paul, one package; Hough Gus H, Minneapolis, one package; Hewitt A W, Mankato, one package; Hartman J H, Mankato one package; Hall Chas, Northfield, one package; Hayes Rev H G, Faribault, one box; Hall G K, La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse, one package.

Ivory Wm, St Anthony, one box; Iness Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell I La Crosse, one box; Jarrett I M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones C C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kramer John, Lake City, one box; Keene Geo E, Pointe du Chien, one box; King W S, Minneapolis, one box, Kelly Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston F, Garden City one box, Knox K H, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shak pee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box

THE CITY.

Rev. Dr. Paterson will preach in Christ Church this morning at 9 1-2 o'clock.

The Rev. D. M. Reed, of Peoria, Illinois, will preach at the Universalist Church, St. Anthony, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Notice.—Plymouth Church, in Minneapolis, now worship in Nutting's Hall, Bridge street. Preaching to-day, by Rev. S. Bourne, jr., of Harlem, New York, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

The best and most delicious strawberries we have yet seen came from the garden of Mr. Hapgood, near Groveland, and were of the Ellsworth variety.

Dry Goods Auction.—Messrs. Fairchild & Pease continue on Monday at two o'clock, their closing out sale of Ira Bidwell's stock of dry goods, clothing, hats and jewelry. Sale in Rogers' Block, next to Willius' Bank.

The members of the Pioneer Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, are notified to attend a special meeting of the Company, to be held at the Truck House, to-morrow (Monday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Per order of the foreman.

J. H. MATHEWS.
D. H. McCloud, Secretary.

Attention Firemen.—A special meeting of Hope Engine Company No. 1, will be held at their Engine House, on Monday evening, June 23d, at half-past seven o'clock.

By order of the Foreman,
E. L. FRYER, Secretary.

Allotment Fund of the First and Third Cavalry Companies.—Persons having relatives or friends in either of these companies, will be interested in the following notice from the State Treasurer:

The Allotment Fund of the First and Third Cavalry Companies.—I received this day the Allotment Funds of the First and Third Cavalry Companies. Parties interested residing in the city of Saint Paul, will be paid at the office of the State Treasurer.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Allotment Agent.

Saint Paul, June 21st, 1862.

A Long Trip.—A party of emigrants from Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio, passed through this city on Friday evening, on their way to the neighborhood of Clearwater, on the upper Mississippi, where they intend to locate. They came all the way by land, bringing with them their horses and cattle. They were eight weeks on the way. They state that a very large number of emigrants from the same locality are now *en route* for Minnesota, and that the fame of our State as the Paradise of agriculturists is becoming extensively circulated in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

River Items.—In the twenty-four hours, ending at six o'clock last evening the river fell two inches.

The Itasca arrived from Dunleith yesterday; the McLellan from La Crosse; and the Antelope from Carver.

The Keokuk departed for La Crosse; the Northern Light for Dunleith; and the Antelope for Carver.

The Northerner will be in port this morning, and leave for St. Louis about 3 P. M.

The Clara Hine, Favorite, Pomeroy and Albany are due from the Minnesota River to-day.

The McLellan is the regular railroad packet in the La Crosse line at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Itasca, Capt. Hurd, clerks Hamilton and Eaton, will depart at 8 A. M. today for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Northern Bell will arrive from La Crosse to-day, and return to-morrow morning.

The Milwaukee is due from Dunleith this forenoon, and will be the Prairie du Chien and Dunleith packet at 8 A. M. to-morrow.

Land Warrants, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.
jy22 THOMPSON BROS

The St. Paul Press can be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also the very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO'S BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

St. Paul, June 21, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Winona County Bank,	Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Demand Notes,	Canada,
United States 6 per cent. two years notes,	
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		1/4 per ct. prem.
Eastern		3/4 per ct. prem.
Treasury Notes		1/2 per ct. prem.
American Gold		1/4 per ct. disc't.

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S MILLS,

SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.

This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and was got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of Burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.

The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Craigie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.

All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.

Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the ear.

☞ All work done at this Mill is warranted.
sep30M&wly.

J. F. BLODGET,

AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,

Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.

Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar12:dtf.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

THE DESPERATE VALOR OF OUR FORCES.

THE ESCAPE OF JACKSON.

Condition of Gen. Fremont's Army.

THE FEDERAL FORCE TO BE STRENGTHENED.

RUMORED HEAVY REIFFORCEMENT OF JACKSON.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

The battle of Cross Keys, like most of our great battles, was, rather unavoidably, fought on Sunday. For a full week the exciting and fatiguing chase of the rebel Jackson had been pursued, through rain and mud, with scant supplies of provisions; delayed one day by high water, and yet the next day close upon the heels of the arch enemy, until at last at Harrisonburg, he was obliged to leave the great Macadamized Valley Turnpike, and aim for Port Republic, twelve miles over a most barbarous country road, to find a bridge across the main Shenandoah River, or stand a fight in an open field. On Saturday evening, 7th inst., his rear guard marched out of Harrisonburg as we marched in. We, of course, must continue the chase on Sunday. Had he continued on to Port Republic, it would have occupied us most of the day to reach him. But fearing Shields there, he chose to make a stand at Cross Keys, and there the attack begun.

The ground in all that region is gently undulating, covered with woods and wheat or clover fields, alternating with marshy streamlets, ravines and hollows, interspersed with occasional farm-houses, and a badly frightened people. Soon after the cannonading commenced, I pressed forward in advance of Gen. Fremont and his Staff—the firing still distant—anxious to gain a position *in sight* of, and yet at a safe angle from the scene of conflict. Few people, I imagine, are aware, untried, how much or little nerve they may possess in near approach to the horrible tearing screech of cannon balls that are meant to kill.

I turned aside to the left, from the main road, to gain a little eminence near one of our batteries that had just opened fire. They were aiming across a plain to a skirting of timber, three-fourths of a mile distant, where, it was said, a large number of the enemy had been seen. Very soon after, Gen. Stahl's brigade of infantry, being the first of the Blenker division, filed into the edge of the woods near this battery.

After waiting some ten or fifteen minutes, and no response from the enemy, I went off down the road, toward where the heavier cannonading was going on. It turned out that my "first position" was the left wing of our line; and on that field, at a later part of the day, with Stahl's brigade, was the most desperate fighting and heaviest losses on our side of the whole day's battle.

Arrived at the Brick Church, near where the roads converge, I halted a moment, uncertain which road to take, when a cannon ball came bursting through the graveyard fence, a few feet to the left of where I stood. Of course I took the other road.

Presently the firing opened again, further to the right, by our guns, and I moved forward on the other road about half a mile, to the other side of the timber, passing one dead rebel on the way. An open field was now before me, over which our guns were firing, but still no enemy in sight. My desire to witness was not to be gratified. This was near the centre of our line, and Gen. Milroy's Brigade. I could see the flash and fire of our guns to the right through the woods, but saw no results, nor what they were aimed at. I then returned to seek the headquarters. I found them on a gentle eminence, and open ground, a little to the left of the centre, and in the rear of our line. Here I found the reports coming in of how the fight was progressing; but no part of it was to be seen.

The musketry was heard in volleys, telling of fearful havoc, slaughter and bloodshed, and in the houses in our rear we could see the results upon the wounded brought in in abulances. Many of them were slight wounds, and it was a relief to see the cheerful and uncomplaining aspect of the men, and the fortitude with which they bore their pain. Poor fellows, their greater trials were yet to come in the weary weeks of hospital life beyond.

About 3 o'clock P. M., our troops were seen slowly returning to the position they had occupied in the morning, having driven the enemy some two miles and exhausted their own ammunition. They retired in perfect order, the enemy showing no signs of pursuing. An hour later a single battery of the enemy opened upon us from the edge of the woods where I had been during the day, beyond the church. The ball was distinctly heard approaching, and struck the ground within fifty yards of Gen. Fremont. He immediately called out "Leave this hill, gentlemen; they have got the range exactly;" and at once all dispersed—but I saw no one run.

Our ammunition being already replenished, two of our batteries responded to the enemy's firing, and silenced him in a few minutes. This proved to have been his parting salute.

Of the fight during the day it were useless now to speculate, and worse to criticise. Fremont's little army (far less than the public would readily believe) was met at every point by superior numbers; only by superior material, and better fighting, was it enabled to escape a disastrous result. The part taken by General Stahl and his brigade of Germans is the theme of general commendation.

General Milroy's little brigade was, next to Stahl's, the most conspicuous and active. The General led on his men with his well-known energy, taking advantage of a ravine and gully to deploy his men, where they could give the enemy a raking fire. He was preparing for a charge to turn their left wing, when he received the order to retire.

Had General Fremont known then what he knows now of the movement of Shields, and his failure to cut off Jackson's escape, by burning the bridge at Port Republic, the fight at Cross Keys would doubtless have come to a different end.

When the pursuit was resumed the next day, passing over the same ground occupied by the enemy the day before, and finding him gone, and soon after seeing the smoke of the burning bridge, with strange rumors of Jackson's escape, gathered from citizens, prisoners, and finally from couriers, having crossed the river, it was evident, for the first time since I had known him, that Gen. Fremont was surprised, perplexed and disappointed. It has previously been rumored in camp that Gen. McDowell had been arrested and called to Washington on a charge of treason. The surmise was suggested to more than one. Had that any connection with Shields' failure to do what was expected of him? As this matter is to be investigated by court-martial, the country will know the whole in due time.

The next day Gen. Fremont had nothing left but to return with his depleted forces, through a heavy rain, to Harrisonburg, and so falling back down the valley to Mount Jackson, a strong position, where his army now rests. Most of the wounded were also brought to this place, where convenient hospitals were prepared for them. A few, perhaps thirty or forty, were left in Harrisonburg, too weak to be removed so far, and surgeons and nurses left to take care of them. As this should be an exposed position, Gen. Fremont called the Mayor before him, and charged him with the safekeeping of those men, telling him very emphatically what would be the doom of that city, if so much as a hair of their heads were injured.

Mount Jackson, June 16, 1862.—Reliable information has been received at headquarters that Jackson has been reinforced a second time by 12,000 men. General Fremont is in a very exposed condition, and in danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until after harvest time.

Winchester, June 14, 1862. There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here at present, but we hear a multitude of rumors in regard to General Fremont's army. The latest report, coming through a rebel channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson had fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would employ to keep Fremont engaged while the remainder were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Fremont off, and sweep him from the valley. The mail messenger from General Fremont's army to Strasburg reports that fighting was continued between the two armies on Monday and Tuesday, and another rider says that Fremont has fallen back to Harrisonburg.

The reports of Jackson's reinforcements and his designs are discredited here. A large portion of the prisoners carried off by Jackson have effected their escape.

The report that 1,500 to 2,000 rebel prisoners are now en route from Fremont's division is not confirmed at headquarters.

THE SITUATION IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Front Royal, June 14, 1862.

The pursuit of Jackson is virtually ended, at least as far as our column is concerned. After baying him to nearly the end of the valley, and making a vigorous snap at his retreating heels as he trotted over the bridge at Port Republic, we have now fallen back, lest he should in turn become pursuer. We left Port Republic early on Monday morning, camping at Harrisonburg, resting next evening, in the vicinity of Newmarket, about eighteen miles from Harrisonburg, and on Thursday I left Fremont's command at Mount Jackson, where it will probably remain for some time, if permitted by the proprietor of the mountain. Mount Jackson is midway between Front Royal and Port Republic. The cause of our retrograde movement may be told in a very few words. Jackson's force, which all the time greatly exceeded ours, has been swelled by Longstreet's command, Shields, upon whom we relied for support at this juncture, has been ordered to Richmond, and at last accounts was marching thither. The morning that this news came, we had a pontoon bridge well nigh over the river, intending to cross that evening; but after its completion we concluded that we would not. Only one thing remained to be done—to fall back and await reinforcements and supplies. The men of the command were worn down by long marches and short rations. Much of the time they were obliged to rely for food upon the scanty supplies that could be foraged from neighboring farm-houses. They were almost wholly destitute of shoes, and poorly provided with clothing. Their spirits all this while had been sustained by the prospect of soon overtaking the enemy, and finding in the recaptured baggage train all the supplies needed. As this prospect grew dim, and the certainty dawned that they were left exposed to an attack from an overwhelming force, their spirits sank, discontent became manifest, and I much question whether it would have been possible to march them much further without producing open mutiny. Fremont has adopted the only alternative that offered, falling back upon a central point to rest and recuperate his command. If blame attaches to any one for the movement, it certainly cannot cling to his skirts.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

REBEL BRAGGADOCIO.

WHAT THE TRAITORS THREATEN TO DO.

REBEL VIEWS OF M'CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14th.

The plan was a gigantic one, and, in all probability would have succeeded, but for the masterly movement of Jackson, completely paralyzing the Valley force, and compelling McDowell to detach a large portion of his army to save Banks and Company from demolition, and their Capital from capture. Thus left without co-operation and succor, McClellan is afraid to strike. Within sound almost of the church bells of Richmond, within sight almost of the long coveted treasure, a sudden disappointment strikes him, a cold tremor seizes him, and he skulks and hides himself like a craven in the dismal marshes of the Chickahominy—one day sending to Washington a braggart and mendacious bulletin of what his invincible army has done and is about to do, and the next bawling with all his might for reinforcements. For the present, at least, he is cornered by the bold dash of Jackson—the next move should be a checkmate.

DARK PROSPECTS FOR RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, 14th.

It is uncertain whether McClellan's army has fallen back to a fortified camp in the rear of his first position or further; and as the art of making reconnoissance in force seems to be unknown to military men in America, and the Confederates have not gotten so far in French as to understand the use of balloons, there is probably little information worthy of reliance in the possession of any person or persons in Richmond.

One thing is manifest, that McClellan is not attacking the Confederate lines or operating against the city. As he came here for these purposes, and as he published to all mankind the intention and the pledge to "push us to the wall," the fact that he is doing nothing of the sort, that he is drawing his pickets back, and acts as if only occupied about the safety of his army, proves that there is a terrible hitch or slip somewhere, and that the plan of his campaign has been interpolated with an important digression.

The fact is, that the Federal Government at this moment is in a more difficult position than it has ever been before, running greater danger than it has incurred since Manassas, and passing a worse strait than that to which the Confederacy was lately brought. It is now manifest that the Government at Washington is aware of its condition, and that the road to Richmond, in which McClellan started last winter, via Yorktown, has been, for the present, abandoned.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE NORTHERN "VANDALS."

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, June 14.

Thanks to their own acts, performed already in New Orleans, Nashville, Norfolk, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Southern people now know what subjugation means. Even if the people of the Confederate States were the worst race of cowards that ever disgraced the face of the earth, the Northern Congress has been kind enough to do for us what renders cowardice a source of strength. That Congress has prepared, before our eyes, all the implements and engines of torture—the Abolition, the negro intercourse, the confiscation laws, the whole machinery of judicial murder and robbery to be inflicted on the South; laws before which every man of us has forfeited his life and bereft his family of property; enactments which reduce an entire people to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Yankee appropriators of their land; provisions that annihilate entire States, and place the broad land and all it contains, at the absolute will and mercy of wretches whose name has never, at any time, been heard without the fear and loathing that is felt at the view of a scorpion or a snake: the Andy Johnsons, the Butlers and Stanleys.

Congress has left no doubt as to the consequences of subjugation. With pleased malignity and diabolical confidence, it has arranged before our eyes its racks, thumbscrews, gibbets, axes, pinchers. The hangmen stand at ease, full in view, waiting with folded arms the moment when the military work is ended, and the judicial business begins. The Congress of Washington has shut the door on cowardice. If all the South were overrun but one only county, defended by one solitary company of infantry, it would hold together and fight to the death, rather than live to endure the miserable fate prepared for those who can neither win liberty or gain an honorable death.

THE GLORY OF SKEDADDLING.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Perhaps the most embarrassed and worst stultified man in the war is Halleck, since the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard. Carefully avoiding a battle after the lesson of Shiloh, Halleck had, with infinite labor and outlay, moled his subterranean way to the very precincts of Beauregard's fortifications. He had planted his heavy siege guns, and warily laid his plans for cutting off his adversary's supplies. The Confederate forces were to be starving, while they were being shelled. Relief was to be cut off, relief intercepted, and nothing short of the capitulation of the victor of Manassas, with his whole force, was to satisfy the ambitions and sanguine Yankee. The scheme was complete, all but the final stroke which was to convert it into an accomplished fact. Just then, while all Yankeedooldedom stood tiptoe, looking and listening for the *coup de grace*, just when the triggers were to be sprung and the trap to fall, the wily Creole waved his magic wand, and his army was gone as if by enchantment.

Morning came—the morning, perchance, that was to make Halleck immortal—and, when his sentinels looked out, they saw not even the dust of the retreating foe. A vast army, with its countless adjuncts and accompaniments, its artillery, ammunition, stores, with even its sick and helpless, had silently and safely disappeared, and the cluded, foiled and baffled enemy could not so much as guess whither it had gone.—What a predicament for an aspiring General to be in! What a figure to cut in history! Halleck must now renew his Sysiphean toils—again to be balked of his hopes—or he must abandon the campaign against Beauregard, and submit to the dividing up of his grand army for attempts better suited to his and their capacity.

HOW THEY CONSOLE THEMSELVES FOR NEW ORLEANS.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 14th.

The Northern people exult over what they call the reopening of the Mississippi. That they virtually possess the river and can use it for purposes of war is unquestionable, but that the river is open to their commerce or of other service to them than as a road for iron-clad vessels, is untrue. Until the Southern Confederacy is destroyed, the Mississippi cannot again become a channel for commerce. While a single point upon its vast extent, on either bank, is accessible to hostile parties, it can convey armed vessels only, and although they have New Orleans and all the strategic positions above it, they have not driven the Confenerates from many hundred miles of its shores, whence they can stop trade and passage as completely as by the guns of Fort Pillow or Columbus.

The fall of New Orleans and the consequent conquest of the Mississippi, was a heavy blow to the Confederacy, and diminishes its resources for supplies. But it is far from being irretrievable. *The recovery of that river will be as easy as its loss.* Victories in the North will compel the United States to recall its troops, even if the yellow fever does not do its work, in the next sixty days, so effectually as to leave none to recall. New armies will be formed in the States which border that river, *which will retake New Orleans.* No treaty of peace is possible which would leave the river in the hands of the North. An effort will be made to render the great city at its mouth a free town, like Hamburg and Bremen; but it will be an indecisive war and a drawn battle only which will render the project possible. The people of the Mississippi, country and town, are entirly Southern, bitterly hostile to the United States, and, without an exception, resolved forever to be constituent parts of the Confederacy. If the Cofederacy lives, it will be impossible to give that river and its valley any political connection other than nature ordains for it. Beyond the separation from Texas and Arkansas, and the loss of the cattle supply we might obtain from that source, its present possession by the enemy is of no real importance in the actual war or in the future condition of the country.

THE STUFF ON WHICH THE REBELS FEED THEIR COURAGE.

From Norfolk.—By a recent arrival from Norfolk, we learn that one of the regiments ordered to march to reinforce McClellan, mutinied, and that sixty of the men were shot before order and obedience were restored. At the time of the departure of our informant, sixteen English war vessels, four iron-clad—one among which was thought to be the Warrior—were in Hampton Roads. The cause of the visit of this fleet was unknown, but gave rise to many surmises, both among our own people and the Yankees.

THE RICHMONDITES GETTING PINCHED FOR FOOD.

The citizens of Richmond, we are glad to see, are awakening to a proper estimate of the shameful extortion practiced upon them in the various articles of food furnished the market, while, not thirty miles around the country, the very same articles for which they pay down a small fortune here daily, are selling at the most moderate of prices, and in abundance at that. It is plain that unless the authorities move in the matter of getting these supplies into the city there will be want in our midst before midsummer. With the cutting off of railroad communication on the east and north by the enemy, and the monopolizing of the roads south and west by the contederate Government, it must be evident to every one that the people can do nothing toward getting provisions to the Richmond market in any abundance, especially when the wagon roads are impassable with mire. As the enemy darw their lines of communications, the need will become greater as the chance of reaching the country are lessened.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

News From the Valley.—Staunton, June 12.—Fremont has certainly retreated below New Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch. It consists of Mitchell's, Blenker's, and other divisions. Officers of the enemy admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fight. They also say that Gen. McDowell has been arrested for disloyalty and sent to Fort Lafayette!

Fremont's officers claim to have 32,000 men and 105 cannon. Their true force at Harrisonburgh was supposed to be about 20,000.

THREATENED DESCENT OF THE ENEMY ON EAST TENNESSEE.

Augusta, Thursday, June 12.—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning, has a dispatch from Chattanooga dated 11th inst., which says:

"Information has been received here of a very important character, from the borders of Kentucky. It has been ascertained that the enemy have collected an army of twenty-five regiments in the vicinity of Boston, Kentucky—near Tennessee—and also received large reinforcements of artillery, and are now threatened a descent on East Tennessee. Nothing further has been seen of the enemy in this quarter."

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

Adjutant General's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., June 20, 1862.
[General Orders No. Ten.]

Pursuant to a request of the Secretary of War, the attention of all officers of Minnesota Regiments and Independent Companies, who are absent from their respective regiments or companies, is called to the following order from the War Department. Strict obedience to the same is hereby enjoined on said officers:

War Dep't, Adjutant General's Offide,
Washington, June 7, 1862.
[General Orders No. Sixty-one.]

The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is a serious evil which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, General Regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leaves of absence is limited to a "time of peace." In time of war leaves of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show, beyond doubt, that a change of location is necessary to save life, or prevent *permanent* disability. (*Paragraph* 181 *General Regulations.*) In such case, the commander of an army, a department or district, may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time, *if the officer be not able to travel*, he must make application to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, and that he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure such a certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted.

All officers of the Regulars and Volunteers, except those on parole, now absent from duty with leave, will be considered "absent without leave," (*paragraph* 1326, *General Regulations,*) unless they are found at their posts within fifteen days from the date of this order, or are authorized by orders from the Adjutant General to be absent, which orders will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the paymaster before payment is made them.

All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, although their disability may not have been removed (*paragraph* 187, *General Regulations*) will repair, without delay, those from the East to Annapolis, to report to the General Commanding the Camp of Instruction; those from the West to report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and orders may be given by the President for their discharge.

Their Excellencies the Governors of States are requested to make known this order, and to contribute to its execution, as may be in their power. Musteringand Recruiting officers are directed to do the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution.

Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant General by Regimental Commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
OSCAR MALMROS,
d3t Adjutant General.

Gen'l Headquarters, State of Minnesota,
Adjutant General's Office,
St. Paul, Min., May 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Major General Halleck will immediately send recruiting officers from the Army of the West to this State, to recruit for our regiments.

While the Minnesota Regiments in the Army of the Mississippi have lost many men, the gallant Minnesota Second has sustained the most severe losses on the battle field and by the hardships incident to an active campaign, and its thinned ranks appeal most earnestly for succor to the sympathy and patriotism of our citizens.

Our brave sons in the Army of the Mississippi have nobly done their duty, and the people of Minnesota will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to fight by the side of comrades who have already achieved an imperishable reputation for our young State.

Let our Regiments be completed and made effective without delay.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General,
jel.3w Papers throughout the State insert three times.

C A L L A T

D. D. MERRILL'S

FOR

STATIONERY AND NEW BOOKS,

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Godey for July.

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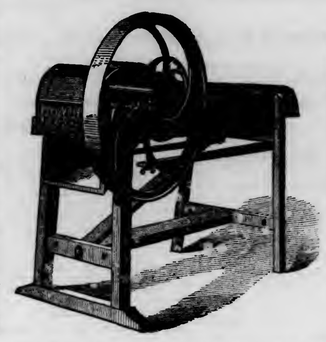

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, BOWS, SHAFTS, POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXLES, SPRINGS, THIMBLE SKEINS, BOXES, HAY PRESSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND CORN AND COB MILLS. BURR STONE MILLS, HOLTINGS, GUM CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS—ALL SIZES, HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

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" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
Of the ROCKFORD, Ills., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Of the HAINES, Ills. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
Of the BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
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Of ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
Of the BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, all sizes,

Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., trace, halter and log chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.

Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to

D. C. JONES,
my23-d3m&wôm At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.

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AND
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AND FOR SALE BY
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Millinery Goods for 1862
At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.

MISS E. WASS

Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American flowers, and Ruches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
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LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
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WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y Agent, St. Paul.

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We would again call the attention of the public to the fact that the city is full of

CONCOCTIONS, CALLED VINEGAR,

Made up of poisonous ingredients, and warranted to destroy health if used.

You will avoid poison in small doses by using

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From D. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c.:

"I hereby certify that I have examined the vinegar manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co., of this city, and have found it of an excellent quality and free from all deleterious ingredients.

"St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1861."

Sold at wholesale or retail at our works on Sibley street. C. C. LEWIS & CO.
je9

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fruits, Toys, Oranges,
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Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also

☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

PUBLIC NOTICE—BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

There will be a public examination of all applicants for employment as Teachers in the Public Schools of the City of St. Paul, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at the Adams School House, to commence at half past one P. M. The scholastic year will commence about the 1st of October next, to continue nine months.

The corps of teachers is composed of three male and thirteen female teachers. The examination is confined exclusively to the common English branches.

Prompt attendance at the hour designated in this notice, will be necessary to ensure the attention of the Committee of the Board.

The applicants will supply themselves with a common lead pencil JOHN MATTOCKS,
je8-d3w Secretary.

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Can be had at one of the most delightfully situated residences in St. Paul, upper town. The grounds are extensive, with numerous shade trees, the house well finished and furnished, and remote from dust.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported. W. W. WEBB.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

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For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Machines are the acknowledged "head and front" or the whole "threshing machine family." Their fame is not only national but world-wide!

Either Geared or Belted Separators, with either eight or ten horse "Cary" or "Compensating" Powers, and with or without Trucks and Straw Stackers, delivered at this place on short notice. Order early. Send and get circular free of charge, or call and see sample machines.

D. C. JONES,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers, at Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, St. Paul, Minn. je17-2md&w

PENSION BOUNTY MONEY
AND WAR CLAIMS.

SPENCER & CARVER,
ATTORNEYS,
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Pensions procured for wounded and disabled soldiers of the present war, and for widows and orphan children of those who have died or been killed while in service; also bounty money and arrears of pay for the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

BOUNTY MONEY.

The heirs of all soldiers who have volunteered during the present war, and who have died or been killed while in the service, are entitled to one hundred dollars bounty money, and such arrears of the soldier's pay as may have accrued at the time of his death.

PENSIONS.

All soldiers who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, are entitled to invalid pensions during the continuance of their disability, and all widows, or if no widows, the children under sixteen years of age of soldiers of the present war who have died or been killed while in the service, to half pay pensions.

Claims of all kinds against the Government collected.

We have made arrangements at Washington that will enable us to prosecute claims and make collections and secure pensions without the long delay usually attending the prosecution of this class of cases. No charge for services made in any cases unless successful. my:8-d&wlm

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PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

ASSETS OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 1st, 1862.

Cash in Bank	$131,386 23
Real Estate	17,560 00
Loans secured	45,540 00
New York Bank Stocks	104,030 00
Hartford " "	155,000 00
Waterbury " "	12,590 00
Miscellaneous "	15,850 00
Bonds	42,000 00
Accumulated Interest	2 761 73
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The business of this leading and prosperous Company in St. Paul having been transferred to me I respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to the

PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.

All applications for insurance will receive prompt attention, and policies issued at fair rates, by applying to

O. CURTIS, Agent.
Corner of 3d and Minnesota sts.
St. Paul, June 13, 1862. je13-d1m

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STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL.

One of the best situations in the country for local business. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

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FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine je14-dwly

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1862. NUMBER 150.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TEUSDAY, JUNE 24.

☞ *SEE FOURTH PAGE.*

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The PRESS has—in accordance with the fact—claimed for the last six months a larger circulation, Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, than any other paper in the city or State, and has challenged the *Pioneer* to compare the circulation of that paper with the PRESS, and make the result public, which challenge has been constantly declined, thus, on the part of the *Pioneer*, practically admitting the larger circulation of the PRESS. The bills of newspaper for the several editions of the PRESS and *Pioneer* show conclusively that the circulation of the several editions of the PRESS is nearly two thousand sheets per week greater than the circulation of the *Pioneer*.

A BATTLE BEFORE CHARLESTON.

Through rebel channels we have news of a bloody battle within four miles of the city of Charleston, fought last Monday, a week ago. The rebels claim to have repulsed the federals, yet were dreading a renewal of the attack. It is evident that the shells from the federal gunboats are giving the rebellious wretches of the Sodom of Secessia a touch of what the cities of the plain felt, when fire and brimstone were showered upon them from the heavens. May the fate of the modern Sodom be as signal a warning to all after time, as the original beneath the waves of the Dead Sea.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

Advices by way of Memphis state that another attack was about being made on Vicksburg by our gunboats, and that a large body of Federal troops had left Baton Rouge for the same place. Vicksburg has got to come down.

BEAUREGARD ON THE WAY TO RICHMOND.

The question as to the whereabouts of Beauregard is finally set at rest. A dis- from Montgomery, Alabama, of the 16th, says that he and his staff had arrived at that place en route to Richmond, and that a large part of his Corinthians were to follow.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

This famed and beautiful valley is still further to be the scene of bloody conflicts or rapid retreats and pursuits.

Stonewall Jackson, who has proved himself a most able General, has been reinforced, and will assume the defensive.

We predict that Fremont will prove himself a *stone wall* of resistance that Jackson will not easily overcome.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE—IF TRUE.

Our dispatches speak of rumors at Washington of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, and that he is to be succeeded by General Banks. Banks was the man for the War Portfolio in the first place, and while we are satisfied with Stanton we should not regret the change.

THE CREDIT OF THE FREE SAATES.

How gratifying the fact—and how significant of the blessings, the wealth, and security of the Free States—and what a contrast with the bankruptcy, poverty and distress of the States cursed with human slavery—that the public stocks of the free States are all at or above par, with few or no exceptions.

New York has recently offered for a loan of $800,000. The result is a premium of over ten per cent. for six per cent. stocks. The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 18th says:

The bids for the State Loan of $800,000 yesterday, afford gratifying evidence that the credit of Empire state is unimpaired. The average rate of the successful ones is a fraction under 106 80. And this, too, for a six per cent. stock, with the important condition that the money is to be paid to the State in specie, which now commands a premium of six per cent.

Our foreign cities have been predicting universal bankruptcy as a consequence of the war for the Union. Such evidences of unshaken credit as this must convince the most wrong-headed of them, that they have grossly underrated at once the resources of our country and the temper of our people.

STATE ROAD TO DAKOTA.

The Commissioners, S. R. Randolph, John B. Fish and R. H. Bennett, start to-day to begin work on the road from Medalia to the State line, in the direction of Sioux Falls. They expect to put on a force of fifty men, and to have completed by the first of September a good stage road the distance named. From Mankato to Medalia there is now an excellent road, built by the general Government, and in Dakota legislative action has been taken for the extention of the road to Yankton, on the Missouri river.

Desertion.

Desertion has become far too frequent in the Confederate army. And yet the habit is not peculiar to Confederate soldiers. There must be desertions from all military service where there is no punishment for desertion. We mean no punishment adequate to the offense; none which a crowd or a vagabond had not rather encounter than endure the service or the peril of a battle. Death is the proper punishment, and it is the punishment prescribed in our laws: the punishment meted to the deserter by governments generally. We anticipate that our own Government will be forced to resort to it. With a creditable humanity and forbearance, the policy of appealing to the pride of the soldier by advertisement, by disgraces, has been pursued by our commanders, bat there is little pride in the deserter, and the fear of disgrace will not deter him from absconding. The penalty of death will. An example or two would have a fine effect.—*Richmond Dispatch, 16th.*

The News of the Day.

—Gen. Saxton, military governor of South Carolina, leaves for Port Royal next week.

—The President has nominated to the Senate Col. John Cochrane and Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, both from New York, to be brigadier generals of volunteers.

—Our telegraphic dispatches stated that a deputation of Quakers had waited upon the President. In addition to what was then stated we learn that:

The memorialists reminded the President of his speech in 1858, in which he said he did not believe that this country could remain half slave and half free, but either the lovers of slavery or the lovers of freedom must eventually succeed in making the nation all free or all slave. The President said: "*I never said anything after more careful consideration. My opinions are the same now.*"

—The mayor of Alexandria stated before the committee on the conduct of the war that there were not more than 600 loyal persons in his city. He proposes the draft of a bill providing that all disloyal persons who left Alexandria before Ellsworth was killed, and have since returned, be required to take the oath of allegiance under penalty of banishment from the city or imprisonment.

—St. Louis merchants are beginning to receive word that the first effort to renew trade with Memphis has been over-done. Many articles are as cheap there under the influence of rivalry between St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, as at these places. While cotton and sugar are held at New York prices, and only Tennessee money is available, and that only by converting it into sugar and cotton that even this can be used,

—The rowdy mayor of Cincinnati went into a lager beer garden a few days since, drank lager until he got cross, then got up a fight with a smaller man than himself, and got badly pummeled, including two black eyes and a damaged nose. The mayor went to his office, took some policemen and had his opponent arrested and locked up in a station house.

—The London *Daily News* of the 28th of May says:

Those who regard the rebel oligarchy of the South as amiable martyrs, are terribly shocked to find that martial law has been proclaimed in New Orleans. That the victors should follow the ordinary usages of war, stirs the souls of these tender critics to a passion of virtuous indignation. In their view apparently the first duty of the victorious General was to cherish the rebellion and comfort the rebels. It must be confessed that General Butler did not take this rather peculiar view of his duty.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows from Washington:

Incredible as it may seem, there are yet employees of known secession proclivities in the departments. Yesterday a complaint was made against one whose daughters have within a few days been detected in affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Steps have been taken to insure his removal. There are many others feeding at the public crib who should be looked after a little.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, one of the odlest and best read lawyers in the country, has written a letter to Senator Morrill, in which he defends the constitutionality of a confiscation law. He not only urges the confiscation of the ordinary property of traitors, but also of their property in man. The following extract is taken from the letter, and though the *Pioneer*, Chicago *Times* and kindred prints, may denounce Mr. Davis as an "abolitionist," he has never been open to that charge:

The precedents of the slave trade laws are of special interest in relation to the confiscation of the slaves of rebels. The necessary form of confiscation is emancipation. The temper of the country would not tolerate the sale of slaves by the United States; still less would it tolerate the exemption of this species of property from any consequence the law may attach to any property of the rebels. Slave property is the pretext of the rebellion, and the chief instrument by which the revolutionists have coerced submission to their will. Sound policy requires that a weapon of such power be broken or wrested from the hands of the enemies of the government, and nothing ought to arrest the blow but the plain prohibitions of the constitution; for subordination to the supreme law is the condition of national existence. Fortunately its wise provisions strip the government of no power which a free government ought to wield; least of all does it forbid the confiscation of slaves, and emancipation is an inseparable incident of ownership. Of course, they who call confiscation laws bills of attainder, will call emancipation of confiscated slaves abolition of slavery in the States by Congress. But no loyal people will confound the release of the government's title in the slaves confiscated, with a prohibition against holding any slave in the States.

—A correspondent at Winchester, Va., writes as follows:

It is a remarkable fact that the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of Louisiana infantry were present at the battle of Winchester, together with Wheat's Louisiana Tigers and two batteries of Louisiana artillery; and yet among all the prisoners taken or wounded in the hospitals here, not one French Creole appears, nor a single Frenchman of foreign birth. Thus we have four and a half regiments and two full batteries in the rebel service in this valley, in which there are probably none, or scarcely a corporal's guard, of that class of the Louisiana population. It is fair to presume, therefore, that none, or scarcely any of that class of population, comprising one-third at least of the entire white population of Louisiana, are favorable to disunion. They are proverbially a brave and gallant race. They fight as quickly and daringly as any race on the globe.

The Rebel Agents in Europe Snubbed.

The intercepted correspondence of T. Butler King, published here some weeks since, has found its way to England, and is made the subject of comment by the London press. The *Times* says that the letters of the rebel agents abroad give "a dismal picture of wasted energy and of a long course of deceptive agitation gone through to no purpose;" and then raps the rebels over the knuckles in this severe fashion:

Thus have fared the secession agents in their own chosen field of action—European agitation. Their adversity is entirely unconnected with the fortunes of war. Their manœuvres began at least a year before any State seceded; and this correspondence bears earlier dates than that of any Confederate reverse in the war. They are a set of ignorant, narrow-minded, conceited slaveholders and agents of slaveholders, infirm in judgment and reckless about truth, as slaveholders get to be in all places and all times. They despised the strenth of the free States, not understanding the causes of that strength; and they partly blinded themselves, in the desire to blind others, to the weakness of their own enterprise. Though their defeats in the field had not begun, they must have been more or less discouraged by their own failure to obtain support in Europe, even by such reckless promises and such delusive representations as they did not scruple to offer; and now the exposure of their correspondence through the press must crown their mortification.

Judicial System of the United States.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed an important bill, revising the circuits established for the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The House made some changes in the bill as reported to the Senate some time since. The distribution of the circuits agreed upon by the House is as follows:

In the circuits of Judges Clifford, Nelson, and Grier, no change is proposed. The fourth is to consist of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The fifth of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The sixth, of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The seventh, of Ohio and Michigan. The eighth, of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. The ninth, of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas.

These circuits would stand in respect to population as follows:

I, 2,352,145	VI, 4,014,410.
II, 4,628,090,	VII, 3,132,208,
III, 3,600,585,	VIII, 3,826,600,
IV, 3,445,457,	IX, 2,109,946.
V, 3,786,937,	

Tennessee and Kentucky were thrown together in the sixth circuit upon the suggestion of Hon. Horace Maynard and other members from the two States interested. The ninth, it will be seen, lies wholly beyond the Mississippi, and although the smallest in population now, is the circuit where the greatest increase is to be expected.

The Army Before Richmond.

CONTINUED SKIRMISHING.

ATTACKS ON OUR PICKETS.

The following is from the New York *Tribune* of the 19th:

SAVAGE'S STATION, Va., June 16.—I learn that a very severe skirmish took place yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, during a thunder storm, between our pickets and the enemy's, the latter making the attack. Major J. D. Moriarty, of the 4th Excelsior Regiment (Sickles Brigade), relieved Col. Holt's pickets at six o'clock yesterday morning. About three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened fire upon our pickets on the right, appearing in large force of both cavalry and infantry, driving in our pickets, killing and wounding several, and threatening to cut off all means of reinforcement on the right.

The pickets held their ground manfully, contesting the ground inch by inch, and carrying their dead and wounded with them. Among the first was Lieut. Palmer, of New York, of Gen. Sickles' Staff. Two prisoners were also captured. Lieut. Ware, of the 3d Virginia Cavalry, and Corporal Hankins, of Company D, of the same regiment. The enemy threw a large body of infantry and cavalry from the right to the extreme left, firing volley after volley, by battalions, driving in our advanced pickets to the line of their reserve, when both immediately formed, and answered the rebels, but were so overpowered by numbers, that they advanced again, deploying to the right and left, holding the enemy in check, and maintaining their position, until they were finally relieved by the 5th New Jersey regiment.

The loss on our side is two killed, two dangerously wounded, three slightly, and some eight or ten taken prisoners. The enemy's loss must have far exceeded ours, as they were in muchlarger numbers, and our men were deployed as skirmishers, while they advanced in a body. One bullet struck Major Moriarty's sword handle, passing completely through it, and wounding him slightly in the hand.

There was considerable firing in the centre this morning at daylight by the enemy at our pickets. Lieutenant Ward, of Newark, New Jersey, belonging to the 8th New Jersey Volunteers, was instantly killed. The enemy lost several in killed and wounded. Our pickets were admirably managed by Captain Hooper of the 5th New Jersey Volunteers, under a severe fire. I learn that Savage, at Savage's Station, was arrested this evening by order of General McClellan.

The Times, of the 19th, has this as the latest from McClellan's advance:

BEYOND FAIR OAKS, June 17.—Yesterday afternoon the rebels in front of our picket line attempted to flank a portion of our forces during a violent thunder storm. They were promptly discovered and a skirmish ensued, when they were soon repulsed with heavy loss.

Lieut. Palmer, a gallant young officer, aid to General Sickles, while giving orders to the commandant of the regiment attacked by the rebels, fell pierced with three balls. His body was brought in immediately. We lost two killed and several wounded. Captain Macaulay, of the 4th Regiment Excelsior Brigade, with some of his men, were taken prisoners by the rebels.

Lieut. Palmer was a great favorite with the General, as well as to all whose good fortune it was to know him. A young man of desirable companionship, and polished manners, with every qualification to take high rank as a soldier, his loss is deeply regretted. He leaves a mother living in New York.

His body has been embalmed, and will be sent home immediately. Gen. Sickles has lost two aids—Lieut. Lausier, who fell in the bayonet charge at the battle of Fair Oaks, a young man of great promise—and the brave Palmer.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent says:

ATTITUDE OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Since Sunday the relative attitudes of the hostile armies have not changed. They occupy parallels separated by a distance not exceeding three quarters of a mile, and the respective outposts are within two hundred yards of each other at various points. Our own pickets have not been permitted to fire upon the enemy unless pressed in force, while the rebels keep up a murderous sharp-shooting fire upon them—doing some execution. The attitude of our own army is extraordinarily bold—as it was at Georgetown. According to rules laid down by tactical writers, pickets should be thrown three miles in advance of the army. Hitherto it has been considered impossible for hostile forces to set down confronting each other, within a distance of several miles, without immediate real collision, but the army of the Potomac has pushed itself almost into the muzzles of the enemy's batteries, and here it stands defiantly. It is impossible for the enemy to project a line without forcing battle; it is equally impossible for us to advance without precipitating a general engagement. It is a daring attitude, and the vicious protests of the enemy attest their unhappy appreciation of it. But whiel such is our attitude—a situation which makes battle constantly imminent, it is impossible to communicate the facts which would interest readers, without contravening military orders. I suppose I need not repeat that an assurance of invincibility pervades the army. To be sure it is feverish, and jaded with incessant sighs, and excited by threatening symptoms in front, but otherwise it is in admirable condition for battle.

STATEMENT OF A RICHMOND REFUGEE.

From the New York Herald, 18th.

I learned as I passed through this place, that all the army formerly located at Gordonsville, had joined Johnston.

The forces of General Johnston are to be augmented indefinitely from every source available, General Longstreet's, General Gustavus Smith's, General Bonham's and other divisions, even part of General Kirby Smith's brigade from East Tennessee having lately joined this command. The concentration of the rebel army, even to the total abandonment of minor points, is an established fact.

McClellan has an army of 150,000 of well disciplined troops opposed to him, your readers can safely rely upon, and it is also unquestionable that an invasion of the North, and particularly the crossing of the Potomac into Maryland, is still a fond dream and fixed resolve among the rebel army.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN ACCOUNT—GENARAL M'DOWELL'S CORPS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 16.

While it seems to be certain that this officer has been sent prisoner to Fort Lafayette, no doubt exists that his forces have arrived at West Point. They came down the Rappahannock on thirty transports, convoyed by war steamers. Our generals are, no doubt, well aware of their arrival, and prepared to meet them.

BRIDGE BUILDING BEFORE RICHMOND—THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

Correspondence New York Tribune, Savage's Station, June 14.

Building bridges across the Chickahominy is the engrossing feature now of army activity. As before Yorktown, Col. Berdan's sharpshooters have come nobly and effectually to the rescue, and, through the sharpness of their sight and unerring accuracy of their firing at long range, are again making their presence and efficiency felt. There is this difference between the firing here and at Yorktown: instead of good rifle-pits, solid ground, and the solacing shade of a blossoming peach orchard, as in the advance on Yorktown, they have now to wade to their middles to get within rifle range of the enemy. It is here that their Sharp's breech-loading target rifles, with double triggers, made expressly for them, come into splendid use; for, being breech-loading, they are able to load the piece while wading through water or mud to any depth below their chins—an advantage the enemy do not have, as in loading they require some solid resting place for the breeches of their rifles.

While Berdan's skirmishers are using these pieces, others remain on the bridges doing destructive execution with their heavy telescopic target rifles, or "light artillery," as the boys call them, the latter doing the long range work. They have driven the rebel pickets away, and effectually protect our working parties. In this long range business "California Joe" is about, as usual, and adding to his laurels, still using his own pet rifle.

New Advertisements.

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

WOOL. WOOL.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

Paid for clean washed wool, delivered at my office, opposite the Merchants' Hotel.

je24-d1m JOHN S. PRINCE.

SHOES THAT MUST BE SOLD.

MISSES' BLACK, DRAB AND BROWN BUTTON BOOTS FOR FIFTY CENTS—USUAL PRICE $1.25.

WOMENS' DRAB LACE GAITERS, PRICE REDUCED TO FORTY CENTS.

MISSES' BLACK, BROWN AND DRAB GAITERS, KNOCKED DOWN TO 35 CTS.

MENS' PATENT LEATHER SEWED GAITERS AND OXFORD TIES AT

Exceedingly Low Prices

FOR THE MONEY.

Men's Patent Leather Boots

FOR TWO DOLLARS.

S. KILPATRICK.

AUCTION.

The remaining stock of goods unsold by auction in Rogers' Block will be offered at wholesale or retail for the next few days at and below New York cost, among which are a fine lot of soft hats and military caps. IRA BIDWELL.

je24-dtf

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission.

Liberal advances made on consignments. All sums over one hundred dollars three per cent.

Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid. R. & J. M. WARNER.

je19-d3m Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

FOR RENT.

The brick house near the corner of St. Anthony street and Summit Avenue.

Enquire of J. E. WHEELOCK,

je22-dtf Edgerton's Block.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

A WHOLE DAY'S FIGHT.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

REBEL OFFICERS KILLED.

The Fight to be Renewed.

THE ENEMY EXHAUSTED.

Charleston Traitors Getting Alarmed.

Prospects of Capturing a Large Rebel Force.

The City Probably Fallen.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.

A steamer from City Point arrived last night.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain brief accounts from Charleston, of the bloody battle fought on Monday last between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery.

The battle lasted all day with heavy loss on both sides. The Charleston *Mercury* feared the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and loss of many officers.

Generals Evans and Pemberton had complimented the rebel troops for their bravery in standing up under the heavy fire of shells, &c., from our gunboats. The fight took place four miles from Charleston, and by the tone of an editorial in the *Mercury* I should think the rebels have been cut off from retreat from James Island by our gunboats. If this should be so, Charleston must soon fall.

MEMPHIS, June 21.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th, says the confederate loss at Secessionville yesterday, was 40 killed, and 100 wounded. We buried on the field 140 Federals, and took 40 prisoners.

Special dispatches to Augusta papers, dated Charleston, June 16th, says: A severe battle took place this morning on James Island, four miles from the city. Five regiments of Federals with artillery, attacked our batteries at Secessionville. Colonel Lamar commanding the confederates, and with a few hundred troops repulsed the enemy three times with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated. Our victory complete. The enemy's loss supposed to be about 400, including 30 prisoners. Our loss estimated at 50 to 100. Col. Lamar wounded; Captains Reed, King, Lieut. Edwards killed. The attack is soon to be renewed. The confederates are much exhausted by previous shelling of the enemy day and night for weeks.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

JACKSON REINFORCED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that it can no longer be denied that General Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and the Federal columns must either combine or retire across the Potomac.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. CURTIS.

[*Special to Tribune.*]—C. C. Washburne, with four regiments of cavalry, left Springfield, Illinois, a week ago to reinforce General Curtis in Arkansas.

A CONVALESCENT CAMP.

A grand convalescent camp has been established by the Government at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia.

MORE BRIGADIERS.

General Rossean has arrived here. He has been recommended for a Major Generalship by the Congressional delegation of Kentucky and Indiana. Colonel W. W. Donnelly, of the 28th New York, has been nominated Brigadier General.

IMPORTANT RUMORS—STANTON TO RETIRE—BANKS TO SUCCEED..

WASHINGTON, June 22.

An important rumor has been circulating to the effect that Secretary Stanton is about to relinquish the charge of the War Department and that Major General Banks will take the place vacated by him.

It is also said that in case Major General McDowell should manifest a wish to retire it will be granted. I give these rumors for what they are worth.

MEETING OF INDIANIANS FOR THE RELIEF OF THEIR VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

A meeting of Indianians was held tonight at Gov. Wright's rooms. Senator Lane was chosen Chairman and Schuyler Colfax, Secretary. Over $1,200 were subscribed for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Hon. D. C. Halloway was chosen permanent President, and W. T. Dennis, Secretary. An executive committee of eight was appointed. The subscription was in addition to $800 already expended by Indianians.

GEN. BIRNEY ACQUITTED.

A dispatch from the Peninsula states that the court convened to inquire into the charge against Gen. Birney, terminated its session after hearing the testimony of Gen. Kearney in his favor, it being considered unnecessary to prosecute the inquiry further. Gen. Birney will no doubt be immediately restored to his command.

An Arkansas Union Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

A dispatch to Representative Phelps, of Missouri, dated Cassville, in the southwestern portion of the State, says the 1st Arkansas regiment of cavalry is repairing to the recruiting rendezvous from western and northwestern counties of Arkansas. This regiment will be organized in Missouri, though composed entirely of Arkansasians.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

More Reinforcements for Jackson.

Preparing to Attack Mobile.

FROM VICKSBURG

Gunboats and Troops Ready.

Beauregard Goes to Richmond.

HIS ARMY TO FOLLOW HIM.

Federals at Holly Springs.

Panic Among the Rebels.

MEMPHIS, June 21.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 17th says: We hear that Gen. Lovell, staff and family have moved their headquarters to Meridian. We hope he will not find it necessary to visit the city again.

The Federal advance arrived at the old position Saturday evening. They fired half a dozen shots at the lower battery Sunday.

All was quiet yesterday.

A Greensboro, Mississippi, paper, of the 14th, says: Information from Okibbeha county says the negroes were arming themselves rapidly, for the purpose of killing all the whites on the 18th of June. The plot was discovered in time to be frustrated.

The Mobile *News* of the 14th inst. says: A Richmond telegram states that General Lawton, with a Louisiana brigade 6,000 strong, was to leave Wednesday to reinforce Jackson.

MEMPHIS, June 20.

The Mobile *News* of the 16th, says nothing of the capture of Fort Morgan. No mention of attack being made, although same naval arrangements progress at New Orleans, considered aiming at that point.

Advices from Vicksburg of the 17th, by way of Grenada, state that no active demonstrations were made by the federal fleet since its retirement. Several gunboats appeared on the 15th, from below. Report says 5,000 Federal troops with gunboats and transports left Baton Rouge, Friday, for Vicksburg.

Col. Slack still retains command of the city, and has issued an order requiring the Board Aldermen, Mayor, Recorder, and all other city officials to take the oath within three days, and in default, will be regarged as sympathizing with rebellion, and be arrested and treated as traitors.

MEMPHIS, June 21.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 10th inst. contains the following dispatch:

MONTGOMERY, June 17.—General Beauregard and staff are on the way to Richmond. We hear that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow the General.

Sufficient force will be left with the invincible Bragg to check any advance toward the interior of the advance of the Vandals under Halleck.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 18th inst. says:

Holly Springs is occupied by a considerable force of the enemy. Night before last they made their appearance.

On Sunday much confusion ensued.

The Provost Marshal is among the prisoners captured.

A train was about ready to leave for the South, upon which many citizens attempted to take refuge, for the purpose of escaping.

The crowd fired upon Lieut. Hall. Some others were killed.

No public stores remain at Holly Springs.

NEW ORLEANS NEWS.

Gen. Butler Makes a Speech.

LARGE UNION MEETING.

Jacob Barker Starts a Daily Paper.

NEW YORK, June 23.

General Butler was serenaded at the St. Charles Hotel on the 14th instant, and made a speech in response, in which he declared his feelings towards the South very friendly and fraternal, but at the same time he was resolved as a matter of duty inexorably pressed upon him to carry out the laws of the United States under all circumstances. The speech was well received.

A new daily paper has been started in New Orleans, edited by the great financier Jacob Barker, now eighty-three years old.

One George Cappel, subscribing himself Her Majesty, Victoria's acting consul, has presumed to address General Butler a complaint about the oath required of aliens, and asking explanations; whereupon General Butler returned an answer that no reply would be made to the note until Mr. Cappel should be recognized by his own Government as its agent.

IMPORTANT BANK DECISION.

In the Provost Court a man named Durand sued the Bank of Louisiana to oblige the bank to pay him in current funds for a deposit he made in Confederate notes, which the banks had make legal currency, by paying them out instead of their own issue or specie. Judge Bell decided in favor of Durand, and ordered the bank to pay the amount in current funds. The bank appealed from the decision to General Butler, but the General sustained Judge Bell.

THE MORTAR FLEET UP THE RIVER.

All but eight of the mortar fleet had gone up the river, and the balance will go up just as soon as they could procure tugs to tow them up.

A LARGE UNION MEETING.

A large Union meeting was held at New Orleans on the evening of the 14th, and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Madison, Day, Charles Lamont, and F. J. Earheart.

The rebel General Lovell's army evacuated Camp Moore, and have gone Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, June 23.

A New Orleans letter of the 14th says all was quiet in General Williams' camp.

The story of Colonel Dudley and Nim's battery having been cut off was untrue.

There had been no rebel force near Baton Rouge except a band of some 200 guerillas scattered between that city and Clinton.

A few days ago General Williams sent Colonel McMillan of the 21st Indiana with a squad to seize some property. As they were upon the road they were fired upon by two guerillas, and Colonel McMillan was slightly wounded by buck-shot. The guard fired upon the rebels, killed three and captured others. General Williams wrote to General Butler for instructions as to the course to be pursued towards guerillas. The General answered as follows:

HEADQUARTERSGULF DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, June 12 1862.

GENERAL:—You ask me what shall be done with guerillas. They should be captured, tried at the drum-head by military commission and shot: every man's house and property destroyed, and every means taken to show them that they are enemies of the human race—not soldiers, but murderers and land pirates. There is only one way in which you can err towards them, that is by a want of prompt severity.

By Order of MAJOR GEN. BUTLER.

REBEL GEN. HINDMAN CAPTURED.

Beauregard Moving Property from Jackson to Columbus.

CAIRO, June 23.

[*Special to Chicago Tribune.*]—Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, is among the prisoners taken at White River.

Rev. Joseph Warren, Chaplain of the 26th Missouri, captured at Farmington, on the 22d of May, released by order of Beauregard, left Jackson, Mississippi, on the 15th, reports the State archives and all public property being removed to Columbus.

From McClellan's Command.

FORT MONROE, June 22.

I learn that yesterday the rebels opened fire on Hooker's advance with shell, but did no serious damage.

General Hooker answered from one of our powerful new batteries just completed, throwing heavy shell, which were seen to burst among the rebel attacking party by persons in one of Professor Lowe's balloons.

Our troops are represented as enthusiastic at the near prospect of a great and decisive battle.

General Blenker Removed---Carl Schurz Promoted.

NEW YORK, June 22.

A letter to the *Tribune* says General Blenker has been removed by General Fremont for insolence. General Carl Schurz has been appointed to succeed him.

Gen. Birney Restored to Command

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan's army announces the restoration of Gen. Birney to his command, he having been acquitted by court martial.

General McDowell Getting Better.

MANASSAS, June 23.

Gen. McDowell is rapidly recovering from his injuries, and expects to resume active duties in a few days.

Vote on the Illinois Constitution.

CHICAGO, June 23.

The majority in 88 counties against the new Constitution is 21,000. Seventeen counties to hear from gave a Democratic majority in 1860 of about 9,500. The three negro propositions are adopted. The Bank clause is yet in doubt.

MARRIED.

At "St. John's Church in the Wilderness," White Bear, on Monday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Paterson, WM. C. ASHTON and ELLEN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Milnor, of White Bear.

DIED.

In St. Paul, on the 22d inst., Miss CASSADELIA PATTERSON, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

Her friends are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of John T. Palmer, on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

At White Bear Lake on the 23d inst., VILLEROY WILLIAM, youngest child of William Stiles, aged one year.

IN PROBATE COURT STATE OF MINNESOTA, Ramsey County, Special Term, June 23, 1862.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Charles, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Edward Webb, Administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate, the amount of debts, and a description of the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value thereof, and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate; and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary, in order to pay the same, to sell the whole of said real estate. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before the Judge of this Court on the 5th day of August, 1862, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Judge of Probate, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Administrator to sell said real estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the saint Paul PRESS, a newspaper published at Saint Paul, Ramsey county. R. F. CROWELL,

je24-d3w Tues Judge of Probate.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

One tete-a-tete, twelve hair seat chairs, two do rockers, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, cook stoves, set china ware, and a variety of household goods. Sale at our rooms by the bridge, Wednesday, June 25, at 10 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE,

je22-dtf Auctioneers.

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S MILLS,

SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.

This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and was got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.

The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Craigie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.

All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.

Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the ear.

☞ All work done at this Mill is warranted.

sep30d&wly.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PRESS PRINTING COMP'Y.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; three copies, $4.00; six copies, $7.00; eight copies, $9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, $10.00.

News and Miscellany.

—Three million dollars' worth of petroleum oil have been exported from New York since January.

—A citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, has just died of smokers' cancer, caused by the excessive use of tobacco.

—Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati, millionaire, has contributed $500 to feed the families of rebel soldiers at the South.

—Ex-President Van Buren, (now eighty years old,) is suffering from a dangerous affection of the throat, or bronchial organs.

—The navy of the Mississippi river will soon number one hundred war vessels, consisting of gunboats, mortar-boats and rams.

—The Boston *Journal* asserts that the Government has indorsed all the acts of General Butler since he took possession of New Orleans.

—The drouth in Canada East is so severe that the pastures are drying up and farmers are talking of shooting their cattle rather than see them starve.

—The Washington *Republican* says it knows positively that Humphrey Marshall, with additional forces from East Tennessee, has been lately in the valley of Virginia.

—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 6th says the rebel army at Richmond consists of "one hundred and fifty thousand brave and disciplined troops, ably officered, and abundantly provided with arms and munitions."

—The Louisville *Journal* states that a trade in powder, more or less extensive, is now carried on between Cincinnati and the rebel dominions.

—The Louisville *Democrat* says that men are at large in Missouri who boast that they can take their oath of allegiance at breakfast, dinner and supper, and "clean out a Lincolnite to go to bed on."

—That Gen. Jo Johnston's wound in the battle of Fair Oaks was not so slight as the rebels would have us believe, is evident from the fact that he has not yet been able to resume chief command. Indeed, it is asserted on good authority that he had three ribs broken.

—The Chicago *Journal* says it snowed in that city on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18th. To this the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Saturday says:

This was remarkable, but we presume true. If the weather had moderated a little it would have snowed here.

We don't have that kind of weather in Minnesota. There have been no signs of frost or snow since vegetation started forth in May. Will eastern papers make a note of that?

—That great monopoly, the Camden and Amboy railroad, will receive a serious blow, to the delight of the civilized world, by the opening of a new line for passengers and freight between New York and Philadelphia. This is formed by a connection of the Raritan & Delaware Bay railroad with the Camden & Atlantic railroad, and is expected to go into operation in two months.

—Gold is said to have been discovered in the brick clay which underlies the city of Philadelphia to such an extent as to warrant the belief that in the ten square miles occupied by the city there is ten times more gold in the clay than has been found in California.

—Allow me now to ask whether you ever heard a shell come from a rifle gun and perforate the air in your vicinity, reader? No? Then seize the first opportunity and tell me if you don't think it is a winged-coach-and-four coming to carry you bodily to the devil?—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

—Vicksburg papers of the 12th, received at Memphis report the arrival of General Breckinridge at that place. So we have at last the exact whereabouts of a portion, at least of the rebel Corinth army. It would appear from this that the Mississippi has not been wholly abandoned by the enemy.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from McDowell's department, says: "My object in writing this letter is to let the loyal people of the country and the authorities at Washington know there is a screw loose somewhere in this (McDowell's) department, and I am responsible for all I say."

—The London *Times* contains an article on American affairs, in which President Lincoln is denounced as a trickster, because in his recent proclamation he mentions Beaufort in North Carolina, and Port Royal, in South Carolina, as distinct ports. The *Times* declares they are one and the same!

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* estimates that Pennsylvania will half to pay $20,000,000 of the prospective tax and tariff of two hundred millions required by the Government under the two bills before Congress. The tax will fall still more heavily upon New York, but the people will pay readily.

—Just now the civilized nations of the world derive their chief revenue from tobacco. Without it the Pope would be bankrupt in a month. Last year the English Government derived $28,000,000 revenue, and the French $36,000,000, from the weed that vanishes in smoke. The greater part of the tobacco which yields to foreign powers their chief revenue is grown in America.

—Lieut. Isaac N. Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana, in a letter to the Lafayette *Courier*, relates the following incident as having occurred at Norfolk:

An incident of rather amusing character occurred a few days since. An officer was passing along, and, meeting a pretty little girl of eight years, he kindly and gently patted her upon the head, when the mother, who observed it from a window, rushed to the door and bawled out at the top of her voice, "Come right straight in the house, Susannah, and I will wash your head!"

—The Government is strongly urged to send a small force to Western Texas to protect the many Unionists there, and to prevent the Confederates from drawing further supplies from Mexico. It is now believed that a very large proportion of the rebel army stores have been obtained from the latter country. It would require but a regiment or two of National cavalry to guard the whole frontier from Brazos Santiago to Fort McIntosh.

—On the steamer Fox, captured near New Orleans, were found two bags of mail matter. In the mail was a correspondence between parties in Europe and Mons. Deynoodt, the Belgian Consul at New Orleans, implicating the latter in running cotton through the blockade. Gen. Butler sent for M. Deynoodt, and acquainted him with his having the letter. Gen. Butler has referred the matter to the State Department.

—Independent of the boats, armed and unarmed, of the federal fleet, transports are going from and coming to our wharf in such a way as to awaken a dim memory of the good old times. The Perry started this evening, heavily laden with sugar and cotton. An unusual degree of animation prevails about the levee, and the echo of the mallet has again awakened the echo of the bluff. Heaven knows we need a revival of trade sadly.—*Memphis Avalanche, June 14th.*

—The United States Government has contracted for 5,000 tons of pig lead to be turned into Minie rifle bullets. It will make one hundred and fifty millions of balls.

—At the recent sale of the cargo of the prize schooner Stephen Hart, a large number of Confederate army buttons were offered. They were bought by the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, with the purpose of compelling convicts on Blackwell's Island who misbehave themselves to wear them as a mark of disgrace. The knowledge of this intention having come to the prisoners, they have put themselves "on their good behavior."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE PROJECTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

WISE COUNSEL FROM GENERAL PRIM.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that a favorite idea in France just now, is to establish French influence permanently in Mexico in the shape of a protectorate. There will be a French High Commissioner and a French army, whilst the Mexican Parliament will be allowed to amuse itself by making speeches and passing bills previously sanctioned by the Executive.

The *Independence Belge*, in its correspondence from Paris, gives the following outline of the course the French government intend to pursue in order to carry out the above policy:

"The Emperor is more than ever determined to pursue the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not in reality so much annoyed as people suppose at the withdrawal of England and Spain: on the contrary, his isolation leaves him more free to carry out his own views.

"It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that he was ever very anxious about the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian, or that it is any sacrifice to him to give it up. I believe that the Emperor never thought it possible to make the Mexicans acclaim that Prince as their sovereign.

"The only object in putting him forward was to make a parade of disinterestedness, the Emperor being very sure that his name would never be an obstacle to the accomplishment of the Imperial schemes. What those schemes are is not yet well known, but they will gradually come out as circumstances may favor their development, and will considerably astonish the world.

"Take it for certain that the Emperor is fully resolved to make the Mexicans pay full value on the services he proposes to render them, and that our intervention will not be limited to a single campaign. Of course there can be no doubt that the overthrow of Juarez's government is one of the objects of our expedition; but, when Juarez is got rid of, another government must be put in his place, and the task of providing that will naturally fall upon the French, who, moreover, will take the opportunity of levying upon the country the costs of the war, which must needs be considerable.

"I have reasons for believing that out of the impossibility of establishing a monarchy in Mexico plausible reasons will be found for permanently establishing a French influence in the form of a protectorate—something like that of the English in the Ionian Islands. Mexico will be made a great French colony, with liberal institutions, and as much of her autonomy as possible. It is thought at Paris that a vast outlet for our manufactures may be found in Mexico, and that, under French protection, the country may be made to produce cotton on a large scale."

A curious letter of General Prim to the Emperor Napoleon, which has just come to light, conveys these solemn warnings:

"Monarchy left behind it in this country (Mexico) neither the immense interests of a secular nobility, as happens in Europe, when, by the violence of a revolutionary hurricane, some throne is overturned, nor did it leave moral interests or anything which would cause the present generation to desire the re-establishment of monarchy, which it never knew, and which nobody nor anything has taught it to desire or respect.

"It will be easy for your majesty to conduct Prince Maximilian to the capital and crown him King; but this King will find in the country no other support than that of those conservative leaders who, when in power, never thought of establishing a monarchy, but contemplate it now that they are beaten, scattered and in exile."

The General further cautions the Emperor that a foreign monarch must fall from the Mexican throne the day that the Imperial mantle of France ceases to shield him, and frankly declares that the spirit of the nation will rebel against a radical change of its institutions. Warnings like these, coming from a Spanish General, who is not more famous than his government for tenderness towards individuals or nations, must produce a decided effect. After the defeat of the French arms in Mexico, and the disruption of the alliance, this testimony of a competent witness carries added weight.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARREST OF PIERRE SOULE, AND WHY IT WAS DONE.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.

ARREST OF PIERRE SOULE.

An arrest was made to-day which will probably astonish the residents of this city when it becomes known to them, and will convince them that Gen. Butler is in earnest, and that he is no respector of persons where treason is discovered. The person arrested is the Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly Minister to Spain, and an ex-member of Congress. Gen. Butler has been convinced of his guilt ever since we arrived here, and has only postponed his arrest for the purpose of gaining positive proof, which he has now obtained. The charges against him are, first, that he is the leader of a secret society known as the "Southern Independence Association," of which each member is solemnly sworn to oppose, at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the old Union, no matter what disaster may befall the Confederate cause, and to aid by armed force, if required, the Confederate government in carrying out its laws for the confiscation of the property of Union men, and in the detection and punishment or expulsion of people whom they regard as spies. The second charge is that Mr. Soule was the author of the insolent letter sent by the late Mayor to Commodore Farragut, and is the principal supporter of the rebellion in this city.

Mr. Thomas U. Laster, the Union candidate for Recorder in the Fourth District, and whose death at the hands of a policeman I have mentioned in one of my letters, was, a short time previous to the capture of this city, suppenaed to appear before the "Star Chamber" of the "Southern Independence Association," and, since Gen. Butler's arrival here, has given information to him of this society; and it is believed by many that the policeman who killed Laster was merely the tool of this self-constituted and despotic organization.

Wielding a power and influence by his distinguished reputation and his fascinating address, Mr. Soule is undoubtedly one of the most dangerous men in the community. In his hands such a man as the late Mayor is a perfect cat's-paw, and his arrest is one of the best strokes of Gen. Butler's policy. Having obtained full evidence of the above charges, the General issued the following order to Col. French, Provost Marshal, and directed him to send one of his most competent deputies to make the arrest:

HEADQUARTERS GULF DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1862.

To Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal of New Orleans.

SIR:—You are hereby directed immediately to arrest and place in safe confinement the person of Pierre Soule, of this city, and there hold him until he can be transferred by a safe transport to Fort Warren, Massachusetts. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

P. SAGGERTY, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Conant, late of the 31st Massachusetts Regiment, now a Deputy Provost Marshal, was intrusted with the delicate business, and performed it most satisfactorily. He called at the office of Mr. Soule this morning, but Mr. Soule was not there; his son was in, however, and, knowing nothing of Captain Conant's business, promised that his father should be at his residence at five o'clock this afternoon. Captain Conant was on hand at the appointed hour, and found Mr. Soule at home. He informed him that he was ordered to arrest him; but Mr. Soule refused to go with him without an order from the Provost Marshal. Captain Conant folded the order so as to conceal that part which referred to his being sent to Fort Warren, and showed him the balance. Mr. Soule at once consented to the arrest, and was taken before General Butler.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

The first military execution in this division will be consummated next Wednesday, the 4th inst. The objects of this stern act of justice are six prisoners of war who violated their parole, and commenced the organization of a company, with the purpose of forcing our pickets and joining Beauregard at Corinth. One can't avoid a feeling of deep commiseration for the unhappy men; but their violation of their parole was so flagrant and their intentions so treasonable that it is impossible to find fault with the strict justice of the terrible sentence, though we may hope that something may transpire to render mercy not incompatible with justice. The men will be shot immediately after reveille, in accordance with the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS GULF DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, MAY 31, 1862. (Special Orders No. 36.)

Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, Geo. Williams and William Stanley, all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor, under which they, prisoners of war, were permitted to return to their homes instead of being confined in prison, as have the unfortunate of the United States soldiers, who, falling in the hands of rebel chiefs, have langnished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by their officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array; chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, upon promises of prominent citizens of New Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments.

They named themselves the "Monroe Life Guard," in honor of the late Mayor of New Orleans.

They conspired together and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the army of the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial military commission, fully heard in their defense, these facts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted. There is no known pledge more sacred, there is no military offense whose punishment is better defined or more deserved. To their crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—death.

This sentence has been approved by the commanding General.

To the end that all others may take warning, that solemn obligations may be preserved, that war may not lose all honorable ties, that clemency may not be abused, and that justice be done, it is ordered that Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, Geo. L. Williams and William Stanley be shot to death, under the direction of the Provost Marshal, on Wednesday, the 4th of June next, immediately after morning reveille, and for so doing this shall be the Provost Marshal's sufficient warrant. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER,

R. S. DANIL, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

RAISING THE NATIONAL FLAG.

From the Delta, June 8th.

The Union Association, of whom Mr. Anthony Fernandez, a native of this city, is the President, passed resolutions, and appointed Saturday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., as the proper moment to restore our glorious flag, and trusting it to the breeze. A committee of thirty-four, one for every State in the Union, ascended the roof, and, forming around the flagstaff, hoisted our National ensign. As the colors reached the summit a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, while the vast crowd cheered and appeared mad with excitement. The shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannons, and bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaiming that the

Flag of our country did wave
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The enthusiasm lasted more than a quarter of an hour, and, after the firing of the salute, the President and the Secretary (Mr. Defau) repaired to Gen. Shepley's quarters, where the President addressed him with much feeling and warmth; to which Gen. Shepley answered in a most appropriate manner, touching upon the gratification they must experience in beholding the National emblem floating over their Municipal Hall.

Mr. Fernandez is also the President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15, and a warm friend and admirer of Gen. Scott.

The assemblage was numense. At least 15,000 persons attended to see the great, glorious ceremony of the raising again, and, no doubt, forever, the flag of this our great country—the asylum of all the oppressed of the world.

Truly, there were no Secessionists there. They would not approach such a place, where only the purest motives and patriotism had congregated such a vast assemblage of persons, respectable, and identified with the prosperity of this great city.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S ARMY.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD EAST TENNESSEE

BRILLIANT FIGHTING.

WHAT OUR FORCES DID AND WHAT THEY DIDN'T.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., June 12.

As I intimated would probably be the case, it turns out that the reports from Chattanooga, which I heard at Fayetteville, contained only a shade of truth, or rather a great exaggeration of the truth. We have not taken Chattenooga, in the more accurate sense of that term, although we have driven the enemy entirely out of the city.

Briefly, then, this is what we have done—and this may be relied upon.

Gen. Negley's brigade marched from Columbia, and, after forming a junction with Colonel Turchin, near Fayetteville, marched on and reached Winchester upon the 3d of June, driving the rebels thence, inflicting upon them a considerable loss, and capturing the notorious pirate, Parson Trimble, with several of his men.

The next day they proceeded onward, and when within about twelve miles of Jasper, our cavalry, consisting of the 5th Kentucky, Colonel Haggart, and a battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania, under the command of Major Wynkoop, encountered Wirt Adams' entire brigade of rebel horsemen. A fierce conflict ensued, and after carbines and revolvers had done their work, the contending bodies closed with each other, sabre in hand. The personal prowess of Union men, in comparison with that of the rebels, was severely tested, and the result was that, in a short time, the chivalry were flying in every direction, leaving twenty dead and a large number of wounded upon the field. Fifteen prisoners also fell into our hands, besides a large quantity of ammunition and stores.

As rapidly as possible our forces pushed on toward Chattanooga, and, arriving upon the banks of the Tennessee river, opposite the city, upon the 7th of June, immediately commenced firing upon the enemy's batteries on the other side. So well did our brave fellows ply their muskets and rifles, that the enemy's artillerymen could no longer be induced to serve their guns, and fourteen of their cannon were actually silenced by our skilful musketry practice, without throwing a single shell at them.

Upon the 8th, General Kirby Smith came down from Knoxville with heavy reinforcements for the rebels, and the firing was renewed with both musketry and artillery, resulting in the complete discomfiture of the rebels, who, from one of the eminences of Lookout Mountain, could be plainly seen beyond the city, in full retreat upon the Dalton road.

Our loss at Chattanooga was two killed and seven wounded.

In the meantime Colonel Sill, with six companies of the 33d Ohio and 10th Wisconsin, and company C, (Captain Peter Mathews,) 4th Ohio cavalry, left Bellefonte upon the 5th instant, marched to the Tennessee and upon its right bank to a point opposite Shellmound, opened fire upon a battery consisting of a six and twelve pounder which the enemy had at that place, poured in a storm of balls from his rifles and from two pieces of artillery captured at Bridgeport, and drove the rebels from their guns with the loss of ten killed and twenty-four wounded. His was one man wounded.

Thus have these expeditions been conducted with ability and success, while from another quarter the enemy at McMinnville have doubtless ere this been severely chastised.

A SOUTHERN ACCOUNT.

A Memphis dispatch says:

The *Argus* publishes Chattanooga news to the 30th inst. from Mobile papers. It says the enemy's force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under command of the Federal Morgan, is reported to have crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday. This movement brings the enemy into Powell's Valley, 20 miles west of Cumberland Gap, thus threatening that point in the rear as well as Knoxville. Our forces are preparing to meet them. Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry were reported as being at Battle Creek, this morning, twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river. It is supposed that the enemy's intention is to invade East Tennessee from both sides at chief points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

From the Louisville Journal.

We learn that there was great activity in Nashville yesterday, and that a large force was to be sent thence to Chattanooga. The *Union* says that the object of General Nagley's recent expedition to that place was simply to make a demonstration in force on that point for the sake of the effect which it was reasonably supposed it would have on that portion of the army stationed at Cumberland Gap. He whipped and routed Adams in Sweeden's Cove, and taking position on this side of the river, opposite Chattanooga, he made them skedaddle out of the city in true Southern style. They burnt the railroad to prevent a pursuit that was never intended to be made. The Federals did not cross the river into the city, but returned to Huntsville.

The *Union* says: It has been reported also that many of the citizens of Chattanooga manifested their loyalty on the appearance of the Union troops, and that they were seized and placed in close confinement by the rebels. We saw the gentleman who is said to have made this report, and we are fully convinced, from a conversation with him, that he was misunderstood. He, truthful, patriotic, upright citizen, as we know him to be, has been in East Tennessee all the time, and in conversation he has mentioned many rebel barbarities which occurred months ago, and he is misunderstood as asserting that they have occurred since General Nagley's expedition. We think it highly probable that no recent arrests have been made in Chattanooga. Nevertheless, there was one gallant young patriot who was murdered in Hamilton county, eleven miles from Chattanooga, who imprudently proclaimed his Unionism. Other cruelties were perpetrated by the rebels as the Federal forces disappeared.

We hope our military authorities will not again think it necessary to go into East Tennessee until they are prepared to remain. When the Federal army enters East Tennessee it should go to relieve the gallant people, and not to aggravate their sufferings.

A temporary occupancy of East Tennessee territory is the most disastrous circumstance that could happen. Chattanooga could be held as easily as it could be taken, and we hope to hear of no more expeditions that bring in their trail persecutions and death to a people who have never faltered under the most trying circumstances.

THE ARMY ALLOTMENT SYSTEM

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. CISCO.

The following letter addressed to the allotment commissioners of New York, has a general application to which we call the especial attention of soldiers and their families. It is a matter of deep interest to our whole community:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, June 11, 1862.

SIRS: I have the pleasure to transmit herewith, for your information, a memorandum of allotment checks paid at this office to date. The number of checks is 10,366, for the aggregate amount of $470,-576 30, a result which I regard as eminently encouragiug and satisfactory. It must not be assumed that the number of checks is equivalent to that of the soldiers who have allotted a portion of their pay for the benefit of their families. Such is far from being the case. In many instances the checks are drawn payable to a savings bank, other institutions, or on individuals, as a contribution from several persons for the benefit of several others.

The system so happily inaugurated has only been in operation about two months, and has so far been availed of almost exclusively by regiments from this State. I have endeavored to facilitate its working to the utmost of my ability, although it has necessarily entailed upon myself and my subordinates, a large amount of labor and trouble. Many of the checks are drawn to the order of ignorant persons, by whom they are presented for payment, with inadequate means of making themselves identified: much patience, care and discrimination have consequently to be exercised. And yet, animated as I am with a strong disposition to do everything in my power to facilitate the operations of this benevolent law, I have established such regulations and checks as enable persons to receive their money with facility to themselves and without delay. Nor do I hesitate to assume a discretionary personal responsibility when it seems to be required that I should do so. Checks are sometimes lost, but not frequently, in transmission; when I am satisfied with the evidence to this effect I issue my certificate that such check has not been and will not be paid, and consent to pay a duplicate, which is contrary to the practice and rule of my office in all other cases. I do not think that the benefit direct and indirect of these allotments can be over-estimated. The system is yet in its infancy but the relief it has afforded to the families of volunteers is incalculable. To the volunteers themselves it has been a source of almost equal good, stimulating habits of economy and of consideration for those at home dependent on them, and guarding them from the temptation to squander their money in ways positively injurious to themselves. That it should meet with opposition from parties interested in absorbing for their own benefit the slender earnings the poor soldier, and from some trouble—avoiding officials was to be expected; that notwithstanding these impediments yon have already been able to accomplish such signal results, is evidence of the zeal with which you have prosecuted your most disinterested and self-imposed labors, and an earnest of a much more extended development in the future. I beg to assure you that it will be no less a pleasure than a duty for me to continue to co-operate with you in this good work to the extent of my ability.

I am, sirs, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

Its Authors.

It is a most noticeable coincidence that, of the thirteen names of locofoco Congressmen attached to the Revived Democratic National Address recently published, *nearly every one have voted* AGINST *the law to pay the volunteers of the Union* last July; AGAINST *the law to increase the revenue of the Government to meet its expenses;* AGAINST *the law to legalize the act of the President in calling out the volunteers to put down this treason;* and AGAINST *all attempts to make the rebels pay their fair share of the expenses of the war!*

This is the record. There is not a solitary name there which has not been recorded against either, all or some one of the measures vital to the safety and life of the Republic. It is an address coming from sources that honest men cannot respect; and its parentage alone is sufficient to give it a rank smell of treason.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, SAINT PAUL, June, 21st, 1862.

Interest coupons upon Minnesota eight per cent. State bonds due July 1st, 1862, will be paid at the banking house of H. W. Palmer, No. 24 Pine street, New York.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
State Treasurer.

je22

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞ Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Minn., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Saloons.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞ A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. fe9dy.

PITTSBURGH ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass.

Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23-1y

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY.

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FURS. FURS. FURS.

C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL. jan17-d1y

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT, Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store.

St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each.

On Monday, June 2d, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.

Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00.

Best of references given.

Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-d1f

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

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OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

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MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

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Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

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my28-d3m&w6m Saint Paul, Minn.

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

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And all kinds of

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W. M. LEYDE, Ag't, St. Paul. my13-d&w6m.

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CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

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FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

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TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

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Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under Instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

JOHN A. STEES,

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Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade. jan5d&w1y

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CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STRETS, *ST. PAUL, MIN.*

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan5d&w1y.

NICOLS & DEAN,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

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Sign of the Anvil.

☞ Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

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NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff. (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

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G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order al kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.

je4-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER.

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures. apr29. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS, HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash. For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 20 pockets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 10 do Extract of Coffee. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BDLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 50 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls. do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring. All in fine order. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at COOLEY, TOWER & CO.'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Palm, Family, Toilet, Shaving, Castile. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) Shot. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of liquors and cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty as to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—CODFISH LARGE AND MEdium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kits; scaled Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S. dec12

S. K. PUTNAM,

CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, includug Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE. nov22-dly

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee Sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
50 pockets Java Coffee.
50 boxes Mix'd Gro. Coffee at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
30 bbls fresh best Head Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois Starch Co's Starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., hf bbls., and kitts.
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Gro. Spices and Cream Tartar.
50 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,

my6-3m Third Street.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je16m

F. KNAUFT,

(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-four1y.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

☞For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-dly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents, at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES, Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Amber, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&wly

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C H, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pacatqua Insurance Company, St Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hastings, one bag; Andrews A W, Medford, one box; Allen J S, Northfield, one box; Ardrich C C, Hastings, one machine; Atwell Captain, Mankato, one sickle; Ames G H, Winona, one package; Andrus Frank, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, on trunk; Brown Hester, St Paul, one box; Brown Alfred, Wabashaw, one package; Baubin Imrod, St Paul, one package; Buckingham F A, Neota, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one package; Balch C E, La Crosse, one box; Blanchard Dr C H, Marion, one box; Beedle Jesus, Dunleith, one box; Bitzer Gotleib, Carver, one package; Bonata Chas, St Paul, one package; Bidgett & Lewis, St Anthony's, one box; Baker J — St Paul, one package; Berghoit J, St Paul, one package; Bro Cyril, St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, Superior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A, St Paul, three packages; Blackmar W H, Mankato, one box; Bodle, G W, Saint Paul, one package; Brockway R S, Faribault, one package; Burris Nicolas, St Paul, one package; Bryant E G, St Paul, one package; Burrow S P, St Paul, one package; Bunds H, Winona, on Valley; Bibo H G, Winona, one Box; Bishop J F, Chatfield one package, Bonnett H, Wau ek, one box; Button, Read's Landing, one package; Brown C H, La Crosse, one package; Bowman W P, La Crosse, one package; Banks T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clark Thomas, Superior, one package; Curtis R J, Minneapolis, one package; Clifford Henry, St. Paul, one package; Catlin F, Hudson, one package; Chronicle Office, Hudson, one package; Currier Michael, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona, one wheel; Carr T, St Anthony, one package; Chadbourn Rev. F St Anthony, two packages; Cushman C M, Minneapolis, one package; Colbin Mrs W S, St Paul, one bale; Carpenter O S, Anoka, one package; Coony H W, St Paul, one package; Caudle Miller D S, Freeborn, one package, Caffrey Elizabeth, Northfield, two trunks. Clark Hartwell, Minneapolis, one package; Cummings M C Mankato, one package; Crosle C, Salem, one box; Cropsey J, Oxford, one package; Cox J, St Paul one package; Carroll M E, La Crosse one package; Clark or Carl La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one cashier; Darlin T, La Crosse, one box; Dewey and Sexton, St Paul, one barrel; Dubois J C M, St Paul, one package; Dodge H M, St Paul, one package; Denson S, Eight Mile Prec office, Wisconsin, one box; Dexter Elam, Hastings, one box; Daily M A, Owatonna, one package; Dickerson oliver, Winona one barrel; Dion L, Winona, one package; Derby Preston, one package.

Evans F, Wabashaw, one box; Pendelton Esther La Crosse, one box; Evans F B, Winona, one package; Ester Israel, St Paul, one box.

Fuller House St Paul, one package; Farmer & Gardener, St Paul, one package; Prince J, Alb-ti Lea one box; Forsy h S F, St Paul, one package; Fridmer W W, Hudson one carpet bag.

Gray F, St Paul, one package; Griffith W L, St Paul, one package; Giles G, Faukton one package, Grech & Bloom, La Crosse, one packa e; Goessel James, Freeborn, one package, Grimm W, St Anthony, one box; Grim all J, St Anthony, one box, Gordon P, St Cloud one package; Gehr Rev —, St Paul two kegs; Greeley Mrs Amanda, St Anthony, one package; Gilbert S M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Nininger, one package; Goodhart —, Redwing, one trunk; Gamer Rev J, Berlin, one package, Gilman F, St Paul one box; Gilman F, St Paul, one elevator; Grant C L, St Paul, one box; Germain St Paul one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one package.

Harper J W, Hudson, one gun; Hick S, Pelee, one chest; Horner John, St Peter, one bond R R; Hamer Michael, St Paul, one package; Hoe J & S, Prescott, one package; Hutchins L, Winona, one carpet bag; Historical Society, St Paul one package; Hazelline J S, St Paul, one package; High C A, Minneapolis, one package; Hewitt A W, Mankato, one package; Hartman J H, Mankato, one package; Holt Chas, Northfield, one package; Hazen Rev H C, Faribault, one box; Hall G K, La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse one package.

Ivory Wm. St Anthony, one box; Ives Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell I La Crosse, one box; Jarrett J M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones D C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kremer John, Lake City, one harrow; Keene Geo E, Prairie du Chien, one box; King W S, Minneapolis, one box; Kellogg Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston R F, Garden City one box, Knox R H, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shakopee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box.

Litchfield E A, Redwing, one package; Lanks Wm. Winona, one package casting; Lewis W F & Co, River Falls, one package; Lewis —, St Paul, one package; Leonard W H, Winona, one box; Land M J, Winona, one package; Lavigny & Brockway, St Anthony, one box; Lewis W F, Medford, one package; Lombard, Winona, one watch; Leonard J G, Waubek, one bundle; Luhrs C, St Paul, one package; Lamm Stephen, Mankato, one package.

Marpe Louis, Albert Lea, one chest; Marion T, St Peter, one chest; Miller Mrs C C St Paul one package; Mandigo, S M St Paul, one box; Martin E G, Duluth, one package; Meander C, St Paul, one package; Murch A B, La Crosse one bay cat; McIntyre, La Crosse, one casting; McDonald James, Winona, one package; Moses Thas, St Anthony, one box; Maxwell E W, St Paul one box; Moss H L, St Paul, one package; McLean Dr E, St Anthony, one package; Metzger F J, St Paul, one bag; McIntire J, Sumsa, Wis, one package; Matteson James, Camden, one package; Munday S S, Odunan, on box; Melvin C H, Faribault, one package; Mc herson James, Cannon City, one package, McKinney Fred, Shakopee, one package; Mosier C, La Crosse, one package.

Mehlos S, Salem one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Nehe S P, Forest City, one package; Newell F R, St Paul, one package; Newcomb E E, Winona, one package; Neuert August, Monticello, one box; Nightengale John, Oakland one chest.

Owen M H, Mooeka, one package casings.

Pierson A T C, St Paul, one box; Perkins J R, Swan River, one package castings; Saunder J Saint Peter, three castings; Preutes W A, St Paul one hat box; Peck H W, Iosco, two boxes; do do one package; Parshall J R, Shakopee one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, on box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C La Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box; Regen Mrs F, Winona; one package; Rheme, St Anthony, one package, Reid Rev A B, St Paul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package; Rheem W C, St Paul, one packag ; Russer J T Mankato, one package; Partridge W R, Redwing, one buggy; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randall W H, Hamilton, one box; Ransmussen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Lansing, one casting; Simmon A, St Paul, one package; Smith Malcolm, Aeda, one box; Scinner James D, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, South Bend, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peters, one package; Sergar R W, Saint Paul one package; Smith Rev W, Lannon Falls, one bale; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schweitson, Wm, Hastings, one package; Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Seale T A, Rochester, one package; Roberts Ole, Rochester, one box; Sawyer A F, Reads, one package.

Thompson W A, Eldorado, Iowa one package; Tompkins W F, St Paul one casting, one belt and sickle; Thurston Daniel Hudson one box; Thorpe E T, La Crosse, one package; Towne K, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Winona, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbel Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag, Tryon J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee one bag; Winter Chas, Fort Ripley, one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weimann V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wren M, St Anthony, one box; Wagner J, Minneapolis, one package; Wilson J C Minneapolis, one k g; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Wilford Rev A Harding, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package; Waggoner J N, Hastings, one package; Wegelin S, Fountain City, one package; Westcott E Rochester, one package; Winggio P, San Clair, one keg; Weber P, Eau Galley, one package; Warner C, Saint Paul one box

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

feb26-tf

TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY,

Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed.

Call and see specimens at the office of DR. SIMONTON,

oct24-dly Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

STEELA AND CHECK SHAWLS,

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES; ALSO THE

"PRETTIEST SACK PATTERN OUT,"

with Cloakings of all styles and colors to make up, all of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH

AT

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

my18

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON!

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Cotton Advancing.

DRY GOODS ON THE RISE.

But notwithstanding all this unfavorable news,

SMITH & TAYLOR

Will continue to sell a good article of

HEAVY BROWN SHEETING at 12½ cents per yard.
FIRST QUALITY CALICO, extra, 12½ " "
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 10 cents per yard.

Besides an excellent assortment of

CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS—a good article at one dollar per yard.

NEW PATTERNS LBDIES' SACQUES; NEW STYLES CLOTH FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

All of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store, 3d st., next door to Express Office. my28-d1y

CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Having received a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing equalling in quality and style anything to be found in the large Eastern cities, we would respectfully request an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also have received to sell to the trade a large lot of superfine black cloths and doeskins, blue cloth, silk mixed coatings, Harris' silk mixed and fancy cassmeres, satinet, cord, moleskin, black farmer's satin, red farmer's satin, for sleeve-lining alapaca, silicia, bro. Holland and good black thread; all of which we will sell from ten to twenty per cent lower than the same goods can be procured for in any establishment in St. Paul. We invite merchant tailors, tailors and others, who deal in the above goods, to call and

EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

Also a fine assortment of hats and caps, white and colored shirts, knit shirts and drawers, neck ties, suspenders, woolen and cotton and half hose, silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, shirt collars, and many other goods which we offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third st., below Day & Jenks' Drug Store. my25-1y

CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, RAISINS,

S. PRESCOTT,

ST. ANTHONY, Opposite the Falls,

Is receiving direct from Chicago, a large assortment of Candies, plain and fancy, which he offers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At as low prices as they can be purchased in the State.

Patronage of Retail dealers solicited. my3-3m

Oils and Lamps.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TIN WARE, PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED. TABLE CUTLERY.

Constantly on hand, the most complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the city.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.

sep22-d&w1y

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, Third Street.

je11

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

We have reduced the price of the very best non-explosive

WHITE CARBON OIL!

TO 40 CENTS PER GALLON.

Every one should try our

NEW HAND LAMP

For burning Carbon Oil without using a Chimney.

WE ARE SELLING LAMPS FROM THIRTY CENTS UP.

E. & H. Y. BELL,

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Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' GAITERS

AND

Children's Fine Shoes,

&c., &c., &c.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

SHOES.—KILPATRICK'S RULE IS that to insure comfort during the hot days a man must wear a lasting shoe. We think he is right, and the Gents generally entertain the same opinion. To prove its correctness, and to afford every man a chance to become the possessor of a neat, cool, and cheap Lasting Gaiter or Shoe, Kilpatrick has provided himself with a good assortment. Decidedly the place to buy anything in the shoe line is KILPATRICK'S opposite International Hotel.

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MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON,

ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-d1y

GO TO THE CUSTOM

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

SECOND DOOR FROM THE BRIDGE,

If you want to get a perfect fit and a good article at a very low price. They are receiving a large lot of fashionable boots and shoes, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

Ladies' wear from 50 cents to $2.50; Gents' from $1.00 to $5.00.

Misses', boys' and Children's at any price from 20 cents to $2.00.

They are also manufacturing to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes for both Ladies and Gentlemen, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

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CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND OVER $6,000,000.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY AT SIGHT,

Without sixty days' notice.

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Effected on liberal terms. Policies assignable by endorsement without permission of the Company. Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.

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DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

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PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions, prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS.

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

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N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

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PRINCE & CO.'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

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Or either of the above wholesale agents.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,000

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The nett profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparallelled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

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my12-d1y

BYERS & POLLOCK,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

Railroads.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR CHICAGO, DETROIT,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA DUNLEITH AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1862, trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

LEAVE DUNLEITH.	Day Express, Sundays excepted, 7 A M.	Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 6 P M
Freeport	9 50 A. M.	9 55 P. M.
Rockfort, via G & C U R R	11 10 "	11 45 "
Belvidere " "	11 45 "	12 45 A. M.
Chicago " "	3 30 P. M.	4 45 "
Dixon	11 20 A. M.	11 35 P. M.
Fulton, via Air Line RR	4 20 P. M.	6 15 A. M.
Mendota	1 00 "	12 25 "
Burlington, via C B & Q R R	7

THE CITY.

Gov. Ramsey left St. Paul a few days ago for a trip to the South and East, on business connected with the affairs of the State, and of the brave Minnesotians now in the armies of the Republic. He goes to St. Louis, to Corinth, and thence to Washington.

An excursion party from Dubuque arrived in this city yesterday, consisting of twenty-five or thirty gentlemen and ladies, who have come to take a view of Minnehaha and St. Anthony Falls, and other specimens of nature's handiwork, which are so profusely scattered about up here.

Police Court.—Quite a number of small cases were disposed of by Justice Gibbs yesterday—a few small fines collected, and a few warnings given sundry male and female vagrants, who sometimes manage to secure lodgings at the calaboose.

Rev. T. R. Cressey, Chaplain of the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, reached his home at Hastings last week, on sick furlough. It is to be hoped he may soon recover his health. He left the Regiment in general good health and spirits, about twenty-five miles South of Corinth.

Death of Minnesotian.—We find on file at the Executive Office, the following announcement of a sad casualty to a member of company I, First Minnesota Regiment:

Battle Field, Fair Oaks, near Richmond, } Friday Morning, June 13th, 1862. }

His Excellency, Alexander Ramsey, Governor of the State of Minnesota:

Dear Sir,—It is a painful duty to report that Augustus Ellison of company I, was instantaneously killed by a cannon shot of the enemy, a few hours ago. He has received a christian burial and is interred by the side of Nicholas Hammer of company F, and Henry Armsdorf of company C, whose deaths I have already reported.

Yours truly, EDWARD D. NEILL,
Chaplain 1st Minn. Vols.

The Vegetable Markets of this city are now supplied with almost everything in the vegetable line. Strawberries, too, although the yield is not so large as was anticipated a few weeks ago, are becoming abundant, and are selling at prices much lower than was expected. Strawberry festivals and parties are just now in vogue in the Eastern cities, and as an evidence that our climate is everything that could be desired, we wish to record the fact that similar demonstrations in the strawberry way have been made in St. Paul for some days.

Navigation above the Falls.—The Minneapolis *Advertiser* says that "the steamboat Cutter, while on her last trip to St. Cloud, broke her wheel badly, causing a detention of some thirty-six hours. The damage has been repaired and the Cutter has resumed her regular trips. Captain Davidson informs us that there has been shipped by his line over four hundred tons of freight, en route for the Hudson Bay Company. We also state that nearly all the produce in store between this point and St. Cloud will be down in the course of the next two or three weeks."

The Crops.—We hear but one report as to the prospects of the growing grain crop, and that is, that there is this year likely to be a full if not an unusually large yield. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour of a hundred miles through the counties bordering on the Minnesota river—himself a farmer and in every way a competent judge—says that he has never in this State known the crops at this season of the year to be in so forward and healthy a condition as they are at this time. Wheat and oats look excellent, and the amount of corn planted is immensely larger than in any previous year and it is coming on finely. Potatoes are flourishing. The grasses alone are suffering somewhat from drouth, but still it is hoped that with a little rain they will come out all right.

St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.—This road is now in running order from St. Paul to St. Anthony, and the passenger trains will commence running in a few days, or as soon as the passenger cars, which are now on the way, arrive. The work is being pushed forward very rapidly under its present management. Sufficient iron has already been purchased to complete the road as far as Watab, and the work will be promptly carried forward to completion. The road will be finished as far as Anoka before the close of the fall. Altogether, the railroad interests of Minnesota are begining to look up.

Speaking on this subject, the St. Anthony *News* has the following in regard to the location of the road through that city:

The grading of the Railroad track, from Saint Paul, is nearly completed to Tuttle's brook, where it crosses Fourth street, at which place the Company have concluded to stop for the present. The track is now being laid across the marsh, and will probably be completed to Fourth street next week. The reason of their stopping there is on account of the opposition to their passing along on Main street. We trust that this controversy now going on, as to the proper street the road shall take, will soon come to a close. Our business men surely are not disposed to exclude the "Iron Horse" entirely, and we trust they may soon come to some amicable arrangement with the Railroad Company, by which the work can go on and be completed. What shall we do about that talked of Railroad opening? Are we to have a public demonstration when the road is finished to this place? The time to conclude on this matter is close at hand. What will the people of St. Anthony and Minneapolis say to a grand pic nic on the Island?

Emigration.—The tide of emigration into Minnesota still continues. Every day small parties cross the bridge at St. Paul and strike off for the beautiful prairies, woods and groves, where the new comers go to open farms. The continued stream has been unexpected, and it is an evidence that the fact is becoming generally known, that of all desirable places in the West for the Eastern and foreign emigrant, Minnesota stands pre-eminent.

The land offices at Henderson and St. Peter are doing an extraordinary business. They are compelled to work night and day, and never since the wonderful rush of '55 and '56 has there been so large a number of claims filed as during the present spring. A gentleman from St. Peter informs us that many persons have applied at the land office there for large tracts upon which to locate colonies now on the way or preparing to start for this El Dorado of the farmer. Let them come—there is room for many a fever and ague wasted farmer of the lower tier of Western States, for the hard-worked Middle-States man, for the laborious New Englander, and for the foreigner of every nationality—room for all who desire a prolific soil, beautiful climate, and, above all, good health.

River Matters.—The arrivals since Saturday morning, are as follows: Key City and Milwaukee from Dunleith; Northern Belle and Keokuk from La Crosse; Northerner from St. Louis; Favorite, Clara Hine, Albany and Pomeroy from Mankato; Antelope from Carver; and the Eolian from the Falls.

The departures were the Northerner for St. Louis; McLellan and Northern Belle for La Crosse; Itasca and Milwaukee for Dunleith; Favorite and Albany for Mankato; Eolian for Minneapolis; and the Antelope for Carver.

The Key City brought a party of excursionists, consisting of about twenty-five persons, from Dubuque, who came to view the Falls of St. Anthony and Minnehaha. They return this morning.

The Pomeroy brought down 800 sacks of wheat. She will depart at 12 o'clock to-day for Mankato.

The Favorite started on her last trip for the present to Mankato, yesterday afternoon.

The Clara Hine will leave to-morrow for Mankato.

The Ewing is due to-day, and will leave about three P. M. for St. Louis.

The Keokuk, Capt. Hatcher, clerk Cooper, is the regular La Crosse packet this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Key City, Capt. Wordon, clerks Ehlridge and Ewing, will leave at the same hour for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The boats due to-day from below are the McLellan from La Crosse, and the War Eagle from Dunleith.

The members of Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., are summoned to meet in special communication, at Masonic Hall, on this, 24th of June inst., at seven o'clock P. M.

By Order of the W. M.
A. R. Capehart, Secretary.

Land Warrants, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.
jy23 THOMPSON BROS

The St. Paul Press can be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also the very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

Adjutant General's Office, } St. Paul, Minn., June 20, 1862. }
[General Orders No. Ten.]

Pursuant to a request of the Secretary of War, the attention of all officers of Minnesota Regiments and Independent Companies, who are absent from their respective regiments or companies, is called to the following order from the War Department. Strict obedience to the same is hereby enjoined on said officers:

War Dep't, Adjutant General's Office, } Washington, June 7, 1862.

[General Orders No. Sixty-one.]

The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is a serious evil which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, General Regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leaves of absence is limited to a "time of peace." In time of war leaves of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show, beyond doubt, that a change of location is necessary to save life, or prevent *permanent* disability. (*Paragraph 181 General Regulations.*) In such case, the commander of an army, a department or district, may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time, *if the officer be not able to travel*, he must make application to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, and that he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure such a certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted.

All officers of the Regulars and Volunteers, except those on parole, now absent from duty with leave, will be considered "absent without leave," (*paragraph 1226, General Regulations,*) unless they are found at their posts within fifteen days from the date of this order, or are authorized by orders from the Adjutant General to be absent, which orders will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the pay master before payment is made them.

All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, although their disability may not have been removed (*paragraph 187, General Regulations*) will repair, without delay; those from the East to Annapolis, to report to the General Commanding the Camp of Instruction; those from the West to report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and orders may be given by the President for their discharge.

Their Excellencies the Governors of States are requested to make known this order, and to contribute to its execution, as may be in their power. Mustering and Recruiting Officers are directed to do the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution.

Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant General by Regimental Commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
OSCAR MALMROS,
d3t Adjutant General.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

GALLEY & JANSON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in

CHAIRS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL.

☞ We are prepared to supply the trade with the very best quality of work, made under our personal supervision, and

WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the State.

Twelve years' experience in this trade, enables us to do good work in good style.

We refer to the following principal Cabinet dealers of St. Paul, who sell our work in preference to that of other manufacturers, for the reason that they consider ours the best.

J. Primrose,	J. A. Stees,
F. Hildebrand,	J. S. Dennison,
J. Doney,	fe8tf d&wly.

JUST RECEIVED

New and elegant styles of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

AT MARTIN'S GALLERY.

Also Card Portraits of all the distinguished men and women of the age. Please call and examine. je19-d1w

LATEST MEMPHIS NEWS.

GENERAL LEW. WALLACE IN COMMAND.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 19th, says:

The *Avalanche* this morning has the following Southern news:

All machinery, cars, and operatives of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, lately run off to Grenada, have been ordered to Meridian, Mississippi, the junction of the Jackson and Vicksburg, with the Mobile and Ohio road, on which latter it is reported Beauregard is stationed, but where, has not transpired.

To-day the last train on the Mississippi and Tennessee road will be run to Hernando, at which place all iron is be torn up and sent further South.

An order has been issued to move all the machinery to Trenton, Mississippi, road, about 103 miles from Grenada, on the Central Mississippi road, and the work was in progress.

There was some excitement at Hernando yesterday, growing out of the military in that place pressing horses of inhabitants.

Another dispatch of the same date says:

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen held last night, determined to issue $100,000 change notes to meet the exigencies of the times.

The federal cavalry nabbed five of Jackson's cavalry not far from the city. Part of the gang had been burning cotton in Mississippi.

Gen. Lew. Wallace's pickets also took a Memphis citizen named Hart, who was making his way to Grenada. A rumor is in circulation that there had been a terrible battle at Vicksburg, in which the Confederate gunboat Arkansas sunk the Federal war vessel Brooklyn, and now lies under the guns of the upper battery, while the lower one has been silenced by the Federal fleet. The city was said to have been burnt to ashes. This is extremely improbable.

Over 400 rebel officers, soldiers and Memphis citizens took the oath of allegiance yesterday before the Provost Marshal. Two-thirds of the soldiers were from Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi regiments, but not natives of the States named.

The Union flag was raised in front of the Gayoso House, on Tuesday morning. Considerable hearty cheering celebrated the event.

General Lew. Wallace has assumed command at Memphis. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Messrs. A. D. Richardson of the New York *Tribune*, and Thomas W. Knox of the New York *Herald* to supervise the Memphis *Argus*, and exclude treasonable matter.

In a narrative of the events preceding the occupation of Corinth, I learn that credit was given to the 5th Minnesota for a brilliant bayonet charge, which in reality belonged to the 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy. The information previously telegraphed was derived from Col. Love, of the 2d Iowa cavalry.

—The following general order has been issued:

Headquarters U. S. Forces, } Memphis, Tenn., June 17th, 1862.

It being made known to these headquarters that there are parties within this command who have in their possession, notes, bills and choses in action belonging to the loyal citizens of the United States. It is, therefore, required of all such parties to deliver to owners of said notes, bills and choses in action, upon demand; and upon the payment of such legitimate liens as the holder thereof may be entitled to, by virtue of the laws of the land, upon the party owning said claims proving his loyalty to the government of the United States, and that he, she, or they, have not been either directly or indirectly engaged in the rebel services.

By order of JAMES R. SLACK,
Colonel Commanding Post.
A. M. Evans, A. A. A. Gen'l.

St. Louis, June 20.—A dispatch to the *Democrat* says it is definitely ascertained now that Grenada is being evacuated, and that Beauregard is stationed about ten miles south of Meridian, Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He has about thirty-five thousand men. The rebels are taking everything in the shape of railroad rolling stock with them, and it will be destroyed sooner than surrendered.

GENERAL BANKS' COMMAND.

AFFAIRS AT FRONT ROYAL.

Late Reports from General Fremont's Camp.

THE HOSPITALS AT WINCHESTER, ETC.

Winchester, Va., June 15.—Advices from Front Royal this evening report everything quiet there, and no signs of the enemy in the neighborhood.

Nearly all of General Shields' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Port Republic, had found their way into General Fremont's lines at Mount Jackson.

The temporary excitement among the citizens, caused by the appearance of a few rebel guerrillas near Castleman's (or Sickles) Ferry, has subsided. The only effect it produced at headquarters was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah.

Officers from General Fremont's camp this morning, report some heavy firing in the Luray Valley, opposite Mount Jackson, last night. They express the opinion that Jackson's reconnoissance had overtaken the rear guard of General Shields' command.

General Fremont's front rested at Mount Jackson, his line of pickets extending from the Massanutten to the foot of North Mountain, south of Mill Creek.

The enemy's pickets were about five miles distant, consisting only of cavalry, few in number.

No danger was apprehended of an attack in force on either flank, but, in consequence of the belief that the bushwhackers would attempt to cut off foraging parties on the west, precautionary measures were adopted.

General Bayard's Brigade has been ordered to report elsewhere.

Ninety-three rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. Most of them were captured at Port Republic by General Fremont. They were turned over to the care of Provost Marshal Batchelder. Among them was Lieutenant Murphy, of the Eighth Louisiana, who reports that the brigade to which he was attached was badly cut up by General Milroy at Port Republic.

General Banks in company with Acting Medical Director Helmer, visited all the hospitals to-day, and found everything in good order. It is greatly to be regretted that the Medical Department of this army should have been so misrepresented as to cause a United States Senator in his seat to denounce it in unqualified terms.

This statement has been twice contradicted by official investigations and reports, and emanated probably in the fact that at the first battle at Winchester, the appliances and number of surgeons were inadequate to the immediate necessities of the occasion. The charge of ill-treatment to the patients is declared to be without the least foundation. It has heretofore been stated in this correspondence—and the statement was based upon the best medical talent and experience—that an immense number of deaths had occurred from the physical exhaustion of the wounded, caused by the campaign of last winter, without shelter and nutritious food. The charge, however, coming from so high a source, will probably undergo another official investigation.

The Battle at Port Republic.

By a clear and concise statement by the Washington *Republican*, we learn that Colonel Carroll was not ordered to burn the bridges over the Shenandoah at Port Republic. On the contrary he was ordered by General Shields to save the bridge and attack General Jackson's flank. Colonel Carroll had with him less than 1,000 effective infantry, 150 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. He had hardly entered the town with his cavalry and two pieces of artillery, than he was attacked by three regiments of the enemy's infantry, by cavalry regiments superior to his own, and by three full batteries, or eighteen guns, so planted that they had complete control of the town and all approaches to it. He retired and halted on reaching the nearest defensible position. While here he was joined by General Tyler with his brigade, making a total force of about 2,500. Colonel Carroll, seeing the utter hopelessness of vanquishing the enemy, advised a retreat, but was overruled by General Tyler. The battle took place and the 2,500 with unparalleled bravery held in check Jackson's army of from 12,000 to 15,000 men with a full regiment of cavalry and four full batteries for nearly five hours, when they were overpowered and driven from the field, not until, however, they had driven the enemy on the right, where Colonel Carroll commanded, nearly three quarters of a mile, taking one of his guns, nearly annihilated one of his regiments, and more than decimated the others on our front.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

St. Paul, June 21, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Winona County Bank,	Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Demand Notes,	Canada,
United States 6 per cent. two years notes,	
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for,	Premium.
Bankable Funds		¾ per ct. prem.
Eastern		½ per ct. prem.
Treasury Notes		⅞ per ct. prem.
American Gold		3 per ct. disc't.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, June 21.

The wheat market was very quiet yesterday morning, and without change. Buyers offered 75@76c for fresh receipts of No. 2 and No. 1, and 74½@75c for receipts beyond two to three days old. Sellers were disposed to insist upon an advance, while buyers had apparently no disposition to raise their offers, and indeed were quite indifferent about buying any until they learned the character of the news by the steamer now about due.

The market became more active about noon, as the prospect of buyers raising on the first offers diminished, and during Change four prices ruled quite steady. The sales reported up to 1 P. M. amount to 45,000 bushels at 75c for No. 2 in store, and 75@76c for the same qualities delivered. There was a good demand at these figures, but mostly confined to fresh receipts.

The flour market continued inactive, and buyers and sellers 5@10 cents apart. The only sale reported was 200 bbls good country spring extra at $3,60@3,65. Choice brands are in demand at about $3,75, but are generally held at $3,80@3,85.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, June 20.

Flour moderately active without material change in the range of prices.

Wheat hardly so firm and less active, at about yesterday's range.

Corn tolerably well maintained at yesterday's inside figures on old and new mixed in store, but if anything, firmer on rejected; parcels afloat not active, and prices irregular.

Oats firm for No. 1, but lower for rejected.

Rye still buoyant, and advanced 1@2c.

Barley remains steady and unchanged.

Highwines firm but steady.

Lake freights opened with a firm feeling among vessel men who were disposed to insist on 9c corn to Buffalo as the basis, but shippers held off, and engagements were at 8¾@9c, closing apparently weak, with corn to Oswego at 12½c. The steamer Baltic takes oats to Buffalo at 6c.

CALL AT

D. D. MERRILL'S

FOR

STATIONERY AND NEW BOOKS,

LATEST PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Godey for July.

je19

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.

A LIFE'S SECRET, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.

THE HEIR TO ASHLEY, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.

THE STOLEN MASK OR MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX, by Wilkie Collins. Price 25 cents.

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug. Sala. Price 25 cents.

ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.

THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1 25.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1 25.

And various other New Books too numerous to mention.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY.

ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.

IN FACT

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

je17tf ☞ CALL AND SEE.

DUNDAS MILLS'
CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,

For sale in bbls. or sacks by

E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Slichter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best

XX FAMILY FLOUR

offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.

mar15 J. S. ARCHIBALD.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Wooley, corner of Seventh and Pine Streets.

Possession given on the first of July.

je20-d1w F. KNAUFT.
Residence cor. 7th and Olive.

Attorneys.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to
mh29-1y

D. NEWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
☞ Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul Minnesota. my25-d1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City.
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York.
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York.
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills.
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston.
je11doawlm&wly

Miscellaneous.

EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD

Of Chicago, Ill., the eminent and skilful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose name and fame is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in performing formidable operations, and in removing difficult and dangerous diseases from those delicate organs, has arrived in St. Paul and may be consulted at the AMERICAN HOUSE for a short time only.

Dr. U., who is a regular Physician and Surgeon of the old school, has had an extensive experience in both hospital and private practice of twenty-eight years, and will be found competent to perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other mild and gentle means to remove any disease from those delicate organs within the reach of science and human skill.

CHRONIC DISEASES, of every grade and character, whether requiring medical or surgical treatment, POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY CURED, when not clearly beyond the reach of science and human skill.

Dr. Underwood treats all diseases on regular and scientific principles as recognized by the medical profession both in Europe and America, and hence does not use or deal in those pretended new and never failing remedies—specifics, inhaling vapors, and chirvoyant prescriptions—which are so ostentatiously paraded before the public by those impudent traveling quacks and money-fleecing empirics, nine-tenths of whom never were inside of a medical college. Patients afflicted or labering under diseases of long standing, can consult Dr. U. with the most confident hope and expectation of being perfectly cured, or receiving with unerring certainty all the relief that the highest skill, the most judicious and scientific treatment can possibly bestow.

Among the diseases which the Doctor has lately treated with the most signal success, may be mentioned those of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels—and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum and Chronic Female Affections. my7—3m

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine je14-dwly

WHITE BEAR LAKE.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Fifty cents for row boats one day, and one dollar and a half for sail boats. Board per week, five dollars. One meal, forty cents, two, seventy five cents. Horses twenty-five cents each.

jey22-d1m* V. B. BABNUM, Proprietor.

J. F. BLODGET,
AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,
Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.
Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar12-d1f.

ANOKA FLOURING MILLS
FOR SALE.
For terms apply to the undersigned at Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota.
my24-d3m SMILEY & WOODBURY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS.
SAINT PAUL, - MINNESOTA.
feb5-d6m

FOR SALE.
A FINE NEW BUGGY,
ONE-HORSE WAGON,
AND TWO HORSES,
mar22 NICOLS & DEAN.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR
STORAGE, FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE
ONE THOUSAND CORDS HARD WOOD,
TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS.
The highest market price paid in cash for Pork, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye and other produce.
CASH advanced on consignments.
Office in the Irvine Warehouse, Upper Levee, Saint Paul. je19-d1y

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey,
District Court, Second Judicial District.
Abel Woughby
against
Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Collins, Charles Farden, William B. Estwick, R. M. S. Chase, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Chase, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix and W. L. Munster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, I, John G. Macgregor, Referee appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey county, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty six (26) in the town of St. Paul—and parts of lots being fifty feet front on Robert street, and one hundred feet on Fourth street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers.

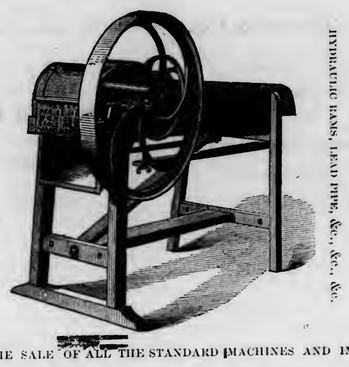
Dated St Paul, May 23, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. Bigelow, Pl'ff's Attorney. my31-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1862, at the same hour and place.
Dated St. Paul June 14th, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. Bigelow, Pl'ff's Attorney. d1d

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 28th day of June, 1862, at the same hour and place in the above notice specified
Dated St. Paul, June 21st, 1862
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. Bigelow, Pl'ff's Attorney.
Tues and Sat

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities.
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

JONES' AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
THIRD STREET, (NEAR THE BRIDGE,) SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.



HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, BOWS, SHAFTS, POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXLES, SPRINGS, THIMBLE SKeINS, BOXES, HAY PRESSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND COBB AND COB MILLS.
BURR STONE MILLS, BOLTING, GUM CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS—ALL SIZES,
HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENCY

Of the CANTON, Ohio, SWEEPSTAKES THRESHING MACHINES
" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
Of the ROCKFORD, Ills., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Of the HAINES, Ills. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
Of the BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
Of PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for steaming food for stock.
Of SECHLER & PORTER'S SUGAR CANE MILLS, all sizes.
Of COOK'S EVAPORATORS AND SYRUP CLARIFIERS.
Of ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
Of the BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, all sizes,

Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., trace, halter and log chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.

Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to

D. C. JONES,
At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.
my23-d3m&w6m

LEMONS AND ORANGES
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

SPRING & SUMMER
Millinery Goods for 1862
At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.
MISS E. WASS
Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American flowers, and Ruches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
my22-d3m

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

MILL FURNISHING.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S OLD BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, ESTABLISHED 1834.
JOHN T. NOYE,
FLOUR PACKER,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Mill Machinery
AND
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.
IMPROVED CENTRE VENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
Fitted with Cast Steel or Boiler Iron Buckets, warranted to produce a high per centage of power.
IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, OAT AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.
John T. Noye's Improved Centrifugal, Feeding, Flouring and Grist Mills.
CAST STEEL MILL PICKS.
ALSO, DUFOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED
ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.
MILL CASTINGS.
The entire machinery of Mills, from the smallest Castings to the whole arrangement for the largest class of Flouring Mills, at much less cost than is usual, will be furnished at my Manufactory, and branch at Chicago, Illinois.
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.
WM. F. NOYE, Agent,
28 Market Street, Lind's Block, Chicago.
JOHN WEBSTER, Milwright.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents at St. Paul. apr11-d6m

M. N. KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fruits, Toys, Oranges,
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.
Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also
☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

FIRST CLASS BOARD
Can be had at one of the most delightfully situated residences in St. Paul, upper town. The grounds are extensive, with numerous shade trees, the house well finished and furnished, and remote from dust.
Address Box 250, St. Paul Post-Office. je17w.

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.
I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.
W. W. WEBB.
Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Machines are the acknowledged "head and front" or the whole "threshing machine family." Their fame is not only national but world-wide!

Either Geared or Belted Separators, with either eight or ten horse "Cary" or "Compensating" Powers, and with or without Trucks and Straw Stackers, delivered at this place on short notice. Order early. Send and get circular free of charge, or call and see sample machines.

D. C. JONES,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers, at Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, St. Paul, Minn. je17-2nd&w

"FIRM AS A ROCK."
PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,
DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
CHANGE OF AGENCY.
ASSETS OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 1st, 1862.

Cash in Bank	$181,286 23
Real Estate	17,500 00
Loans secured	46,510 00
New York Bank Stocks	104,050 00
Hartford " "	155,600 00
Waterbury " "	12,890 00
Miscellaneous " "	15,850 00
Bonds	42,000 00
Accumulated Interest	2 764 73
	$527,500 96

The business of this leading and prosperous Company in St. Paul having been transferred to me I respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to the
PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.
All applications for insurance will receive prompt attention, and policies issued at fair rates, by applying to
O. CURTIS, Agent.
Corner of 3d and Minnesota sts.
St. Paul, June 13, 1862. je13-d1m

PENSION BOUNTY MONEY
AND WAR CLAIMS.
SPENCER & CARVER,
ATTORNEYS,
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Pensions procured for wounded and disabled soldiers of the present war, and for widows and orphan children of those who have died or been killed while in service; also bounty money and arrears of pay for the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.
BOUNTY MONEY.
The heirs of all soldiers who have volunteered during the present war, who have died or been killed while in the service, are entitled to one hundred dollars bounty money, and such arrears of the soldier's pay as may have accrued at the time of his death.
PENSIONS.
All soldiers who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, are entitled to invalid pensions during the continuance of their disability, and all widows, or if no widows, the children under sixteen years of age of soldiers of the present war who have died or been killed while in the service, to half pay pensions.
Claims of all kinds against the Government collected.
We have made arrangements at Washington that will enable us to prosecute claims and make collections and secure pensions without the long delay usually attending the prosecution of this class of cases. No charge for services made in any cases unless successful. my7-d&w1m

FOR SALE,
STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL.
One of the best situations in the country for local business. Will be sold on reasonable terms.
J. W. PEERS, Hudson, Wis.
my29-d&w1m

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five mi

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862. NUMBER 151.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The PRESS has—in accordance with the fact—claimed for the last six months a larger circulation, Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, than any other paper in the city or State, and has challenged the *Pioneer* to compare the circulation of that paper with the PRESS, and make the result public, which challenge has been constantly declined, thus, on the part of the *Pioneer*, practically admitting the larger circulation of the PRESS. The bills of newspaper for the several editions of the PRESS and *Pioneer* show conclusively that the circulation of the several editions of the PRESS is nearly two thousand sheets per week greater than the circulation of the *Pioneer*.

CIRCULATION OF THE PRESS AND PIONEER.

One would think that the *Pioneer*, after persistently refusing to give advertisers the benefit of a comparison of its circulation with that of the PRESS, and after the conclusive evidence of its smaller circulation, afforded by the bills of paper bought for the two offices, would be glad to keep silent.

It however feels desperately the need of doing something to deceive advertisers with the claim of a large circulation. It asks why we don't say that our circulation is fifteen hundred if it really is greater than the *Pioneer*—that being the circulation claimed by it? We will indulge it, by giving a prompt answer, that the daily circulation of the PRESS IS OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED, and further, that IT IS OVER SIXTEEN HUNDRED.

We can further inform our readers—what the *Pioneer* well knows,—that the circulation of the TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, in which all the advertisements of the Daily also appear, and do as much good to advertisers as would result from so much additional circulation of the Daily, is TWO TO ONE greater than the *Pioneer*. The circulation of the WEEKLY PRESS is also greater by one-third than that of the *Weekly Pioneer*.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

We have nothing startling.

The Mormons are getting up a little war of their own, seeing that they can't take part in the great National struggle. We are almost charitable enough to wish them success on both sides.

The foreign news is of interest. The rebels in Europe were raising quite a breeze in their favor by propagating reports of mediation by England and France; but Earl Russell very summarily gives mediation reports their quietus.

Banks' retreat was a sweet morsel for the Loudon *Times*; and Butler's women of the town order provoked the most furious denunciation of the chivalrous *Morning Post*..

THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION.

The latest returns from the election districts in Illinois foot up a majority against the new Constitution of about ten thousand. It is believed that the clause in regard to negroes, and also the one in regard to banks, have received a majority of the votes cast, but they form part of the Constitution which has been rejected, and of course must be rejected with it.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

As was anticipated by the whole country, the Confiscation bill—as published in PRESS about two weeks ago—passed the House on Wednesday last, by a vote of eighty-two to fifty-four. As was also expected, not a single Democratic member voted for the bill. About a dozen weak-kneed individuals elected as Republicans in the free States, voted against it.

INDEMNITY SCHOOL LANDS.

We call attention to letters of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and circular instructions, published on the inside, issued at the suggestion of Col. Aldrich, in regard to securing to the State for school purposes lands in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six that had been settled upon prior to the surveys.

We learn that Land Commissioner McIlrath has been giving the matter his attention, and has ascertained that the State is entitled to the following quantities of indemnity lands in the several Land Districts, which he will proceed to select under the instructions which we publish:

Winnebago City Land District			5,387.34
St. Peter	"	"	7,902.41
Henderson,	"	"	7,984.55
Forest City,	"	"	15,473.30
St. Cloud,	"	"	17,081.36
Otterail,	"	"	3,641.02
Portland,	"	"	11,968.32
Taylor's Falls,	"	"	16,786.35
Total quantity to which the State is entitled, (acres.)			82,727.65

—The New York *Tribune* gives the following history of Pierre Soule, the traitor, now reposing at Fort Warren:

He was born in France; was son of a Lieutenant-General in the Republican army; destined for the Church, and studied under the Jesuits in the Toulouse College; getting weary of theology, he went to Bordeaux, where he got into a plot against the sacred Bourbons; secluded himself for a year as a chaplain in Navarre; went to Paris, and was admitted a member of the bar; helped Barthelemy and Mery to edit an ultra liberal journal; was tried for an attack upon the Ministry; defended himself boldly and skilfully, but was fined 10,000 francs and imprisoned; escaped, and in 1825 came to America; studied English; was admitted to the New Orleans bar, and became great as a lawyer; was elected United States Senator for a vacancy in 1847, and again in 1849 for a full term; was an extreme Southerner always; Pierce made him Minister to Spain, where he had a quarrel and duel with Turgot, French Minister, whom he severely wounded; made trouble by reason of his Cuban-annexation-filibustering, and the wilful concealment of a reciprocity treaty with reference to that island concluded by the Secretary of Legation during the Minister's absence; was one of the Ostend Conference in 1854, and probably dictated the Cuban policy of the notorious manifesto; returned to this country in 1855, and has been an active and bitter traitor ever since. He is now enjoying the hospitalities of the United States jailor at Fort Warren.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, NEW AND OLD—WHAT IS WANTED.

We beg once more to call the attention of our immediate Congressional Representatives, as well as of the whole delegation—for almost every part of the State is more or less interested in the inconvenience that will result from some of the changes that take effect the first of July in the mail service to and from St. Paul.

In order that the subject may be clearly comprehended, we will state what the service has been, what it is proposed to make it, and what it ought to be to serve the public, and promote the revenues of the department.

By the new schedules, after July 1st, the Eastern mail via La Crosse is to depart at five o'clock P. M., and arrive at La Crosse to connect with the train which leaves the *second* morning thereafter at six o'clock. The mail now leaves here on the eight o'clock boat, and arrives at La Crosse to connect with the train leaving the *next* morning at six o'clock. Returning, the mail is to leave La Crosse at mid-night, or on arrival of the mail train, and arrive here by six o'clock A. M. the second day thereafter. The mail now leaves La Crosse on the arrival of the train, and arrives here in a fair stage of water by or before six o'clock P. M. of the following day.

We cannot see where any change could be made in the present running schedule of the Eastern mail which would be beneficial to the service; and certainly to start the mail from here at five o'clock P. M., when starting at eight o'clock the following day gives ample running time to make the same railroad connection, would delay the mail fifteen hours unnecessarily. The way-mail to Dubuque, we understand, is to be carried by the present contractors, and as now run; although we are informed no official information has been received at our post-office, as to the letting of this route.

The present route from this city to St. Cloud is, in the new lettings, made two routes. To Minneapolis is one contract, and from St. Anthony to St. Cloud another. The schedule to Minneapolis is to leave here at eight o'clock A. M., on arrival of the Eastern mail, and to leave Minneapolis at two o'clock and arrive here at half-past four o'clock P. M., to connect with mails going east.

On the route from St. Anthony to St. Cloud, the schedule of departure from St. Anthony is five o'clock A. M., arriving at St. Cloud at seven o'clock P. M. of the same day; returning, leaves St. Cloud at five o'clock A. M., and arrives at St. Anthony at seven o'clock P. M.

It will be seen that the schedules on these two routes are so arranged as to make the mails going up the Mississippi lie over in St. Anthony from about ten o'clock A. M., one day, until five o'clock A. M. the next day; and returning, they reach St. Anthony at seven o'clock P. M., and lie over there until about three o'clock P. M. the next day. The mail is now carried from St. Paul to St. Cloud on the same schedule of arrival and departure that is established from St. Anthony in the new contract; and often times in good roads the mail arrives here inside of the schedule time from St. Cloud.

On the route to Mankato, the schedule is to leave at six o'clock A. M., and arrive at Mankato next day by five o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Mankato at seven o'clock A. M. and arrive here by five o'clock P. M.

The service is now performed by the Antelope to Shakopee and thence by stage. She leaves here at about two or three o'clock P. M., and our papers consequently do not arrive at Shakopee, Chaska and Carver until night. The mail should leave here at an early hour in the morning and go through to Mankato in *twenty-four hours*. This is practicable, and indeed the service was performed in one day last winter.

On the route to Stillwater the mail is to leave at seven o'clock, and arrive at Stillwater by twelve M., returning, leave Stillwater at one P. M., and arrive here at six o'clock. This is all right, only it ought to be continued daily to Taylor's Falls.

On the route to Hudson the service has been increased to daily—leaving here at six A. M., and arriving here at seven P. M. This is one of the *improvements* in the new lettings.

On the route to Sunrise City and Superior, tri-weekly service is contracted for in the new lettings instead of semi-weekly as now. The schedule is—leave St. Paul, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at six o'clock A. M.; arriving Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by three A. M. This is a good thing also.

In no route has greater injustice been done the people than from St. Paul to Northfield. The service has been cut down from tri-weekly to semi-weekly. Now we insist that this route should be *increased to daily*. With this increase and the schedule so altered as to connect with the daily service from Hastings via Northfield to Owatonna, a large and populous section of the country would be furnished with late and fresh news. This section cannot be supplied from any other point with a daily paper, *delivered to them on the day of its publication*; and not from here even unless this increase of service asked for be granted. The schedule as arranged is to leave here Monday and Thursday at six A. M., arriving at Northfield by seven P. M. Leave Northfield Tuesday and Friday, at six A. M., and arrive here by seven P. M.

The route to Cannon Falls heretofore semi-weekly, has been cut down to weekly. It would almost seem that it was intended to deprive us from any mail facilities with the country south of us. The schedule for this route is to leave here Tuesday at six A. M. and arrive here Wednesday by six P. M.

To Cottage Grove the same weekly service and schedule as heretofore, on Saturday.

To Red Wing during the winter months, weekly as heretofore.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND

PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF M'CLELLAN.

AN ADVANCE EXPECTED.

The Meaning of the Late Rebel Raid.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The editor of the New York *Times*—Henry J. Raymond—who is with McClellan's army writes as follows:

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, June 17.—For about an hour this morning, commencing at nine o'clock, we heard very heavy firing on the extreme left. From the direction, size of the guns and other circumstances, it seemed most likely to be on James river, and was probably an affair of the gunboats. It is now noon, and the firing has ceased. You will hear all about it, doubtless, from an official source long before this letter reaches you.

For the last day or two there has been an ominous silence all along the lines. The opinion is beginning to prevail on our side that no active operations, by way of an advance, are expected for some time to come; but in this opinion I do not share. General McClellan will unquestionably take all the time for preparation which he deems essential to success—*but he will take no more*. He has full and entire confidence in his troops, and will not hesitate to put them in motion the moment he is able to move them with a certainty of being able to support them *properly*. If it had been possible to bring the main body of our army across the Chickahominy on the night after the battle of Fair Oaks, they would have been marched at once upon Richmond. But we had no bridges, the stream was terribly swollen, and crossing in force was simply impossible. We did succeed, thanks to the indomitable energy of General Sumner, in bringing over men enough to repulse the enemy and achieve a signal success—but not enough to make that success decisive. We could now push infantry and cavalry upon the rebels in front of us, but these are not enough. We must be able also to bring into full and complete activity the great bulk of our artillery, and for that *all* the requisite conditions are not yet fulfilled. When they will be, it is not for me to say, even if I knew; but with such weather as that of yesterday and to-day, the crisis cannot much longer be delayed.

I hear no doubts expressed, in any quarter, of success. The rebels are believed to have a force of 150,000 men, or thereabouts,—but not more than 100,000 of them are believed to be at all disciplined soldiers, and not more than 75,000 are thought to be troops worthy of meeting ours. The new levies will be worse than none. The battle soon to come off will be for possession primarily of the comparatively open country which lies in front of the eight fortifications by which Richmond is defended. The guns mounted upon these fortifications can take but little part in it. They are too far off, and can come into play only after the main action shall have been decided, and when our forces shall have advanced three or four miles further forward. The new levies will probably be posted in these works, leaving the older troops to contest the field in front of them. If the latter should be repulsed and driven back upon the works, they will be very likely to carry among the raw troops there a good deal of confusion with them. If this should be sufficient to warrant such a step on our part, we may push forward at once, and undertake their capture. If not, we can at least encamp in front, and enter more deliberately upon the work of reducing them.

It is not believed here that any portion of Beauregard's forces have reached Richmond from Corinth. But it is not doubted that some of the best of them may be on the way. They might possibly arrive next week,—not sooner. I do not think Gen. McClellan likely to run the risk of giving them the advantage of such a reinforcement. It seems to be understood that he is not to have the benefit of Gen. McDowell's co-operation; at least we hear of no movement, either on his part or that of the Secretary of War, indicative of such a result. It was rumored two or three days since that Gen. McDowell would advance by land from Fredericksburg; but as he would have a march of some 60 miles, over a country obstructed by frequent streams, the bridges over which have been destroyed, it is not probable that the Government, which is known to share the impatience of the country for an advance upon Richmond, could have intended or supposed that McClellan would await his arrival by such a route. If he is to co-operate in the attack, he will have been sent by water before this time. Dispatches in the newspapers indicate that he is still in Washington, and that Gen. King remains opposite Fredericksburg.

A battle may, at any moment, be precipitated by the rebels. They have probably learned to be more wary in making an attack, since the disastrous result of their well planned and most formidable attempt to destroy the small force which had crossed the Chickahominy previous to the battle of the 1st. But there are sundry indications of a disposition on their part to make an attempt upon one of our flanks—most probably this time, if at all, upon our right, in the hope of destroying our stores at the White House, and cutting off our communications, by the Pamunky and York rivers, which is now our only line.

The bold dash of Stuart's cavalry, last Friday, looks very much like a reconnoissance preparatory to a movement of that kind; and the fact that large masses of the enemy were observed to be moving towards their left on Friday and Saturday gave still further color to this conjecture. I send you two or three letters which were seized by our cavalry in an excursion towards Hanover Court House, made on Sunday night—written by rebel ladies to their husbands on Saturday and Sunday, and having reference mainly to the passage of Stuart's cavalry. You will observe that in one of these letters, written evidently by a lady of great intelligence and cultivation, the hint is given that the dash was preliminary to a movement in force upon our flank. She may have made the conjecture herself; but she is much more likely to have heard it from some military authority.

It was certainly one of the boldest movements of the war, and is scarcely to be explained except with something of more importance than its own immediate results. It has been stated by prisoners taken by our cavalry, that Stuart's purpose was to burn the stores at the White House, and that he was deterred from going there by seeing a train pass along the route laden with troops, from which he inferred that we had too strong a force for him there, and that he had sent his troops moreover to his rear. He therefore, as a matter of necessity, dashed across the country at Tunstall's station—passed completely in the rear of our army, (for we have no forces in our rear to hold the country between here and Williamsburg,) swam the Chickahominy below Jones' Bridge, and passed into Richmond between our forces on the White Oak Swamp and the James river. On Sunday he is known to have returned to Hanover Court House.

It may be that Stuart's object was to burn our stores at the White House; but it seems to me more likely that he wished to see whether a stronger force than his own could not do it, and at the same time cut us off permanently from our base of operations. What his conclusions may have been I do not know. But the enemy, thus far, have not gratified us by an attack in that quarter.

A flag of truce was sent over to the rebel camp on Sunday, to hold a conference with Gen. Howell Cobb, on the subject of exchanging prisoners. Col. Key, of Gen. McClellan's staff, was the officer intrusted with this mission. It is said he found Gen. Cobb in fine health and spirits, ostentatiously confident of victory before Richmond, but still more emphatic in maintaining that, even if we should take Richmond, we should have many other battles to fight before we should succeed in "conquering the South." He was quite disposed to argue the whole question of secession, and found in Col. Key an opponent quite as ready to discuss the political as well as the military aspects of the controversy. Gen. Cobb stated that the Confederate Government was ready to exchange prisoners upon any fair and equitable terms, and seemed quite desirous of coming to some mutual understanding upon this subject. Nothing was decided, however, beyond this mutual agreement on the general issue. Whether any explanation was asked or offered of the extraordinary course of the Confederate Government toward Col. Corcoran, I have not learned.

From firing upon each other constantly the pickets of the two armies have passed to the opposite extreme, and are now frequently found in close companionship, having laid aside their arms for the time and exchanging newspapers or talking over the events of the day. This has been carried so far as to render necessary the interposition of the general officers, and orders have been issued forbidding it in future.

All along the front the two armies are separated by a thin belt of woods which serve to conceal their mutual preparations. Beyond this line of trees, which runs for most of the way through a ravine, the ground is higher and more open. The first struggle will be for the possession of this ground, unless the rebels make a different issue at a different point.

Gen. McClellan has been laboring under indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of the official duty. He visits the lines constantly, keeps an eye over every bridge and every battery, and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

—A horrible murder was perpetrated in New York last Wednesday. A woman named Catharine Curran, of dissolute habits, had for a long time lived with a man named James Winthrop. The latter lately formed an alliance with another abandoned female named Honora Morrissey, and the two together formed a diabolical plan of murdering the former mistress; which they succeeded in doing by compelling her to drink a mixture, composed of equal parts of burning fluid and alcohol; and incredible as it may appear, witnesses testified upon the inquest that the deceased was compelled to drink three decanters full of this fiery fluid, each decanter containing a quart, in one hour. The result was death in a short time thereafter.

WHISKY AT AUCTION.

We will sell a few barrels of good Bourbon Whisky at auction this morning at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. & J. M. WARNER,
Je25-d1t Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell all goods consigned to us, to be sold at auction, for five per cent. commission.
All sums over one hundred dollars three per cent.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Second hand furniture bought and the highest price paid.
Je19-d3m R. & J. M. WARNER, Cor. Third & Wabashaw sts.

CALL AT

D. D. MERRILL'S

FOR

STATIONERY AND NEW BOOKS,

LATEST PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Monthlies for July.

ATLANTIC—an exceedingly interesting number.

CONTINENTAL—This is one of the finest numbers issued.

Godey's, Leslie's, &c.

je

AUCTION.

The remaining stock of goods unsold by auction in Rogers' Block will be offered at wholesale or retail for the next few days at and below New York cost, among which are a fine lot of soft hats and military caps.
je24-dtf IRA BIDWELL.

New Advertisements.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

Extract from Third Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York. WM. BARNES, Superintendent.

There are now ninety-five Joint stock fire insurance companies incorporated by the State of New York, engaged in the transaction of business: of these companies, fourteen only received premiums during the last year, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars; four only received premiums above the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the premium income of one only exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. The premium receipts of this Company, the HOME, with a capital of $1,000,000, were $829,003.33. The premium income of thirty of the smaller companies was $851,578.65 only, with capitals, however, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $4,900,-000.

The state of things should be improved; the premium income of the mass of our fire insurance companies is by far too small for their capitals, and inadequate to the proper support of a separate and independent corporation. The experience of the HOME, PHOENIX, (of Brooklyn) and some other companies, has demonstrated that, with proper skill, tact and sagacity, business can be increased and managed to an indefinite extent, with entire safety, and even additional security to the company. We have now the machinery and organization in working order for nearly one hundred joint stock fire insurance companies. In the course of a few years their business can be safely doubled, and even quadrupled, without doubling or quadrupling the yearly expenses. Any considerable expansion of business must of course be mainly effected through the instrumentality of reliable, safe, and well managed agencies. The premium income of the HOME amounts to nearly one-eighth part that of the ninety-five companies combined, so that eight corporations like the HOME could conduct the entire business of all these companies. If each company transacted the same amount of business as the HOME the aggregate premium income would reach the enormous amount of over seventy-eight millions of dollars per year. Our companies are not too numerous for the great future of this country, if managed on the progressive scale demanded by the spirit of the American people.

The annual statement of this our foremost local fire and inland company, made up to the first of January last, shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, subscribed by Charles J. Martin, President, A. F. Wilmarth, Vice President, and John McGee, Secretary, those well accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the HOME for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of one million dollars, and surplus of over half a million in addition, all well invested, commend it to the special favor of all who desire reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The HOME is the crack company of our State, in high credit all over the Union, worked upon a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the HOME on the first of January last summed up to $1,521,268.68, against an actual liability of only $55,089.43; and, moreover, it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very first class. The balance in bank in cash was $124,434.14, very nearly enough to set up an ordinary company; bond and mortgages $920,210.53, secured on real estate worth $1,750,000, and then government and other stocks, equivalent to cash and convertible in to cash any day, $320,626. Any one not satisfied with the security of the HOME as an insurance institution, must be hard to please.

In 1861 the HOME wrote $405,715.48, taking $820,956 premium, and paid losses $355,775, including some losses for the year 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. was paid on the million capital; and after reserving an ample reinsurance fund, the company shows a "net surplus" of $160,644 clear over capital and all claims, actual or possible, practical or theoretical.

The HOME is a good "testimony" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

BORUP & OAKES,
je25-d3m Agents, St. Paul.

NOTICE TO

FIRE, MARINE, AND

Life Insurance Agents.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RAMSEY COUNTY, MINN., St. Paul, June 24, 1862.

You are hereby notified of the provision of Sec. 16 of "an act to provide for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money," which is in language following, to wit:

"Every agency of an Insurance Company incorporated by the authority of any other State or Government shall return to the Auditor of the county in which the office or agency of such company may be kept, in the month of July annually, the amount of the gross receipts of such agency, which shall be entered on the tax list of the county, and subject to the same rate of taxation for all purposes that other personal property is subject to at the place where located."

T. M. METCALF,
je25-d3t County Auditor.

NOTICE TO

BANKERS, &c.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RAMSEY COUNTY, MINN., St. Paul, June 24, 1862.

To Bankers, Brokers, and Stock Jobbers in the City of St. Paul:

You are hereby required by the provisions of Sec. 60 of "an act to provide for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money," to return to the undersigned during this month of June, 1862, a statement for taxation of the average value of all moneys, notes, bills of exchange, bonds, stocks, or other property appertaining to your business as Banker, Broker, or Stock Jobber, which you have had in your possession or under your control, during the next year previous to the time of making such statement, and which value shall be ascertained as provided in Sections 54 and 55 of said act.

And you are also notified that in case of your neglect and refusal to make such statement, you will be assessed, and a penalty of fifty per cent. added thereto as provided in Sec. 62 of said act.

T. M. METCALF,
je25-d3t County Auditor.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

Choice Dress Goods

AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S.

SPLENDID TRAVELING MIXTURES—ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS.

BEAUTIFUL MOZAMBIQUES VERY CHEAP.

ELEGANT ORGANDIE MUSLIN

FINE JACONETS.

Also something new in LADIES' BLACK SILK SACQUES manufactured in New York, and of the very latest style.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts, some of which are of an

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE AND MAKE.

All of the above named articles, besides a

LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

Will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store,

Bridge Square, Third street, next the Express Office, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

SAILING DAYS OF THE

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMER

WATER WITCH,

CAPT. B. SWEENEY,

LEAVES CLEVELAND AT 8 P. M.		LEAVES DETROIT AT 10 A. M.	
Wednesday,	May 7	Thursday,	May 8
Tuesday,	May 20	Wednesday,	May 21
Monday,	June 2	Tuesday,	June 3
Friday,	June 13	Saturday,	June 14
Wednesday,	June 25	Thursday,	June 26
Tuesday,	July 8	Wednesday,	July 9
Monday,	July 21	Tuesday,	July 22
Friday,	Aug. 1	Saturday,	Aug. 2
Wednesday,	Aug. 13	Thursday,	Aug. 14
Tuesday,	Aug. 26	Wednesday,	Aug. 27
Monday,	Sept. 8	Tuesday,	Sept. 9
Friday,	Sept. 19	Saturday,	Sept. 20
Wednesday,	Oct. 1	Thursday,	Oct. 2

CAPT. E. B. WARD, Detroit, owner of boat.
S. P. BRADY & CO.
je25-d4w

FIRST CLASS BOARD.

Pleasant rooms, with board, in a delightful locality, lower town, within a few minutes walk of the International Hotel, can be obtained by addressing P. O. Box No. 1570. je25-d3m

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

Important from Salt Lake.

An Offshoot from the Mormons.

A Band of Fanatics Resisting the Law.

United States Troops Called Out.

A Fight wth the Desperadoes.

They are Defeated and Captured.

LOSS OF LIFE.

GREAT SALT LAKE, June 16.

A band of persons numbering 1000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the prophet Moses re-appeared on earth, formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon citizens in the vicinity. They refused to labor for support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave, and were placed in confinement heavily ironed.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Chief Justice Kinney, which was treated with contempt.

Sufficient time having elapsed for the production of the prisoners, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, for the arrest of the gang, and for false imprisonment was issued for execution. The posse being resisted, two hundred and fifty infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th by acting Gov. Fuller Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued, and two of the Marshal's posse were killed.

On the 15th there was a pretended surrender, but they resisted anew as soon as the attacking party approached. In a hand to hand fight Morris was killed and another leader wounded.

Several women and children were killed during the siege, the Morrisites refusing to remove them to a place of safety.

Prisoners were captured to the number of 140; several will be brought before the court to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nothing From the Armies.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE ARMIES.

Advices have been received at the War Department to-day, dated Corinth, June 22, and from McClellan's army this P. M. Nothing of interest has transpired in any quarter.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL.

There were in all 316 amendments to the tax bill, the House having receded from 253, and the Senate from 16 of them. The remainder became as embodied in the joint report of the committee of conference, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate, while in the House members voted against it.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico for the extradition of criminals is officially proclaimed. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offense of a purely political character, nor do they embrace the returning of fugitive slaves.

The Secretary of War to-day ordered that all applications for passes or permits for persons or property within the lines of the United States forces shall hereafter be made to Briagadier General Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and be subjected to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

A REBEL VESSEL CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that on the night of the 7th, the schooner Rowena, formerly the Garibaldi, 70 tons burden, built opposite New Orleans, ran into Stono river and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it to be in our possession. She was taken, we having seven gunboats in that vicinity. She was last from Nassau, and had a cargo of lead, &c.

THE ACT FOR FRAUDULENT CONTRACTORS.

An order has just been issued from the War Department, to the effect, that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts on the part of the Government, approved June 2d, 1862, applies and only to such contracts as under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage were required to be in writing.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

NO BATTLES ANYWHERE.

No dispatches indicating battles or engagements in any quarter have been received at the War Department, up to half past two o'clock this P. M. The Senate is considering the confiscation bill.

The Charleston News.

Further Particulars of the Battle.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th says, in relation to the battle of the previous day:

The Federals made three charges with the bayonet upon the Confederate battery commanded by Col. Lamar—once without firing a volley.

At each discharge great gaps were visible in the Yankee lines.

The Federals, finding the battery-men unyielding, next tried a flanking movement on both sides, and that on the west side seriously threatened the rebels for some time, but reinforcements coming up, the Federals were repulsed.

The rebel loss is stated at 40 killed and 100 wounded.

The rebels say they buried 140 Yankees, and captured 70 prisoners. The Federals carried off their wounded, which they (the rebels) estimate at 400.

The account is evidently one-sided, and will doubtless prove less fatal to life on our side, and more injurious to the rebels, than here stated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

American Affairs in England

What the London Papers Say on Banks' Retreat.

Gen. Butler's Order in Parliament.

More Talk of Intervention.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Etna, from Liverpool 11th, and Queenstown 12th, arrived this morning. The Great Eastern arrived in the Mersey on the 11th. The Niagara, the Anglo Saxon and the City of Baltimore arrived out.

The steamer Columbia left Plymouth for Nassau with warlike stores, believed for the confederates.

Two other steamers, the Merrimac and Sylph, also arrived at Plymouth, believed intended same destination.

The brig E. Fleming, from Charleston, had reached Liverpool with a cargo of rosin and turpentine. She left Charleston in company with seven other vessels.

The *Times* regards the defeat of Banks as one of the most important successes of the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches the north, showing that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before, must be made if even a border State is to be won back to the Union. Hopes of an early solution must be dispelled, and meantime increasing debt and mutual hatred tend to make a new Union more and more impracticable.

The *Daily News* treats the defeat of Banks as quite unimportant, and not in the slightest degree calculated to disconcert McClellan's plans. It was nothing more than a mere raid of the Confederates.

The *Morning Post* denounces in the bitterest terms, Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and thinks the Government is bound to recall and court-martial him, and says such acts as this if not promptly discouraged would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favor of the Confederate cause.

Parliament was not in session.

The Paris journals announce that it has been decided to send reinforcements to Mexico, but not till October.

The Corps Legislatiff was prorogued till the 27th of June.

The fete at Rome in celebration of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs was magnificent and orderly. The Bishops in their address to the Pope deplore the oppression of the church and declare temporal power necessary for the independence of the Pope. They approve all the Pope has done and entreat him to remain firm in resistance.

The Pope in an advocation deplored the spread of the revolutionary spirit and opposition of church and efforts against the temporal power, and urged the Bishops to redouble their efforts in arresting these errors.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—LIVERPOOL, June 12th.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer; upward tendency. The question of mediation is renewed. The *Patrie* gives the rumor of approaching negotiation for a joint offer by France and England.

The *Times*, editorially, approves of mediation. Europe ought not to look calmly, and if the offer of mediation is delayed, the more important question, that of recognition of the Confederates, will have to be considered. The *Times'* advocacy of mediation had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market.

HALIFAX, June 24.

The Arabia, from Liverpool 14th, and Queenstown 15th, arrived at 5 A. M. Questions have been put in both houses of Parliament relative to the rumors of mediation in America and Gen. Butler's proclamation relating to the ladies of New Orleans. Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston said mediation rumors were unfounded. No propositions on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of such a step. Gen. Butler's proclamation was denounced and the hope expressed that the United States Government would discover it.

The cotton market was buoyant and the prices a quarter and three-eighths higher; breadstuffs firmer—trifle higher. The Great Eastern was expected to sail on the first of July for New York.

LATEST PER ARABIA.—Breadstuffs firmer; provisions flat. The Scotia's news was eagerly canvassed, but had no effect on the markets. The advance on cotton was caused by the Ministerial refutation of the mediation rumors.

President Lincoln and Gen. Pope at West Point.

NEW YORK, June 24.

It is stated on the authority of passengers from West Point to-day, that President Lincoln and Gen. Pope arrived at Cozzen's hotel at an early hour this morning.

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES

AND THE

TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

H. J. BRAINARD & CO.'S

MILLS,

SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.

This Mill is just completed, and is in good running order. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, and was got up in the East, without regard to expense. It has two run of Burrs, which will be kept running night and day, so that farmers coming from a distance can be accommodated without much delay.

The need of a first class Mill of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of St. Paul and vicinity. We have secured the services of James Craigie, who has made milling the business of his life, and in whom we can place entire confidence.

All kinds of grain will be weighed when brought to the Mill, and also when taken away, if desired. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can make as good Flour and as great a yield to the bushel as any Mill in Minnesota, and respectfully solicit a fair trial.

Also a new Mill for grinding corn in the ear.

☞ All work done at this Mill is warranted.

sep30d&wly.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PRESS PRINTING COMPY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum: $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; three copies, $4.00; six copies, $7.00; eight copies, $9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, $10.00.

News and Miscellany.

—On Sunday morning last, two gentlemen of Chicago, called at the residence of Edward Stimson, Esq., and sent their names up to the Hon. Edward Everett, wishing to pay their respects. The Hon. gentleman returned an answer that he could not see them as he was preparing to attend Divine worship. What gives the rebuke a point, is the fact that the two gentlemen who called are prominent members of the church themselves.

—The rebel Gen. Jackson, whose exploits in the valley of the Shenandoah is the theme of rebel praise,

Is a native of Lewis county, Virginia, and a relative of the numerous and influential family of his name in that portion of the State. By the death of both his parents, at an early age, he was thrown penniless upon the world. When yet quite young he exhibited a manly self-reliance and an energy and force of character which gave his friends a satisfactory assurance of the success that was in store for him in after life. Through the aid of gentlemen who took a deep interest in his welfare, he entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet about the year 1818, and graduated with high honors just at the beginning of the war with Mexico. During the whole of the term at West Point, he never failed upon an examination or received a "mark" of demerit.

Young Jackson entered the service of the United States as Brevet Lieutenant, under General Scott, at Vera Cruz. In the memorable campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico he achieved honors of which a veteran officer might well have been proud. In addition to his regular promotions during that campaign, Lieutenant Jackson was brevetted a Major for distinguished services at the battle of Chepultapec.

—The sutlers in North Carolina are doing a good business. People come forty miles even from the inland to buy goods of them. One firm also sold $1,500 worth of hoop skirts and calico to North Carolina women in one day. Strange to say, the goods were paid for in good gold, silver and Government notes, which must have been hidden in socks and cracked tea-pots all the while the common shin-plasters have been going their rounds.

—A queer case of mistaken marriages has turned up at Boston. Wm. F. Ruby was charged with polygamy in having three wives. It was shown, however, that the two first marriages were with women who had husbands living, which he did not know of in either instance. Believing the former marriages to be null and void, under legal advice, Ruby married a third time. The court pronounced him virtually "not guilty if he would leave the State."

—At Elberfield, Prussia, large swarms of mosquitoes, so thick as to darken the skies, were seen for two days in the month of May, and at a village within two miles of the above city, swarms of grasshoppers, with unusually large heads, and from three to four inches long, suddenly covered the ground.

—The western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, property and franchises, was sold on Monday, under a foreclosure of the second mortgage, in accordance with a decree entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. It sold for $482,000, the amount of interest in default upon the second mortgage bonds, subject to the payment of principal and interest on the first mortgage bonds, amounting to $860,000, and the principal of the second mortgage bonds, amounting to $1,500,000. The purchaser of the road takes it also subject to the payment of all debts, due for labor and supplies from the company, making an aggregate of $3,000,000, paid by the purchaser, or for which such purchaser is liable. The property was purchased by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its regular session in 1861.

—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says the burning of cotton and other property by the secessionists is producing in Europe quite the contrary effect from that which the burners imagined. The motive is believed there to be "the idea that cotton is still king," that incubus of the Southerner which seems to be so engraved in his mind that nothing can remove it, however conclusive.

The Flag Avenged.

It was to New Orleans that Secretary (now General Dix) in January, 1861, sent that famous telegraphic missage: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The flag, however, was hauled down in that city, and all over the South, and no man suffered the penalty. It was raised there again, at the close of April of this year: and for then hauling it down, a man on the 17th instant suffered a more infamous death than being shot: he was hanged by the neck until he was dead, in presence of a vast crowd of citizens of New Orleans. As the *Delta* says, it is the first instance in this country of a man being tried, found guilty and executed for laying violent hands on our national flag. In this severe administration of justice, General Butler has done right. His whole course of action in New Orleans indicates that he is determined to show the Southern traitors of all classes that the day of trifling with treason is past, and that, at all hazards, the national honor, dignity and authority shall be sustained. His measures of severity against traitors heretofore have produced only good fruit: and this will be a warning to rebels everywhere that there is one symbol too sacred to be insulted with impunity, and that though justice may not seize them at once, it will yet certainly overtake them. It was a lesson that will do good to the assembled multitude who witnessed it. And, as the journal we have already mentioned says: "Forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old flag floats over the Union, as float it will long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down, count well the cost by remembering the fate of Mumford."

SCHOOL LANDS.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICERS.

We have received from Hon. Cyrus Aldrich copies of the following letter and circular instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, respecting the selection of lands to make good to the State deficiencies in the original grant of two sections per township for school purposes.

The several United States laws upon the subject, together with rules for carrying out the laws into effect are fully set forth.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request, I have the honor to enclose herewith two copies of our circular instructions, dated the 5th inst., issued at your suggestion, to the Land Officers in Minnesota, in reference to indemnity school selections in said State. I also enclose a copy of my letter to the Land Officers.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

HON. C. ALDRICH, House Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: The Hon. Cyrus Aldrich having brought to the attention of this office the importance of such instructions being communicated to the Land Officers in Minnesota as will cover the whole ground of indemnity school selections, the enclosed circular has been prepared to that end, presenting in detail the principles which govern in the matter, and indicating the mode of proceeding for the government of the Register and Receiver in reporting such selections as may be made from time to time.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER, Minnesota.

CIRCULAR APPLICABLE TO SELECTIONS OF LAND FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 5, 1862.

Gentlemen: The design of this is to present, in a condensed form, the substance of the several circulars heretofore issued on the same subject, with such modifications and additional instructions as are necessary to secure uniformity of action, in making the selections for school purposes, under the following acts:

The act of 26th February, 1857—providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union—section five provides, "That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of *public* lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools." See statutes at large, vol. xi. p. 166.

The act of 26th February, 1859, United States statutes at large, vol. xi, page 385, provides, "That where settlements with a view to pre-emption have been made before the survey of the lands in the field which shall be found to have been made on sections sixteen or thirty-six, said sections shall be subject to the pre-emption claim of such settler; and if they or either of them, shall have been or shall be reserved, or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands of like quantity are hereby appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by pre-emptors; *and other lands are also hereby appropriated* to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where said sections sixteen or thirty-six are *fractional* in *quantity*, or where one, or both, are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any *natural cause* whatever: *Provided*, That the lands by this section appropriated, shall be selected and appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the act of Congress of May 20th, 1826, entitled, "An act to appropriate lands for the support of schools, in certain townships, and fractional townships not before provided for."

First.—Under the provisions of the first mentioned act, where either of said sections 16 and 36, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, the State will be entitled, in lieu of the land so disposed of, to an equal quantity of other land, as contiguous to the school section as may be.

Second.—The selections must be made of lands as contiguous to the school sections as may be, and in legal sub-divisions, according to the approved official township plats of the public surveys, on file in the Register's office, at the time the selections are filed.

The selecting agent of the State should file in your office an authenticated copy of his letter of appointment, or other satisfactory evidence of his authority.

Third.—Under the provisions of the aforesaid act of 1859, where said sections 16 and 36 are fractional in quantity, or where either of them is wanting, by reason of the township being fractional, or from any *natural cause whatever*, the State will be entitled to other lands, as indemnity for such deficiencies, to "be selected and appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the act of Congress of May 20, 1826," viz.:

For each fractional township containing a greater quantity of public land than three quarters of an entire township, that is, more than 17,280 acres, the State will be entitled to two sections, or 1,280 acres.

For each fractional township, containing a greater quantity of public land than *one-half*, and not more than three-quarters of a township, that is, more than 11,520 acres, and less than 17,280 acres, the State will be entitled to one and a half sections or 960 acres.

For each fractional township containing a greater quantity of public land than one-quarter, and less than one-half of a township, that is, more than 5,760 acres, and less than 11,520 acres, the State will be entitled to one section, or 640 acres.

For each fractional township containing a greater quantity of public land than one entire section, and less than one-quarter of a township, that is, more than 640 acres, and less than 5,760 acres, the State will be entitled to a half section, or 320 acres.

The law directs that the selections shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and the following rules are prescribed for your government:

1st.—Where the lands have not been offered at public sale, the selections are to be made prior to said sale. The agents of the State, having official cognizance over the school lands, may be permitted to recommend the selections, and it may be proper for you to give public notice to such agents, that prior to a certain day to be fixed by you, recommendations will be received from them for school selections for certain townships, which townships will be specially designated in said notice: you will bear in mind, however, that no expense whatever will be incurred in the publication of such notices. If the school authorities should fail to make any recommendations, you will report your own selections.

2d.—The quantity of school land selected for any township is to be located within the limits of such township, provided a sufficient quantity of good land exists therein. If you are satisfied that a sufficient quantity of good land cannot be found therein, the selection is to be made in the nearest adjacent township wherein good land exists.

3d.—Where a portion of section 16 or 36 exists in a township, an additional quantity of land only is to be selected as will with the existing portions of said sections making up the full quantity to which the township is entitled under the law.

4th.—The selections of a section, three quarters of a section, or half section, for any one township, are to be made in one body of land, if practicable; if not, in separate quarter sections. A less quantity than one quarter section is not to be taken. Fractional sections are to be excluded, except in cases where a portion of the section No. 16 or 36 exists in the township, and a selection has to be made of the balance of the quantity of land to which such township is entitled, and where the quantity cannot be located on a quarter, or half quarter section, in such cases only may fractional sections, or parts of fractional sections be taken, according to the legal subdivisions, to make up the deficiency in quantity, as nearly as practicable.

5th.—In those townships and fractional townships fronting on rivers, lakes, bayous, or water-courses, wherein the regular mode of surveying has been departed from under the authority of law, and where a portion of the land consists of lots fronting on such river, lake, bayou, or water-course, and running back for quantity and where there has been great irregularity in *numbering* the sections in such cases, where number sixteen or thirty-six happens to fall upon one of the water-courses, or on a section containing less than the proportional quantity of school land, to which such township is entitled, such lot, number sixteen or thirty-six, should be reported by you in your abstract of proposed sections, and in addition thereto, so much of the section (whatever its number may be) *as covers the ground* which No. sixteen or thirty-six would have covered had the township been *regularly numbered*, as will make the complement of school land to which such township or fractional township is entitled.

6th.—Fractional townships created by Indian reservations, are not to be understood as coming within the meaning of the act, as, when the township is completed, it will then have its proper school lands.

7th.—Where a township falls wholly within the limits of a private claim, there is no public land, and no grant for school purposes in said township, nor is the State entitled, under any law, to indemnity for the school sections which would otherwise exist in said township, any more than they would be, if the township were entirely covered by a lake or navigable stream, and no sections are to be made in such cases.

8th.—The sections under this act as well as under the act of 1857, must be made in legal subdivisions according to the official township plats of the public surveys on file in the local office at the time the selections are made or recommended to be made.

9th. The law allows selections to be made of *surveyed* lands whether offered or unoffered, but no selection is admissable upon any land to which a pre-emption, or other valid claim, shall be legally established, nor on any land which is, or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress, or proclamation of the President of the United States, nor upon any tract which is reserved, or withdrawn from market for any purpose whatever. It is therefore necessary that the Agent of the State in making the selections, should make such careful preliminary examinations as will enable him to select lands to which there may exist no valid claim by pre emption, or otherwise: and to avoid embarassment and delay consequent upon such conflicts, you will also examine the plats, records and files of your office, and see that the selections are in all respects free from objections, and will certify that they are free from conflict, before the lists are reported to this office.

[We omit some mere clerical instructions to the Land Officers.]

The State authorities will have no right to sell, or dispose of any of the lands selected, until they shall have been furnished with certified lists of the approval by the Secretary of the Interior,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

To the Register and Receiver.

A Good Guess About Mexico.

Charles Francis Train is still amusing the people of England by his spread-eagle, and, considering the circumstances, rather impudent though clever speeches. He holds forth once a week, and always succeeds in creating a sensation by his extreme "Yanker" views, and the peculiar way he has of stating them. The last London *American* contains a speech on the Mexican imbroglio by Mr. Train, which is likely to attract no little attention from a very remarkable prediction it contains concerning the probable fate of the French army in Mexico. It is embraced in the following extract:

"France has gone to Mexico. Orizaba is seventy miles from the shore. The next station is La Pemhla, where we shall hear from the army by the mail due here on Saturday, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th of April. Juarez will fight in the mountains. Guerilla warfare is a Mexican patent. France is in a singular position away inland—no reinforcements—yellow fever in the camp—guerillas on all sides—England and Spain hostile—100 miles from Mexico! Good gracious, what a position! *The French army has been sent there to perish—to be sacrificed in order to allure France to the proper pitch of enthusiasm to send reinforcements.* (*Cheers.*) *For to-day the invasion meets with no favor in the army—the navy—or with the people. All are against it—all oppose.* The *Siecle*, *La Presse*, the *Opinione Nationale*, and half the journals of France, England, France and Spain signed a contract to do a certain thing. Somebody has broken that agreement. (Hear.) If England is right in returning, France is wrong. If France is right in remaining, England is wrong. (Applause.) Prim lays the blame on France, *while the English press are all cheering France on to destruction.* Is England trying to get France into a war with America? The way to win your game of chess is not to smash the table. (Hear, hear.) I mentioned that France must have a reverse in Mexico to arouse the French. That is the way Palmerston managed the Chinese affair. Remember the Peiho! How easy after that it was to send out ships, and troops, and cannon, and add £10,000,000 to the taxes. (Hear.) Palmerston understands the people. He can elect a Parliament any time on any war, anywhere! unless it should so happen that the people are hungry!"

These remarks were made, be it understood, on the 26th day of May last, before the slightest hint was given in the Mexican news known in England to warrant a speculation on the probable fate of the French army. Had Mr. Train claimed to be a trance medium this guess would have made his fortune, for it proved correct even to the locality of the apprehendid disaster.—*New York World.*

Is this a White Man's Government Exclusively?

We commend to our eminently conservative neighbor—the *Pioneer*—which omits no opportunity to disparage the negro, the whole force of its influence being directed to deny the negro any equality of rights with the white man, the following from *Harper's Weekly*, a journal that in times past was somewhat famous for its convervatism on this same question of negro rights:

TRUTH *VERSUS* TWADDLE.

There is a lively piece of twaddle afloat. It is the ineffable and silly assertion that this is a nation of white men, or a white man's government. Of course it is only one of the mean appeals to the hate that people always feel for those they have injured. Its intention is to quench any sympathy for black men. It is the kind of argument that does duty in bar rooms, and is very effective in the months of politicians whose success depends upon the ignorance and not upon the intelligence of the people.

The assertion is false in whatever way you may look at it. It is false theoretically and practically. It is false historically and in current experience. This Government is founded upon the doctrine of equal rights. The Declaration of Independence holds it to be self-evident that "all men are created equal"—not equal, of course, in capacity, or circumstances, or condition, any more than in the height, or weight, or the color of their hair and eyes—but equal in the right to a guarantee from society of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The men who made the Declaration said this. Did they mean it, or did they solemnly assert what they thought to be false? Did they mean that "all" men, or "some men" are created equal? In other words, did they mean to say that all men are not created equal? No; they meant what they said; and they said "men." Not white men; not Americans, nor Englishmen, nor Frenchmen, nor Germans, nor Irishmen, nor Italians, nor Hindoos, nor Chinese, nor Malays, nor Africans, nor East or West Indians. Not short men, nor tall men, not fat, lean, or dumpy men; not smart men, nor stupid, mean, foolish, good, bad, or indifferent men. The fathers said what they meant, and meant what they said. They meant *all men*, and called God and the world to witness, they said all men. Their doctrine may have been false, but they believed it to be true—and acting upon it they published the Declaration, and upon the principles of the Declaration the Constitution was founded.

Our National Government, therefore, is a Government of all men who, living in the country, obey the laws and behave themselves. The yellow Chinese and olive Spaniard or West Indian, or the red Turk or Hindoo, or the white Englishman or Irishman, or the African or Creole of any race, may be a citizen of the United States subject to the conditions of the State law. As a matter of fact the paler complexions predominate among the citizens: but the ballot of the voter of tawny Spanish descent in New Orleans, or of dusky African descent in Boston, counts just as much in this Government as the vote of the Honorable Mr. Cox, for instance, of Ohio.

The glory of this Government is not in the color of the skins of the citizens, but in the justice with which its laws are made and the fidelity with which they are executed. If the laws be unjust, the Government is mean and inglorious and the nation disgraced, although the face of every citizen were as white as snow.

Secession in Delaware.

A Democratic convention was held at Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday. It was addressed by Charles Brown, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Mr. Saulsbury, and others. The Philadelphia *Press* says Mr. Brown spoke for two hours, and a more traitorous speech was never listened to North of Mason and Dixon's Line: and continues:

"It was filled with abuse of the brave men who are now fighting the battles of the republic: denouncing those generals who have issued proclamations of freedom, and of the "army of slaves to fight against their rightful masters:" charging President Lincoln with deliberate perjury in having violated every principle of the Constitution he had sworn to support; denouncing the President for the suspension of the habeas corpus, declaring that there was no military necessity for any of the acts of the National Executive.

The speaker was much incensed at the project to free the slaves of the South by the emancipation bill which was now before Congress. The party in power were desirous of blotting out the institution forever. They have done it in the District of Columbia, and now the fugitive slave law was to be repealed, and Delaware was to be overrun with free negroes.

To this the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: A defender of slavery in the North is invariably semi-secessionist. A member of the Missouri Convention remarked a few days ago, that a man's loyalty should be suspected who had not been called an abolitionist. Whenever a man begins to denounce another as an abolitionist, you may set him down as sympathizing with rebellion.

FOREIGN NATIONS are surprised at everything that has taken place in the United States during the past historical year. They are surprised at the unity of the loyal people, at the successful operations of our new financial system, at the energy and wisdom of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, at the great size, discipline, comfort and endurance of our armies; but that which especially astounds them is the vast navy that has been created to co-operate with the army, and that has distinguished itself in such stupendous and numerous conflicts. The apparition of armed vessels-of-war swarming in every sea, capable for our own defense, and ready to carry our flag into distant harbors, is the most startling evidence of the growing greatness and inexhaustible resources of the Republic. Our prowess on land has always been admitted by the Powers of the old world, but in their struggles for the mastery of the seas they never anticipated that one of their most formidable rivals would spring up in that Western Hemisphere, the proud isolation of which they were content to contemplate without apprehension, if not without envy. They remember that when the war commenced we were almost without a navy, and it was this that induced so many insane calculations, that whenever their own interest, ambition or cupidity might prompt them to interpose in favor of the rebellion, their combined fleets would render such intervention wholly irresistible. Now, however, they are forced to increase their own marine for their own safety, to forego the vision of participation in our quarrels, and to secure the inviolability of their own borders.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Items of the State.

THE CROPS.

From all quarters the most gratifying reports are received of the prospects of growing grain crops. The Lake City *Times* says:

We have the most encouraging reports from the country concerning the crops. The late rains have given a new impetus to all kinds of grain and vegetables. The prospect of an abundant harvest was never better.

The St. Peter *Tribune* says:

From all directions we hear the most encouraging accounts of the crops, and farmers with whom we have conversed are confident the crop of 1862, will be the largest we have had for a number of years unless overtaken by some calamity hereafter. The report from this county is unusually cheering so far as the farming prospects are concerned. Wheat, oats, rye and potatoes look splendidly, and the corn, although somewhat retarded in its growth by the coolness of the season still gives promise of a full return for labor expended in its cultivation. Thus far not a shadow even has hung over the agricultural interest of this county, and the future is bright with pictures of the abundance and prosperity in store.

IMMIGRATION.

Every State paper that is received contains additional evidence that the tide of emigration into Minnesota continues unabated. The St. Peter *Statesman* of last week says:

Five wagon loads of immigrants, containing 27 persons, passed through this place for Sibley county, this morning. They had about 30 head of cattle. They were from Wisconsin, and they informed us that the ferryman at La Crosse had told them that more than 300 teams had crossed the ferry there for Minnesota this season.

Twenty-five or thirty Germans arrived here on the Favorite yesterday, intending to settle in this county, near Nicollet, where they have friends and acquaintances. They are very intelligent Germans, and have a large amount of money. They stopped at the Washington House last night, and went to Nicollet to-day. Immigrant parties are now arriving nearly every day.

Fifty-seven wagons loaded with immigrants passed through La Crosse, on Monday the 16th, destined for the fertile regions of Minnesota. They had with them about four hundred head of cattle.

HOMESTEAD CLAIMS.

The Mankato *Record* says:

"We understand that about seventy locations under the Homestead act have been made on Willow Creek, in this county, and about twenty-five south of Shelbyville. In some instances, emigrants are hunting up defective pre-emption claims with the view of entering the land under the homestead bill."

GRATIFYING PROGESS IN HENNEPIN COUNTY.

The Minneapolis *Advertiser* gives the following cheering and encouraging account of the way Hennepin county is marching on:

Among the gratifying evidences of the steady progress of Hennepin county in material prosperity which meet the eye on every hand, are the large amounts of wild land annually reclaimed and placed under cultivation. Every spring we observe south and west of town, large quantities of prairie enclosed in substantial board fence and put under plow, to yield their golden harvest in summer and autumn. It is in the productive industry of the county that its true wealth consists, and every new farm opened adds to the positive weath of the county. At the rate of improvement which has been going on for the past two or three years, there will soon be very little unenclosed lands within four or five miles of town: and the vast herds of cows that now pasture on our prairies free of expense, will have to find board, at a considerable charge to their owners.

Another index of prosperity is the increasing amount of lumber manufactured at this point. More lumber is manufactured here each succeeding year, and we trust the day is hastening when not a pine log will pass the falls until it has been passed through the mills. When that is the case, and lumber brings the price it ought to bear, to which it is gradually approaching, we shall see a great change in the business operations at this point.

All kinds of stock have also largely increased of late in the county, while the quality has improved. We shall soon begin to export in considerable quantity, which will furnish another source of revenue. In short, though everybody complains of hard times, and though the times are, in fact, hard enough, a perceptible improvement is made every year in the material prosperity of the county. It is not rapid, but certain and steady, and evidently bound to continue. We have the right sort of stuff to make a prosperous community of. Very few drones or idlers, almost all working men. It is well, occasionally, to look on the bright side of things, and not be forever grumbling about hard times.

DO YOU WANT AMUSEMENT? READ

LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo. Price 50 cents.

A LIFE'S SECRET, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.

THE HEIR TO ASHLEY, by Miss Henry Wood. Price 50 cents.

THE STOLEN MASK OR MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX, by Wilkie Collins. Price 25 cents.

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS, by George Aug, Sala. Price 25 cents.

ARTEMAS WARD, HIS BOOK. Price $1.

THE PEARL OF ORRS ISLAND, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1.25.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, by the same. $1.25.

And various other New Books too numerous to mention.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW STATIONERY. ALSO, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, FOR JULY.

IN FACT

DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

je17tf — CALL AND SEE.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

JUNE—HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will securely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think that medicine cannot help them. Let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are yet proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,080 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1819, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y — H. F. E. VITT.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

Millinery Goods!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore: some sixty dozen superior large SHAKER HOODS, three cases BONNETS & HATS, with six cases RICH RIBBON, and lots of other fixings. Our stock in

DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, & SHAWLS,

Is large, and our MILLINERY ROOMS well supplied with the richest goods.

☞ Come along or send your orders; we want to extend our business by cheap selling. Our new rooms are below DAY & JENKS' DRUG STORE, Third Street, St. Paul, Min., where the wax figure is in the window.—my31

Saloons.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way; and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

☞ A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c. fe9dy.

PITTSBURGH ALE AND PORTER DEPOT,

JACKSON ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH.

M. DORNIDEN,

Has just received a splendid stock of the above ALES & PORTER, which he will warrant superior to any in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, bottle or glass.

Also a fine stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale and retail. nov23dly

DR. WILLIAM HALL'S PATENT COPPER SCROLL

LIGHTNING ROD.

This Lightning Rod has a greater conducting capacity than any other Lightning Rod ever

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Those having buildings to protect, will do well to wait till they see one of these newly invented rods before purchasing.

They are recommended by over

FIVE HUNDRED OF THE MOST EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.

AGENTS

WILL CANVASS THE STATE IMMEDIATELY. je11-w3m&doaw6m

FURS. FURS. FURS.

C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL. jan17-d1y

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store. St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

LESSONS UPON THE PIANO.

MISS HARRIOTT S. DENNETT

Will give instructions upon the Piano in a course of twenty-four lessons for $10—or for two pupils in one family, $8.00 each.

On Monday, June 2d, she will open a private school for general instruction in Mackubin's building, on Fourth street.

Terms, from $3.00 to $7.00.

Best of references given.

Residence at James Davenport's, Fourth street, opposite City Park. my17-d1tf

Miscellaneous.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Agricultural Warehouse

OF

S. P. & P. F. Hodges,

NEAR LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,

CORNER THIRD AND SIBLEY STS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

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PITT'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PITT'S THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS, FOR FOUR, SIX, EIGHT OR TEN HORSES. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, EIGHT TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

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JOHN H. MANNY'S " " "

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS.

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SCHUTTLER'S CHICAGO WAGONS.

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MOLINE PLOWS, CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

AND DEALERS IN HARVESTING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Merchants and dealers throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times.

Descriptive pamphlets and other information can be had upon application to

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my28-d3m&w6m — Saint Paul, Minn.

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

GRAIN SEPARATORS,

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

☞ Send for a circular by mail.

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Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P. O. box, 1525.) CHICAGO, ILL.

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FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM.

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S., A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade. jan5d&wly

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. jan5d&wly.

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DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

PLOWS, AXES, SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, THIMBLE SKEINS, HORSE NAILS, AND

HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, GRINDSTONES, PITTSBURG COAL, &c., &c.,

THIRD STREET, - - ST. PAUL, Minn.

Sign of the Anvil.

☞ Agents for Herring & Co.'s celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE. feb7-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. mar1-d&w1y

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice.

☞ Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF [illegible] AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order al kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. je1-d6m

Groceries.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862.

Cooley, Tower & Co.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower (formerly Livermore & Cooley,) St. Louis, established 1843,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & 3d) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to their

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO., would be happy to see and to serve his friends in his new position.

St. Paul, April 29, 1862. nov21

FRESH FRUITS.—100 PACKAGES, Including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Currants, &c., at low figures.
apr29. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUGARS.—200 PACKAGES P. R. Havana, Coffee Crushed, Granulated, &c., at close figures for cash.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEAS.—150 CHESTS. HF CHESTS and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H., Imperial, G. P., Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, &c., carefully selected and bought for cash.
For sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE.—100 PACKAGES RIO, Fair to prime; 20 do Laguayra, to prime; 20 packets O. G. Java; 10 do Mocha (choice); 25 boxes Ground Rio and Java; 10 do Extract of Coffee.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FISH.—50 BBLS CODFISH, LARGE And medium; 50 kits Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2; 20 half bbls, do do; 10 half barrels Dutch Herring; 100 boxes scaled Herring.
All in the order.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

STARCH.—150 BOXES AND HALF BOXES family, for sale at low rates, by
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—WE HAVE 100 Sacks of prime quality on hand at market rates at COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

250 BOXES SOAPS.—A FULL Line, including Babbitt's Erasive, German, Palm, Family, Toilet, Shaving, Castile.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SELECT SPICES.—100 BOXES Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cream Tartar, &c., nicely put up and of choice quality.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SUNDRIES.—300 KEGS ASSORTED (Mo.) Nails; 200 boxes do Window Glass; 300 bags do (St. Louis) Shot.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

CANDIES.—75 BOXES FANCY And assorted Stick Candy at
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

NUTS.—50 BARRELS, INCLUDING Hard and Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c. COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We invite special attention to our large and complete stock of Liquors and Cigars, all of which we will sell under guaranty as to quality, and at prices that are paid for inferior goods.
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FISH—CODFISH LARGE AND MEdium, in drums and boxes; family Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, in kits; Scaled Herring, all in prime condition and at low figures, at
dec12 COOLEY, TOWER & CO'S.

S. K. PUTNAM,
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Rolls, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.
nov22-dly

GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
100 barrels Coffee sugars, all grades.
100 barrels Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
30 pockets Java Coffee.
50 boxes Mixd Grn. Coffee at very low prices.
50 Caddies Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.
50 do and half chests Young Hyson Tea.
50 half chests Oolong and Souchong Tea.
30 bbls fresh beat Head Rice.
150 boxes Milwaukee and St. Louis German Soap.
150 boxes Oswego and Illinois starch Co's starch.
50 pkgs Mackerel, in bbls., hf bbls., and kitts.
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various grades.
100 boxes Grd. Spices and Cream Tartar.
50 pockets Whole Pepper.
50 matts Cassia.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER GROCERIES.

GEO. L. FARWELL,
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G. E. SCHNABEL,
IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je16m

F. KNAUFT,
(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale, can save money by getting it weighed. apr19—feb26 1y.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

PROPRIETORS:

J. C. BURBANK & CO. J. L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Three times daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Manomin, Anoka, Monticello, Clearwater, and St. Cloud—Daily, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls, and the Falls of St. Croix—Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Brockinridge and Fort Abercrombie—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement, connecting with steamer International at Georgetown—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Bayfield—Every Monday at 4 o'clock A. M., and every Thursday at 8 A. M.

For further particulars Inquire at the General Office on Third street, near the "American" or at the office of the North Western Express Company. nov24-dly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents, at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 50 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 2,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my3tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL,

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mars A. L. LARPENTEUR.

Agricultural.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER

PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&wly

OWNERS WANTED.

For the following express packages, which will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 22d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., unless sooner called for and charges paid, viz:

Adams H, Prairie du Chien, one box; Alter C W, La Crosse, one package; Agent Pacamus Insurance Company, St. Paul, one package; Adams S W, Hastings, one bag; Andrews A W, Hudson, one box; Allen J S, Northfield, one box; Aldrich C C, Hastings, one machine; Atwell Captain, Market, one order; Ames H, Winona, one package; Andrus Frank, Winona, one package.

Brown H G, St Paul, on trunk; Brown Hester St Paul, one box; Brown Alfred, Wabashaw one package; Baldwin Imired, Rice, one package; Buckingham F A, neota, one package; Barker S A, Kenyon, one package; Babin C E, La al, one box; Blanchard C H, Marion, one box; Beede Cyrus, Dalbeth, one box; Bitner Gotlieb, Carver, one package; Baird Chas, St Paul, one package; Blodgett & Lewis, St Anthony, one box; Baker J , St aul, one package; Berghoit J, St Paul, one package; Bro Cyril, St Paul one package; Brown J D, Little Falls, one package; Barnett J M, S perior, one package; Becker F, Saint Paul one box; Burgess W H, Mankato, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Behnke H, New Ulm, one package; Baker J A, St Paul, three packages; Blackmar W H, Mankato, one box; Biddle, G W, Saint Paul, one package; Biosway R S, Parkmunt, one package; Burris Jacobs, St Paul, one package; Pryant E G, St Paul, one package; Burrows S P, St Paul, one package; Budd H, Winona, on valise; Hibb H G, Winona, one Box; Bishop J F, Chatfield one package, Bennett H, Wabasha, one box; Button, Read's Landing, one package; Brown C H La Crosse, one package; Bowman W F, La Crosse, one package; Bank T B, La Crosse, one package.

Clara Thomas, Superior, one packag ; Curtis Rd, Minneapolis, one package; Caldwell Henry, St. Paul one package, Catlin F, Hudson one package; Chronicle Office, Hudson, one package; Currier Michael, La Crosse, one box; Curtis & Miller, Winona one wh; Carr T, St Anthony one package; Chaffe Rev J F St Anthony, two packages; Cushman C M, Minneapolis one package; Collins Mrs W S, St Paul, one box; Carpenter O , Anoka, one package; Cook H A S Paul, one package; Crandall Elder P S, Pembina, one package; Caffrey Elizbeth, Northfield, two trunks; Clark Hartzell, Minneapolis, one package; Cunningan M C, Mankato, one package; C Pierce C, Stevens, one box, Cropsey J, Dundas, one package; Cook J L, St Paul one package; Carroll M S, La Crosse one package; Clark Gen Fort La Crosse, one package.

Day Alfred, Hudson, one casting; Darlin T, La Crosse, one box; Drewry and Scollen, St Paul, one barrel; Dales I C M, t Paul, one package; Dodge H M, St Paul, one package; Dement Dwight Mile Post office Wisconsin, one box; Decker Evans, Hudson one box; Doty M A, Owatonna, one package; Decker Oliver, Winona one barrel; Dodge L, Winona, one package; Davis Preston, one package.

Evans F, Wabashaw, one box; Eastleton Esther La Crosse one box; Evans S B, Chipps one package; Esterlarge, St Paul, one box.

Fletcher Thos, St aul one package; Farmer & Gardener, St aul, one package; Force J, Albert Lea one box; Foss H F, St Paul, one package, Freeman W W, Hudson one carpet bag.

Gray F, St aul one package; Griffith W L, t Paul one package; Gale G, Mankato one package, Green & Bown, La Crosse, one package; Gowdel J one Free o on, one package; Gilman W, Hastings, one box; Grinnell Lyon W t Anthony, one box; Garde P, St Cloud one package; Gahr Rev , St Paul two kegs; Gregory Mrs Amanda, St Anthony, one package, Gilbert N M, Hastings, one package; Gray D, Stillwater, one package; Gault Peter, Dundas, one truck; Gamer Rev J, Berlin, one package, Gilman , St Paul one box, Gilman P, St aul, one cheese; Grant C L, St Paul, one b , German St Paul, one package, Grant A G, La Crosse, one p ckage.

Harper J W, Hudson, one gun; Hale C S, Peter, one chest; Horner John, St Peter, no bond R R, Hamer Mathew, St aul, one package; Healy Mrs, Prescott, one package; Hutchins L, Winona, one carpet bag; Historic Society, St Paul one package; Hazeltine J S, St Paul, one package; High C A H, Monte apoli, one package; Howard W W, Mankato, one package; Hartman J H, Mankato one package; Hall Chas, Northfield, one package; Hazen Rev H C, Faribault, one box; Hall G K, La Crosse, one package; Howard C H, La Crosse one package

Ivory Wm, St Anthony, one box, Iverss Thomas, Faribault, one package.

Jewell I, La Crosse, one box, Jarrett J M, St Anthony, one box; Jones D C, St Paul, one package; Jones D C, St Paul, one wheel; Jones W H, La Crosse, one carpet bag.

Kramer John, Lake City, one ha row; Keene Geo E, Prairie du Chien, one box; King W S, Minneapoli, one box; Kellogg Mrs, Minneapolis, one trunk; Kingston R F, Garden City one box, Knox R H, Cannon Falls, one package; Kilborn A, Shakopee, one box; Kinney A, Marion, one box.

Little & Hall E A, Redwing, one package; Lanks Wm, Winona, one package casting; Lewis W F & Co, River Falls, one package; Lewis C O, Read, two packages; Leonard W H, Winona, one box; Lull M J, Winona one package; Lindley & Brockway St Anthony, one box; Lewis W F, Medford, one package, Leonard, Winona, one watch; Leonard Jas, Wabasha, one bundle, Luhr C, St Paul, one package; Lamm Stephen, Mankato, one package

Marpe Louis, Albert Lea, one ch st; Martin T, St Peter, one chest; Miller Mrs C G, St Paul, one package; Maudigo, S M S Paul, one box; Marin E C, Duluth, one package; McAteer P, St Paul, one package; March A B, La Crosse, one hay cutter; McIntire, La Crosse, one casting; McDonald James, Winona, one package; Moses Hias, St Anthony, one box; Maxwell E W, St Paul one box; Moss H L, St Paul, one package; Melander R, St Anthony, one package; Metzger F J, St aul, one bag; Melville J, Sumas, Wis, one package; Matteson James, Camden, one package; Monday S S, Oltman, on box; Melen C H, Faribault, one package; McPherson James, Canton City, one package, McKinney Fred, Shakopee one package; Miller C, La Crosse, one package.

Mehoss, Salem, one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Nelson S P, Forest City, one package; Newell F R, St Paul, one package; second E E, Winona, one package; Neubert August, Monticello, one box; Nigh engale John, Okamin one chest.

Owen M H, Monona, one package casings.

Pierson A T C, St Paul, one box; Perkins J R, Swop River, one package castings; Saunder J, Saint Peter, three castings; Preston W A, St Paul one hat box; Peck H W, Zoe, two boxes do do one package; Pursbull J R, Shakopee one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, one box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C Le Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box, Regen Mrs F, Winona, one package; Rowe, St Anthony, one package, Reid Mrs A D, St P ul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package, Rheem W C, St Paul, one package; Rossel J T Mankato, one package; Partridge W R, Redwing, one buggy; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randall W H, Hamilton, one box; assmusen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Lansing, one casting; Simmon A, St Paul one package; Smith Malcom, Anoka, one box; Sumner James D, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, Stillwater, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peter, one package; Segar R W, Saint Paul, one package; Smith Rev W, Hudson Falls, one bale; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schneidon, Wm, Hastings, one package, Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Seidle P A, Rochester, one package; Selverts Ole, Rochester, one box, Sawyer A F Read-, one package.

Tompkins W F, St Paul one casting, one best and sickle; Thurston Daniel Hudson one box; Thorpe E T, La Crosse, one package; Towne R, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Winona, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbell Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag; Toy or J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee one bag, Winter Chas, Fort Ripley one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weisman V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wren M, St Anthony, one box; Wagner J, Minneapolis, one package; Wilson J C Minneapolis, one keg; Webster A J, Owatonna, on package; Wilford Rev A, Hastings, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package, Mckinney Fred, Shakopee one package; Mosier C, La Crosse, one package.

Mehoss, Salem, one package; North Star, Hudson, one package; Nelson S P, Forest City, one package; Newell F R, St Paul, one package; second E E, Winona, one package; Neubert August, Monticello, one box; Nigh engale John, Okamin one chest.

Owen M H, Monona, one package casings.

Pierson A T C, St Paul, one box; Perkins J R, Swop River, one package castings; Saunder J, Saint Peter, three castings; Preston W A, St Paul one hat box; Peck H W, Zoe, two boxes do do one package; Pursbull J R, Shakopee one box; Pitts A V, St Paul, one box; Parker J E, St Paul, one box; Plumb J C Le Sueur, one box.

Robinson S J, Shakopee, one box, Regen Mrs F, Winona, one package; Rowe, St Anthony, one package, Reid Mrs A D, St P ul, one package; Robinson, W H, St Anthony, one package, Rheem W C, St Paul, one package; Rossel J T Mankato, one package; Partridge W R, Redwing, one buggy; Royle Chas, St Paul, one package; Randall W H, Hamilton, one box; assmusen Ole, Hudson, one package

Shaw J & Co, Lansing, one casting; Simmon A, St Paul one package; Smith Malcom, Anoka, one box; Sumner James D, St Paul, one package; Swart I H, St Paul, one box; Shearer M, Stillwater, one bag; Sauge Wm, St Peter, one package; Segar R W, Saint Paul, one package; Smith Rev W, Hudson Falls, one bale; Stout R V, Medford, one package; Schneidon, Wm, Hastings, one package, Spaulding J J, Winona, one trunk; Seidle P A, Rochester, one package; Selverts Ole, Rochester, one box, Sawyer A F Read-, one package.

Thompson W A, Eldorado, Iowa one package; Tompkins W F, St Paul one casting, one best and sickle; Thurston Daniel Hudson one box; Thorpe E T, La Crosse, one package; Towne R, Sparta, one package; Thompson Hiram, Winona, one box; Tyler J H, Saint Anthony, one package; Trumbell Mary, St Paul, one box; Thornton Sarah, St Paul, one chest; Thomas Orrin, Winona, one trunk; Tucker N S, Winona, one carpet bag; Toy or J A, Chippewa Falls, one package.

University of Minnesota, St Paul, one package; Vanmeter M H Hudson, one carpet bag; Williams H H, Shakopee one bag, Winter Chas, Fort Ripley one package; Williams Jarvis, Wabashaw, one box; Whitney Augustus, Wabashaw, one trunk; Weisman V, La Crosse, one machine; Williamson Frederick, Winona, one package; Wren M, St Anthony, one box; Wagner J, Minneapolis, one package; Wilson J C Minneapolis, one keg; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Wilford Rev A, Hastings, one package; Webster A J, Owatonna, one package; Williamson William, Hastings, two castings; Woodbury A, Anoka, one package, Mckinney Fred, Shakopee one package; Waggoner J N, Hastings, one package; Wegelin S, Fountain City, one package; Westott E Rochester, one package; Wuggin P and Carr, one keg; Weber P, Eau Galley, one package; Warner C, Saint Paul, one box.

je16-3t J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY,

Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed.

Call and see specimens at the office of

DR. SIMONTON,

oct24-dly Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS.

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY,

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-dly St. Paul, Minnesota.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

STEELA AND CHECK SHAWLS,

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES; ALSO THE

"PRETTIEST SACK PATTERN OUT,"

with Clonkings of all styles and colors to make up, all of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH

AT

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

my15

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON!

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Cotton Advancing.

DRY GOODS ON THE RISE.

But notwithstanding all this unfavorable news,

SMITH & TAYLOR

Will continue to sell a good article of

HEAVY BROWN SHEETING at 12½ cents per yard.
FIRST QUALITY CALICO, extra, 12½ " "
GOOD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 10 cents per yard.
Besides an excellent assortment of

CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS—a good article at one dollar per yard

NEW PATTERNS LADIES' SACQUES; NEW STYLES CLOTH FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS,

All of which will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH AT

SMITH & TAYLOR'S

Cheap Cash Store, 3d st., next door to Express Office. my28-dly

CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Having received a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing equalling in quality and style anything to be found in the large Eastern cities, we would respectfully request an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also have received to sell to the trade a large lot of superfine black cloths and doeskins, blue cloth, silk mixed cassimers, satinet, cord, moleskin, black farmer's satin, red farmer's satin, for sleeve lining alapaca, silicia, bro. Holland and good black thread; all of which we will sell from ten to twenty per cent lower than the same goods can be procured for in any establishment in St. Paul. We invite merchant tailors, tailors and others, who deal in the above goods, to call and

EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

Also a fine assortment of hats and caps, white and colored shirts, knit shirts and drawers, neck ties, suspenders, woolen and cotton and half hose, silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, shirt collars, and many other goods which we offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third st., below Day & Jenks' Drug Store.

my25-1y

CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, RAISINS,

S. PRESCOTT,

ST. ANTHONY, Opposite the Falls,

Is receiving direct from Chicago, a large assortment of Candies, plain and fancy, which he offers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At as low prices as they can be purchased in the State.

Patronage of Retail dealers solicited. my3-3m

Oils and Lamps.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TIN WARE, PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED, TABLE CUTLERY.

Constantly on hand, the most complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the city.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.

sep22-d&wly

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, Third Street.

je11

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

We have reduced the price of the very best non-explosive

WHITE CARBON OIL!

TO 40 CENTS PER GALLON.

Every one should try our

NEW HAND LAMP

For burning Carbon Oil without using a Chimney.

WE ARE SELLING LAMPS FROM THIRTY CENTS UP.

E. & H. Y. BELL.

my10 Third st., near Winslow House.

Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' GAITERS

AND

Children's Fine Shoes,

&c., &c., &c.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

SHOES THAT MUST BE SOLD.

MISSES' BLACK, DRAB AND BROWN BUTTON BOOTS FOR FIFTY CENTS—USUAL PRICE $1.25.

WOMENS' DRAB LACE GAITERS, PRICE REDUCED TO FORTY CENTS.

MISSES' BLACK, BROWN AND DRAB GAITERS, KNOCKED DOWN TO 25 CTS.

MENS' PATENT LEATHER SEWED GAITERS AND OXFORD TIES AT

Exceedingly Low Prices

FOR THE MONEY.

Men's Patent Leather Boots

FOR TWO DOLLARS.

S. KILPATRICK.

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and its neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-dly

GO TO THE CUSTOM

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

SECOND DOOR FROM THE BRIDGE,

If you want to get a perfect fit and a good article at a very low price. They are receiving a large lot of fashionable boots and shoes, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

Ladies' wear from 50 cents to $2.50; Gents' from $1.00 to $5.00.

Misses', boys' and Children's at any price from 20 cents to $2.00.

They are also manufacturing to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes for both Ladies and Gentlemen, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

E. E. HUGHSON, Agent.

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND OVER $6,000,000.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY AT SIGHT,

Without sixty days' notice.

Life Insurance

Effected on liberal terms. Policies assignable by endorsement without permission of the Company. Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.

Directors & Stockholders, New York.	*References in New York City.*
James Brown, Esq.,	Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
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And others.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,

sep29 Agents for St. Paul and vicinity.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

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POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,

Jan15dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

TO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions, prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS,

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

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PRINCE & CO.'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

No Fulton street.....New York.
42 Lake street.....Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak.....Philadelphia.
A. Conse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werdein.....New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1857, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87

THE CITY.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., June 24, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. ELEVEN.]

It is announced that in pursuance of a Joint resolution of Congress, and an order from the War Department, dated June 21st, 1862, and entitled "an order to encourage enlistments," a premium of two dollars will be paid by the United States, or each accepted recruit who volunteers for three years or during the war; and that every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or in the volunteer forces, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

☞Papers throughout the State insert one time. je25—d3t

A ST. PAUL MAN ARRESTED.—The St. Louis *Republican* states that William B. McGeorge was arrested in that city last week for wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam's soldiers after he had been mustered out of service.

BISHOP WHIPPLE.—The La Crosse *Republican* has the following notice of the esteemed Bishop of Minnesota:

BISHOP WHIPPLE OF MINNESOTA.—This eloquent and gifted divine preached at the Episcopal church in this city on Sabbath evening to an attentive audience. We never before had the pleasure of listening to Bishop Whipple; but after hearing his admirable discourse on Sunday evening, we have no hesitation in assuring the friends of pure gospel preaching, that the branch of the Christian Church with which he holds high and responsible official relations, has not a more faithful and devout laborer in the service of the Divine Master than the Bishop of Minnesota. His discourse was practical in application, thoroughly evangelic in spirit, edifying and pursuasive in character, and delivered with the fervor and earnestness of a man who is faithful to his trust.

It was the same old story of the cross; but it was invested with new and attractive thoughts and features; and was calculated to produce exalted views of the sufficiency of the Saviour of mankind. We congratulate our sister State of Minnesota upon having so sound and faithful a man in their service, as Bishop Whipple; who is a worthy colleague of such men as Potter, Mellvaine, Eastburn, Hopkins and other eminent Bishops in the older States of the East.

POLICE COURT.—Justice Gibbs yesterday did another heavy day-s work.—among the cases disposed of were the following:

John Pendergrast, for too violently exercising horse-flesh, and imagining the streets to be a race track, was compelled to disgorge five dollars and costs.

Margaret Kearney, for disorderly conduct was fined five dollars and costs,and not being willing to pay, was allowed to repose for a week in the county jail.

Malcor Breman was disposed to be pugilistic, and for his attempts to practice his manly art upon unwilling heads, was also fined; and having no money to pay up, his friends will *find* him for a week to come at the county jail.

Barclay Mainzer, a man claiming to hail from St. Anthony, got boisterous and unruly on Monday night, and for the trouble of conveying him to the calaboose and lodging him until morning, he was permitted to pay one dollar and costs, which he did cheerfully.

Peter Cummings was found guilty of vending liquor without a license, and for so doing was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid.

Michael Whalen, for a similar offense, received the same punishment.

Andrew Anderson, for disorderly conduct, was fined three dollars and costs.

RIVER ITEMS.—The river fell two inches yesterday.

The Ewing arrived in the afternoon, and left in the evening for St. Louis. The Sucker State is the next boat due in the Northern Line, and is expected to-morrow.

The Pomeroy left last evening for Mankato.

The Clara Hine will depart for St. Peter at two o'clock to-day.

The Keokuk, Capt. Martin, clerk Cochrane, is the regular La Crosse packet at 8 o'clock this morning.

The War Eagle, Capt. Webb, clerks Mather and Carson, will leave at 8 A. M. to-day for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Northern Light and Northern Belle will arrive from below to-day.

A CAUSE OF COMPLAINT REMOVED.—In some of the great cities and towns the flour dealers tell their customers that they will warrant the articles sold, if they will use exclusively DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, as they know that white, light, palatable, and wholesome biscuits can be made from good flour, and without such the best flour makes inferior bread. Since the introduction of this Saleratus, there is less complaint about the flour, say the dealers, and we believe they know. For sale at all wholesale grocers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

d&w1t.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.

jy28 THOMPSON BROS

THE ST. PAUL PRESS can be had at Combs Book Store, Third Street. Also th very latest New York and Chicago Dailies and Magazines.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

GALLEY & JANSON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in

CHAIRS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL.

☞We are prepared to supply the trade with the very best quality of work, made under our personal supervision, and

WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the state.

Twelve years' experience in this trade, enables us to do good work in good style.

We refer to the following principal Cabinet dealers of St. Paul, who sell our work in preference to that of other manufacturers, for the reason that they consider ours the best.

J. Primrose, F. Hildebrand, J. Doney, | J. A. Shoes, J. S. Donaldson, fe6-3t-d&wly.

JUST RECEIVED

New and elegant styles of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

AT MARTIN'S GALLERY.

Also Card Portraits of all the distinguished men and women of the age. Please call and examine. je19-d1w

THE FEDERAL VICTORY AT WHITE RIVER.

THE TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

HEART RENDING SCENE.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Col. Fitch Needs Reinforcements.

A Cairo dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

On the 13th the gunboats Mound City, St. Louis, and Lexington, left Memphis for the mouth of White river. On the morning of the 14th, Colonel Fitch, with the captured transports, the new National steamers Jacob Musselman and White Cloud, with stores and provisions, followed, convoyed by the Conestoga. On the morning of the 16th, the latter joined the gunboat fleet, and together they steamed up White river until six o'clock in the evening, when they came near the little town of St. Charles, situated upon a high bluff nearly a hundred miles from the mouth of the river. It was known that this point was fortified. Just below this point the fleet came to anchor. Col. Fitch sent out a company of scouts on each side of the river to reconnoitre.

On the morning of the 17th Colonel Fitch landed his forces, and drove the pickets of the enemy who had fired from the bluff upon the gunboats.

While advancing slowly, the rebels opened a destructive fire from two rifled 42-pounders on the fleet, to which the four gunboats replied vigorously for half an hour. It was at this moment that the great catastrophe occurred. An unlucky shot from one of the heavy guns on the hill came plunging down, and struck the Mound City on the larboard quarter, forward ahead of the iron plates, and cut its way through the heavy timber as if it was an inch board, and struck the steam drum, passed through it and the heater, and brought up in the pantry, where its progress was stayed.

Then followed a scene that beggars description. The decks were crowded with nearly 200 men, and as the hot scalding steam was thrown with tremendous force between the two decks a terrible cry of agony arose, which my informant says, will ring in his ears to all eternity. Out of 180 men, twenty-five are all that escaped injury. Every officer but one was scalded or killed outright. He was on the upper deck, and out of reach of the steam. He was first master C. Dominy, of Peoria.

Capt. Kilty was in the pilot house, and was badly scalded about the face, hands and feet, but is expected to recover. Several jumped overboard, and the yawls of the other gunboats quickly went to their assistance. At this juncture Col. Fry, the inhuman devil incarnate commanding the rebel fortifications, ordered his sharpshooters to pick off the poor sailors swimming in the water, and for some time kept firing at them with his large guns. A shot passed through the Conestoga's launch, but fortunately killing no one. Many of our men were killed in the water, and several drowned.

Col. Fry is said to be an ex-lieutenant of the federal navy.

By this time the firing had ceased, and the Lexington towed the disabled Mound City into the head. The tug came to the transports for surgeons and assistance for the scalded. The sufferers were all stripped, the skin coming off in large flakes with their clothing, and all turned to render the assistance so imperatively demanded. One of the men, who was dying on the gun-deck, by some means caught hold of the rope by which the cap on the guns exploded, and in the extremity of his agony discharged the starboard bow gun, a very large one, and the shot passed through the engine of the New National, forward of the wheel, cutting off a steam pipe of the larboard engine, and severely scalding the engineer.

At this time news came from Col. Fitch that he had taken the fort; also that Col. Fry, the rebel commandant, was badly wounded in the shoulder.

Col. Fitch did not loose a man of his command.

The steamer Musselman was ordered to take the wounded to Memphis, under convoy of the Conestoga. About sun down all the living were taken aboard, and the steamer started on the 18th, about day light. The steamer reached the mouth of White river during the night. Twenty died: among them 3d master John H. Kinzle, Jr., of Chicago: five men died on the Conestoga; among them N. C. Gunn, the purser, and surgeon Jones was not expected to recover.

CAIRO, Sunday Evening, June 22, 1862.—The following are additional facts concerning the White River fight which have come to hand. The Mound City was struck fifteen times before the explosion of her steam drum, the shot glancing off her iron-plated bow without doing the slightest damage.

While the rifle batteries were engaging the gunboats in front, Col. Fitch and 400 of the gallant 46th Indiana had effected a landing below the fort, leaving the remainder to defend the transports, and were engaging the infantry. The 46th went into battle with but a limited supply of cartridges. Hence received their fire, and under the head of their colonel, with whoop and a yell, charged bayonets at double quick, with irresistible force and effect.

The rebels were protected, and poured in a galling fire of musketry, but in serried line our undaunted, determined, brave western boys pressed forward, drove the enemy before them, and actually penned in and captured 300 infantry and all the artillerists required to work their batteries of three guns each, thus making their prisoners count a third more than their own force. Among the captives are Gen. Hindman and Col. Fry, the former of whom was Col. Fitch's associate in Congress, from Arkansas.

The batteries taken are very formidable, 200 consisting of large brass and iron rifled cannon.

The rebel loss must have been great in killed and wounded.

When our informant left, our forces had buried twenty-one, and they were still being brought in. Aside from the loss on the gunboat Mound City, the federal loss is slight.

Information reached here at eight o'clock last evening, by the Union, now Lancaster No. 3, that it was feared Col. Fitch, with his 500 men, would not be able to hold his position at St. Charles, as a large body of rebels were in the vicinity and preparing to attack him. Gen. Curtis is supposed to be at Batesville.

A SUGGESTION.—If an oath of fidelity were administered by a judiciously appointed commission to the wives and grown children forming portions of the families of the civil officers of the Government in Washington, two important problems might be thereby very clearly solved, viz: *First*. How or by whom so much official and other valuable information has, from the beginning of the rebellion, been imparted to the enemy. *Secondly*. How much the Government pays per annum for the support, under the eaves of its council chambers, of a thousand agreeable, fascinating, and pampered spies.—*National Republican*.

—The Washington correspondent of Chicago *Tribune* gives the following account of barbarities practiced at the capital under the sanction of law:

Mr. Grimes presented the report of the Senate committee of the District of Columbia, on the investigation of Washington jail. It says the prisoners are barbarously treated and half starved. Free negroes are frequently subjected to a punishment called "cabbing," which consists of stripping the person, throwing him across a barrel, face downward, tying his hands and feet together, and whipping him with a board paddle. Several other illegal and inhuman practices have been discovered, perpetrated principally by the jailor, John H. Wise, who has since resigned. The committee say they would be disposed to attribute this state of things to inadvertance on the part of Marshal Lamon, if they could discover any disposition to reform the abuse; but inasmuch as he has made opposition to and heaped indignity on the Senate committee of jail investigation, they hold him responsible. Lamon's order excluding members of Congress from the jail is commented on in severe terms. The committee recommendee building a new jail, and taking the old jail out of the marshal's custody. Also, a general revision of the laws of the District. It is shown by the investigation that the fees of the marshal for keeping prisoners are established by the Maryland law of 1789, when all fees were payable in tobacco, which law is still in force, and the fees have to be computed in several different kinds of currency, and as many sums in rule of three, before being reduced to dollars and cents.

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—We have been informed, on good authority, that a Miss Chamberlain, of Templeton, a young lady of good character and abilities, and education, went to Westminster a short time since to teach school. In the early part of the night, on the third day of her school, after having retired to her room, she got up in a somnambulic state, dressed herself carefully, and left the house without arousing any of the inmates who did not miss her till she not answering the call to breakfast next morning, they went to her room and found it deserted. Some time during the latter part of the night, the young lady's father was awakened by some one rapping at his door. He got up, and on opening the door found his daughter on the step. As she entered the house she asked for a glass of water, and having drank, went directly to the chamber she had been acenstomed to occupy, and commenced preparations to retire to her bed, when she awoke, and was astonished to find herself at her father's house, instead of her boarding-place, eleven miles distant. As might have been expected, she was much fatigued by her long walk, but no serious consequences resulted, and after remaining at home for a few days she returned to Westminster, where she resumed her school on Monday last.—*Barre Gazette*.

—In the English House of Lords on the 30th of May, Earl Granville made a speech on the customs and revenue bill, in which he admitted that the American war had caused a falling off of *one hundred millions of dollars in the revenue income of England in a single year!* No wonder the sore-headed British lion utters an occasional growl!

FOR RENT.

The brick house near the corner of St. Anthony street and Summit Avenue.
Enquire of J. E. WHEELOCK,
je22-3tf Edgerton's Block.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

☞Cash paid for Hides and Furs.☜

jan1s-d1y

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:

At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine & Mississippi R. R. at Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. R. R. at Kenosha.

At 3:30 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.

At 8:30 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.

☞This train will be furnished with a Sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and

FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.

☞Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:25 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.

☞Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Master Transportation.

Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. je21-d1tf

MINNESOTA

Sewing Machine Depot,

In French's Block, one door east of Davenport's Book Store, Third street, St. Paul.

Barthelf's celebrated sock stitch machine at reduced prices.

Family Machine at.....$45

A, Machine heavier than Family ..... 50 to 60
B, Machine heavier than A (for tailors) 70 to 75
C, Machine heavier than B, (for boot, shoe and harness makers)..... 80 to 85
Silver plated, in walnut or mahogany cabinet cases..... 80 to 125

Superior to any other machines ever brought before the public. They require no trouble in oiling and keeping in perfect order. Will sew with equal facility the finest Swiss muslin, and the heaviest cloth or leather.

Moro and Perkins' Cincinnati Machine, (used by families, cloak and mantilla makers—uses two spools,) $30 to $35.

UNION MACHINE,

A VERY DESIRABLE light family machine, (uses two spools; makes a beautiful stitch,) $20 to $35.

Stitching of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch for families and manufacturers.

Shirts made, bosoms, cuffs and collars stiched.

All work done at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Ladies wishing to purchase a good Machine are invited to bring their work, sit down, and thoroughly test the qualities of our Machines before buying.

G. W. BABCOCK,
Agent.

my34

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, June 25, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Winona County Bank, Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip, U. S. Demand Notes, United States 6 per cent. two years notes, Darling & Scheffler's endorsed scrip. | New England, Michigan, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Pittsburg, Wisconsin, Canada,

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds.....	¼ per ct. prem.
Eastern.....	½ per ct. prem.
Treasury Notes.....	½ per ct. prem.
American Gold.....	¾ per ct. disct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.

There was no change in prices of wheat Saturday morning.

The tendency was rather in favor of sellers, but during the early hours of the forenoon no actual advance was established.

Buyers offered 75c for No. 2 and 79c for No. 1, but, as on Friday, limited their offers to fresh receipts. Only a few thousand bushels changed hands.

The flour market was nominally unchanged. No transactions reported.

Coarse grains were dull.

Rye is the only article for which there is any demand beyond the wants of the local trade That is in good demand at 40c.

Oats and corn are slow at our quotations.

MONDAY, 10 A. M.

The wheat market was very dull this morning, and the tendency of prices rather downward. Buyers were generally awaiting advices from the East, and those who came into the market were unwilling to buy, except at a reduction of 1c from Saturday's prices. No sales of any account took place at the depots. The receipts will amount to about 72,000 bushels.

A dispatch from Chicago to to the Chamber of Commerce reported No. 2 wheat selling there at 72c; No. 1 at 78c, and freights 8¾c on corn to Buffalo.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Wheat market 1@2 cts better; moderate export demand; sales 91,000 Ohio spring, 98@106 Milwaukee club, 1,06@1,09 amber Iowa, 1,14@1,17 winter red Wisconsin, 1,39 amber Michigan.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.

Flour firm; wheat, fair business, and 1c better; sales of No. 1 at 80, 76 for No. 2. Freights firm—to Buffalo 9 cts.

J. B. BRADEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL

HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

KENSINGTON, SLIGO AND SWEEDS BAR IRON,

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and other Carriage Trimmings, Shelf Hardware, &c., Window Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Rock Island Clipper and

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOWS,

All of the best quality, warranted to give satisfaction. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash.

Ware house on Third between Minnesota and Cedar streets, St. Paul, Min. fe6-20-1y.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will furnish ICE to

CITY CUSTOMERS AND BOATS

As usual during the season of 1862.

CHAS. SYMONDS.

apr29-d1m

A. F. KNIGHT,

ARCHITECT,

Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my8-6m

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
SAINT PAUL, June, 21st, 1862.

Interest coupons upon Minnesota eight per cent. State bonds due July 1st, 1862, will be paid at the banking house of H. W. Palmer, No. 24 Pine street, New York.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
je22 State Treasurer.

WOOL. WOOL.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

Paid for clean washed wool, delivered at my office, opposite the Merchants' Hotel,

je24-d1m JOHN S. PRINCE.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

One tete-a-tete, twelve hair seat chairs, two do rockers, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, cook stoves, set china ware, and a variety of household goods. Sale at our rooms by the bridge, Wednesday, June 25, at 10 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE,
je22-d3t Auctioneers.

DUNDAS MILLS' CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,

For sale in bbls. or sacks by

E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Slichter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best

XX FAMILY FLOUR

offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.

J. S. ARCHIBALD.

mar15

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lots occupied by Charles W. Wooley, corney of Seventh and Pine Streets.

Possession given on the first of July.

je20-d1w F. KNAUFT,
Residence cor. 7th and Olive.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS,

SELPHO'S PATENT.

The above unrivalled substitute for lost limbs combining latest improvements, can be had only of

WM. SELPHO, Patentee,
may21 516 Broadway, New York.

☞Send for circular.

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.,

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——

jan1-d1y

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One jig saw, counter shaft, &c.; one turning lathe, counter shaft, bits, &c.; one boring machine, bits, &c.; one small surface planer. The above machinery is nearly new, and made in the best manner. For further particulars apply to Galley & Jansen, Chair Factory, St. Paul, or the subscriber. BARNARD & BRO.

St. Anthony, June 4, 1862. je1-d3m

Attorneys.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to aug23-1y

D. NEWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

☞Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul Minnesota. my25-d1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY,

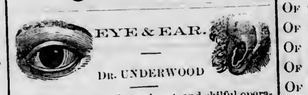
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City.
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York.
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York.
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills.
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston.
je11-doawilm&wly

Miscellaneous.



EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD

Of Chicago, Ill., the eminent and skilful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose name and fame is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in performing formidable operations, and in removing difficult and dangerous diseases from those delicate organs, has arrived in St. Paul and may be consulted at the AMERICAN HOUSE for a short time only.

Dr. U., who is a regular Physician and Surgeon of the old school, has had an extensive experience in both hospital and private practice of twenty-eight years, and will be found competent to perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other mild and gentle means to remove any disease from those delicate organs within the reach of science and human skill.

CHRONIC DISEASES, of every grade and character, whether requiring medical or surgical treatment, POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY CURED, when not clearly beyond the reach of science and human skill.

Dr. Underwood treats all diseases on regular and scientific principles as recognized by the medical profession both in Europe and America, and hence does not use or deal in those pretended new and never failing remedies—specifics, inhaling vapors, and clairvoyant prescriptions—which are so ostentatiously paraded before the public by those impudent traveling quacks and money-fleecing empirics, nine-tenths of whom never were inside of a medical college. Patients afflicted or laboring under diseases of long standing, can consult Dr. U. with the most confident hope and expectation of being perfectly cured, or receiving with unerring certainty all the relief that the highest skill, the most judicious and scientific treatment can possibly bestow.

Among the diseases which the Doctor has lately treated with the most signal success, may be mentioned those of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels—and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum and Chronic Female Affections. my27—3m

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞Be careful to buy only the genuine je14-dwly

WHITE BEAR LAKE.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Fifty cents for row boats one day, and one dollar and a half for sail boats. Board per week, five dollars. One meal, forty cents, two, seventy five cents. Horses twenty-five cents each.

V. B. BARNUM,
je22-d1m* Proprietor.

J. F. BLODGET,

AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY,

Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county.

Any information in relation to delinquent taxes furnished free of charge. mar12-d1tf.

ANOKA FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE.

For terms apply to the undersigned at Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota.

my24-d3m SMILEY & WOODBURY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR,

CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

fe16-d6m

FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW BUGGY,
ONE-HORSE WAGON,
AND TWO HORSES,

mar22 NICOLS & DEAN.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE

ONE THOUSAND CORDS HARD WOOD,
TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS.

The highest market price paid in cash for Pork, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye and other produce.

CASH advanced on consignments.

Office in the Irvine Warehouse, Upper Levee, Saint Paul. je19-d1y

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY.
District Court, Second Judicial District.
Abel Willoughby
against
Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Collins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Deane, J. Ira D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, I, John G. Macgregor, Referee appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey county, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Robert's street, and one hundred feet on Fourth street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers.

Dated St. Paul, May 24, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Plff's Attorney. my1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1862, at the same hour and place.

Dated St. Paul, June 14th, A. D. 1862.
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Plff's Attorney. 01d

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 28th day of June, 1862, at the same hour and place in the above mentioned

Dated St. Paul, June 21st, 1862
JOHN G. MACGREGOR, Referee.
H. R. BIGELOW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Times and Sat

TAX DEEDS.

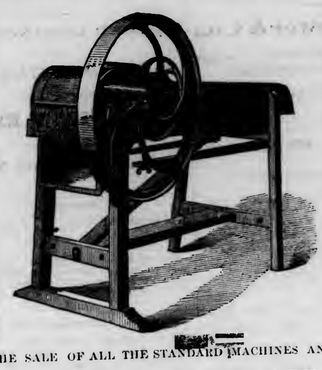
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities.

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

JONES' AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

THIRD STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.



HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, WHEELS, BOWS, SHAFTS, POLES, HICKORY PARTS, AXES, SPRINGS, THIMBLE SKEINS, BOXES, HAY PRESSES, ROAD SCRAPERS AND CORN AND COB MILLS. BURR STONE MILLS, BOLTING, GUM CLOTHS, AND LEATHER BELTING, SUCTION AND FORCE HYDRAULIC RAMS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c., &c. PUMPS—ALL SIZES.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENCY

OF THE CANTON, OHIO, SWEEPSTAKES THRESHING MACHINES
" " " BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE ROCKFORD, ILLS., J. P. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,
OF THE HAINES, ILLS. HARVESTER OR HEADING MACHINES,
OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,
OF PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, FOR STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.
OF SECHLER & PORTER'S SUGAR CANE MILLS, ALL SIZES.
OF COOK'S EVAPORATORS AND SYRUP CLARIFIERS.
OF ROE & BLAIR'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VATS AND HOOPS,
OF THE BUFFALO SCALE WORKS COMPANY SCALES, ALL SIZES,

Besides I have a large stock of one, two, four and six horse power threshing machines, fan mills, corn shellers, root cutters, for cutting roots for stock, hay and straw cutters, corn stalk cutters and grinders, cider mills, steel plows all sizes, cultivators, horse hoes, scythes, grain cradles, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, potatoe hooks, hay knives, &c., trace, halter and log-chains, axes, well buckets and wheels, scythe stones, grind stones, bent plow handles, &c., &c. A large stock of castings on hand at all times for repairing machines.

Descriptive pamphlets of machinery, with prices and terms, furnished on application to

D. C. JONES,

my23-d3m&w6m At Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, Saint Paul.

LEMONS AND ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

apr23

SPRING & SUMMER

Millinery Goods for 1862

At the old stand of JAS. SCOTT, on Third-st.

MISS E. WASS

Is now opening at the above store a choice and handsome stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., just received from the East, and purchased at low prices for cash, embracing Bonnets, Hats, French and American flowers, and Ruches in large variety, and, in fact, nearly every article usually kept in such a store; all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.

☞CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

my22-d3m

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

my24-d1y WM. CONSTANS,
AGENT, St. Paul.

MILL FURNISHING.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S OLD BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, ESTABLISHED 1834.

JOHN T. NOYE,

FLOUR PACKER,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Mill Machinery

AND

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

IMPROVED CENTRE VENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS,

Fitted with Cast Steel or Boiler Iron Buckets, warranted to produce a high per centage of power.

IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, OAT AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.

John T. Noye's Improved Centrifugal, Feeding, Flouring and Grist Mills.

CAST STEEL MILL PICKS.

ALSO, DUFOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED

ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

MILL CASTINGS.

The entire machinery of Mills, from the smallest Castings to the whole arrangement for the largest class of Flouring Mills, at much less cost than is usual, will be furnished at my Manufactory, and branch at Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. F. NOYE, AGENT,
28 Market Street, Lind's Block, Chicago.

JOHN WEBSTER, Milwright.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents at St. Paul. apr11-d6m

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fruits, Toys, Oranges,

LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also

☞THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.

my17 M. N. KELLOGG.

FIRST CLASS BOARD

Can be had at one of the most delightfully situated residences in St. Paul, upper town. The grounds are extensive, with numerous shade trees, the house well finished and furnished, and remote from dust.

Address Box 1250, St. Paul Post-Office. je17-1w.

WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

W. W. WEBB.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

THRESHING MACHINES

C. Aultman & Co's Manufact'ry Canton, Ohio.

For speed, clean work, strength and beauty, C. Aultman & Co.'s world-renowned Canton, Ohio, "Sweepstakes" Threshing Machines are the acknowledged "head and front" of the whole "threshing machine family." Their fame is not only national but world-wide!

Either Geared or Belted Separators, with either eight or ten horse "Cary" or "Compensating" Powers, and with or without Trucks and Straw Stackers, delivered at this place on short notice. Order early. Send and get circular free of charge, or call and see sample machines.

D. C. JONES,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturers, at Jones' Agricultural Warehouse, St. Paul, Minn. je17-2m&w

"FIRM AS A ROCK."

PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 1st, 1862.

Cash in Bank.....	$131,286 23
Real Estate.....	17,500 00
Loans secured.....	45,540 00
New York Bank Stocks.....	104,000 00
Hartford " "	185,000 00
Waterbury " "	12,650 00
Miscellaneous " "	15,850 00
Bonds.....	42 000 00
Accumulated Interest.....	2 764 73
	$527,960 96

The business of this leading and prosperous Company in St. Paul having been transferred to me I respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally exended to the

PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.

All applications for insurance will receive prompt attention, and policies issued at